



H.B. 273

124th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Reps. DePiero, Calvert, Sullivan, Redfern, Goodman, R. Miller, Fessler, Hartnett, Boccieri, Metzger, Coates, Cirelli, Lendrum, Schmidt, Ford, Jones, Beatty, Allen, Aslanides, Fedor, Britton, Distel, Carano, Jerse

BILL SUMMARY

- Expands the definition of "harmful intoxicants" to include the chemicals gamma butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Definition of "harmful intoxicants"

The bill includes the chemicals gamma butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol as "harmful intoxicants."¹ Under existing law, "harmful intoxicant" means any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance the gas, fumes, or vapor of which when inhaled can induce intoxication, excitement, giddiness, irrational behavior, depression, stupefaction, paralysis, unconsciousness, asphyxiation, or other harmful physiological effects, and includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (1) Any volatile organic solvent, plastic cement, model cement, fingernail polish remover, lacquer thinner, cleaning fluid, gasoline, or other preparation containing a volatile organic solvent;
- (2) Any aerosol propellant;
- (3) Any fluorocarbon refrigerant;
- (4) Any anesthetic gas.

¹ *The reference to 1.4 butanediol should be a reference to 1,4 butanediol. This analysis will refer to 1,4 butanediol.*

"Harmful intoxicant" does not include beer or intoxicating liquor. (R.C. 2925.01(I).)

Effect of expansion of definition of "harmful intoxicants"

Abusing harmful intoxicants

Except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental, or veterinary purposes, existing law prohibits a person, with purpose to induce intoxication or similar physiological effects, from obtaining, possessing, or using a harmful intoxicant. A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of abusing harmful intoxicants, a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, abusing harmful intoxicants is a felony of the fifth degree. In addition to any other sanction imposed for abusing harmful intoxicants, the court must suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to that offense. The court also must comply with certain professional licensing entity notification provisions. (R.C. 2925.31.)

Trafficking in harmful intoxicants

Existing law prohibits a person from knowingly dispensing or distributing a harmful intoxicant, other than nitrous oxide, to a person *age 18 or older* if the person who dispenses or distributes it knows or has reason to believe that the harmful intoxicant will be used in violation of the prohibition described above under "**Abusing harmful intoxicants**."

Existing law also prohibits a person from knowingly dispensing or distributing a harmful intoxicant, other than nitrous oxide, to a person *under age 18* if the person who dispenses or distributes it knows or has reason to believe that the harmful intoxicant will be used in violation of the prohibition described above under "**Abusing harmful intoxicants**." But this prohibition does not prohibit dispensing or distributing a harmful intoxicant to a person under age 18 if a written order from the juvenile's parent or guardian is provided to the dispenser or distributor. This prohibition also does not prohibit dispensing or distributing gasoline or diesel fuel to a person under age 18 if the dispenser or distributor does not know or have reason to believe the product will be used in violation of that prohibition. A person is not required to obtain a written order from the parent or

guardian of a person under age 18 in order to distribute or dispense gasoline or diesel fuel to the person. (R.C. 2925.32(A).)²

These prohibitions do not apply to products used in making, fabricating, assembling, transporting, or constructing a product or structure by manual labor or machinery for sale or lease to another person, or to the mining, refining, or processing of natural deposits (R.C. 2925.32(C)).

A person who violates either of these prohibitions is guilty of trafficking in harmful intoxicants, a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, trafficking in harmful intoxicants is a felony of the fourth degree. In addition to any other sanction imposed for trafficking in harmful intoxicants, the court must suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to trafficking in harmful intoxicants. The court also must comply with certain professional licensing entity notification provisions. (R.C. 2925.32(D)(1).)

It is an affirmative defense to a charge of a violation of the second prohibition that (R.C. 2925.32(E)):

(1) An individual exhibited to the defendant or an officer or employee of the defendant, for purposes of establishing the individual's age, an Ohio driver's license or permit, an Ohio commercial driver's license or permit, an Ohio identification card, for (sic) another document that purports to be such a license, permit, or identification card.

(2) The document exhibited appeared to be a genuine, unaltered document, to pertain to the individual, and to establish the individual's age.

(3) The defendant or the officer or employee of the defendant otherwise did not have reasonable cause to believe that the individual was under the age represented.

Inclusion of gamma butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol within definition of "drug of abuse"

R.C. 3719.011(A) defines, for the purposes of the Revised Code, "drug of abuse" as any controlled substance, any harmful intoxicant, and any dangerous drug. By amending the definition of "harmful intoxicant," the bill includes gamma

² *Separate prohibitions exist relating to nitrous oxide. A violation of these prohibitions are either the offense of trafficking in harmful intoxicants or a separate offense called improperly dispensing or distributing nitrous oxide.*

butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol as drugs of abuse. The phrase "drug of abuse" is used in over 70 sections of the Revised Code. Below are described some of the more significant provisions:

(1) The prohibition against adulteration of food would more explicitly cover instances in which these chemicals have been added to a food or confection (R.C. 3716.11).

