

CHAPTER 152

PROHIBITED DRUGS

152.01	Definitions.	152.025	Controlled substance crime in the fifth degree.
152.02	Schedules of controlled substances; administration of chapter.	152.026	Mandatory sentences.
152.021	Controlled substance crime in the first degree.	152.0271	Notice of drug convictions; driver's license revocation.
152.022	Controlled substance crime in the second degree.	152.0971	Terms.
152.023	Controlled substance crime in the third degree.	152.0972	Precursors of controlled substances.
152.024	Controlled substance crime in the fourth degree.	152.0973	Report of transaction.
		152.11	Written or oral prescriptions, requisites.
		152.18	Discharge and dismissal.

152.01 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 20, see M.S. 1992]

Subd. 21. **Orphan drug.** "Orphan drug" means a drug for a disease or condition which is rare in the United States and has been designated as an orphan drug by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as provided in the Orphan Drug Act, Public Law Number 92-414, as amended.

History: 1993 c 82 s 1

152.02 SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES; ADMINISTRATION OF CHAPTER.

[For text of subds 1 to 10, see M.S. 1992]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1993 c 337 s 20]

[For text of subds 12 and 13, see M.S. 1992]

152.021 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S. 1992]

Subd. 3. **Penalty.** (a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than four years nor more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000,000, or both.

(c) In a prosecution under subdivision 1 involving sales by the same person in two or more counties within a 90-day period, the person may be prosecuted for all of the sales in any county in which one of the sales occurred.

History: 1993 c 326 art 13 s 5

152.022 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Subdivision 1. Sale crimes. A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the second degree if:

(1) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of three grams or more containing cocaine;

(2) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine;

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

(3) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing methamphetamine, amphetamine, phencyclidine, or hallucinogen or, if the controlled substance is packaged in dosage units, equaling 50 or more dosage units;

(4) on one or more occasions within a 90-day period the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures of a total weight of 25 kilograms or more containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols;

(5) the person unlawfully sells any amount of a schedule I or II narcotic drug to a person under the age of 18, or conspires with or employs a person under the age of 18 to unlawfully sell the substance; or

(6) the person unlawfully sells any of the following in a school zone, a park zone, or a public housing zone:

(i) any amount of a schedule I or II narcotic drug, or lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

(ii) one or more mixtures containing methamphetamine or amphetamine; or

(iii) one or more mixtures of a total weight of five kilograms or more containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1992]

Subd. 3. Penalty. (a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 25 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$500,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than three years nor more than 40 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$500,000, or both.

(c) In a prosecution under subdivision 1 involving sales by the same person in two or more counties within a 90-day period, the person may be prosecuted for all of the sales in any county in which one of the sales occurred.

History: 1993 c 326 art 3 s 1; art 13 s 6

152.023 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1992]

Subd. 2. Possession crimes. A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the third degree if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of three grams or more containing cocaine;

(2) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten grams or more containing a narcotic drug other than cocaine;

(3) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a narcotic drug, it is packaged in dosage units, and equals 50 or more dosage units;

(4) the person unlawfully possesses any amount of a schedule I or II narcotic drug or five or more dosage units of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in a school zone, a park zone, or a public housing zone;

(5) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures of a total weight of ten kilograms or more containing marijuana or Tetrahydrocannabinols; or

(6) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing methamphetamine or amphetamine in a school zone, a park zone, or a public housing zone.

Subd. 3. Penalty. (a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$250,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person con-

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

152.023 PROHIBITED DRUGS

374

victed under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections for not less than two years nor more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$250,000, or both.

History: 1993 c 326 art 3 s 2; art 13 s 7

152.024 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1992]

Subd. 3. Penalty. (a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 15 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than one year nor more than 30 years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$100,000, or both.