(2) The offenses of OMVI, operating a watercraft under the influence, involuntary manslaughter in certain circumstances, and related provisions apply to instances when the offender is under the influence of either of these chemicals (R.C. 1547.11, 1547.111, 1547.99, 1905.01, 1905.03, 1905.05, 1905.201, 2743.51, 2743.60, 2903.04, 2919.22, 3701.143, 3937.41, 4503.234, 4503.235, 4506.01, 4507.021, 4507.16, 4507.162, 4507.169, 4509.31, 4511.19, 4511.191, 4511.193, 4511.195, 4511.196, and 4511.99).

(3) If the person is under indictment for or has been convicted of any offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for the commission of an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have been an offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse, the person is under a disability to have, carry, or use any firearm or dangerous ordnance (R.C. 2923.13).

(4) Using weapons while intoxicated applies to a person under the influence of either of these chemicals, and the "varminting" exception to the prohibition against discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle would not apply to a person under the influence of either of these chemicals (R.C. 2923.15 and 2923.16).

(5) The offense of disorderly conduct applies to a person who is under the influence of either of these chemicals (R.C. 2917.11).

(6) In determining whether to grant bail in certain cases, the court must consider whether the offense involves either of these chemicals (R.C. 2937.222).

(7) Certain provisions relating to sentencing, probation, parole, and post-release control apply (R.C. 2929.15, 2929.19, 2951.02, 2951.03, 2951.08, and 2967.131).

(8) Tests for these chemicals are included in the provisions relating to random drug tests of prisoners (R.C. 341.26, 753.33, 2951.05, and 5120.63).

(9) These chemicals may not be conveyed onto the grounds of a detention facility or of an institution that is under the control of the Department of Mental

Health or the Department of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and Department of Youth Services institutions may search visitors for these chemicals (R.C. 2921.36, 5120.421, and 5139.251).

(10) Education Law provisions relating to programs regarding drugs of abuse and the treatment of children under the influence of drugs of abuse would include these chemicals (R.C. 3313.60, 3313.95, and 3321.13).

(11) Use of these chemicals would be covered by the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services Laws (R.C. 340.15(A), 3793.01, 3793.02, 3793.04, and 3793.15).

(12) The immunity of physicians relating to reports to certain employers regarding employee drug abuse apply to instances when the employee is under the influence of either of these chemicals (R.C. 2305.33).

(13) These chemicals are governed by the provisions relating to the limitation of a physician's or dentist's testimonial privilege in certain criminal cases and law enforcement access to the results of drug tests (R.C. 2317.02, 2317.022, and 2317.422).

Nursing law

R.C. 4723.35(B) provides that the Board of Nursing may abstain from taking disciplinary action against an individual with a chemical dependency if it finds that the individual can be treated effectively and there is no impairment of the individual's ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe care. For the purposes of this provision, "chemical dependency" includes the use of a harmful intoxicant to the extent that the user becomes physically or psychologically dependent on the intoxicant or endangers the user's health, safety, or welfare or that of others.

Chiropractic law

R.C. 4734.41 requires the State Chiropractic Board to establish a chemical dependency and mental illness monitoring program. The program must be made available to any individual under the board's jurisdiction who has a chemical dependency or mental illness and meets the board's eligibility requirements for admission to and continued participation in the program. For the purposes of this provision, "chemical dependency" includes the use of a harmful intoxicant to the extent that the user becomes physically or psychologically dependent on the intoxicant or endangers the user's health, safety, or welfare or that of others.

Uses of gamma butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol

When ingested, gamma butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol are converted into gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB). GHB, also known as the "date-rape drug" is a schedule I controlled substance. Gamma butyrolactone also is an intermediate in the synthesis of certain polymers, blood plasma extenders, and clarifying agents. The chemical also is marketed as a dietary supplement under brand names such as Renewtrient, Revivarant or Revivarant G, Blue Nitro or Blue Nitro Vitality, GH Revitalizer, Gamma G, and Remforce. The chemical 1,4 butanediol is an industrial chemical used in the manufacture of other organic chemicals; it also is contained in products sold under brand names like Revitalize Plus, Serenity, Enliven, GHRE, SomatoPro, NRG3, Thunder Nectar, and Weight Belt Cleaner. (R.C. 3719.41; http://www.fda.gov/fdac/features/2000/200_ghb.html; <http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/htdocs/LT-studies/tr406.html>; <http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov/htdocs/st-studies/tox054.html>).

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	05-24-01	p. 468

h0273-i.124/kl