History: 1993 c 326 art 13 s 8

152.025 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CRIME IN THE FIFTH DEGREE.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1992]

Subd. 3. Penalty. (a) A person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) If the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, a person convicted under subdivision 1 or 2 shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than six months nor more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

History: 1993 c 326 art 13 s 9

152.026 MANDATORY SENTENCES.

A defendant convicted and sentenced to a mandatory sentence under sections 152.021 to 152.025 is not eligible for probation, parole, discharge, or supervised release until that person has served the full term of imprisonment as provided by law, notwithstanding sections 242.19, 243.05, 609.12, and 609.135. "Term of imprisonment" has the meaning given in section 244.01, subdivision 8.

History: 1993 c 326 art 13 s 10

152.0271 NOTICE OF DRUG CONVICTIONS; DRIVER'S LICENSE REVOCATION.

When a person is convicted of violating a provision of sections 152.021 to 152.027, the sentencing court shall determine whether the person unlawfully sold or possessed the controlled substance while driving a motor vehicle. If so, the court shall notify the commissioner of public safety of its determination and order the commissioner to revoke the person's driver's license for 30 days. If the person does not have a driver's license or if the person's driver's license is suspended or revoked at the time of the conviction, the commissioner shall delay the issuance or reinstatement of the person's driver's license for 30 days after the person applies for the issuance or reinstatement of the license. Upon receipt of the court's order, the commissioner is authorized to take the licensing action without a hearing.

History: 1993 c 347 s 1

152.0971 TERMS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1992]

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

Subd. 1a. **Authorized agent.** An "authorized agent" is an individual representing a business who is responsible for the disbursement or custody of precursor substances.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1992]

Subd. 2a. **Purchaser.** A "purchaser" is a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or any other person in this state who receives or seeks to receive a precursor substance.

Subd. 2b. **Receive.** "Receive" means to purchase, receive, collect, or otherwise obtain a precursor substance from a supplier.

Subd. 3. **Supplier.** A "supplier" is a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or any other person in this or any other state who furnishes a precursor substance to another person in this state.

History: 1993 c 326 art 3 s 3-6

152.0972 PRECURSORS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Subdivision 1. **Precursor substances.** The following precursors of controlled substances are "precursor substances":

- (1) phenyl-2-propanone;
- (2) methylamine;
- (3) ethylamine;
- (4) d-lysergic acid;
- (5) ergotamine tartrate;
- (6) diethyl malonate;
- (7) malonic acid;
- (8) hydriodic acid;
- (9) ethyl malonate;
- (10) barbituric acid;
- (11) piperidine;
- (12) n-acetylanthranilic acid;
- (13) pyrrolidine;
- (14) phenylacetic acid;
- (15) anthranilic acid;
- (16) ephedrine;
- (17) pseudoephedrine;
- (18) norpseudoephedrine;
- (19) phenylpropanolamine;
- (20) propionic anhydride;
- (21) isosafrole;
- (22) safrole;
- (23) piperonal;
- (24) thionylchloride;
- (25) benzyl cyanide;
- (26) ergonovine maleate;
- (27) n-methylephedrine;
- (28) n-ethylpseudoephedrine;
- (29) n-methylpseudoephedrine;
- (30) chloroephedrine;
- (31) chloropseudoephedrine; and
- (32) any substance added to this list by rule adopted by the state board of pharmacy.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1992]

History: 1993 c 326 art 3 s 7

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

152.0973 REPORT OF TRANSACTION.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S. 1992]

Subd. 1a. Report of precursor substances received from out of state. A purchaser of a precursor substance from outside of Minnesota shall, not less than 21 days before taking possession of the substance, submit to the bureau of criminal apprehension a report of the transaction that includes the identification information specified in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. Regular reports. The bureau may authorize a purchaser or supplier to submit the reports on a monthly basis with respect to repeated, regular transactions between the supplier and the purchaser involving the same substance if the superintendent of the bureau of criminal apprehension determines that:

(1) a pattern of regular supply of the precursor substance exists between the supplier and the purchaser of the substance; or

(2) the purchaser has established a record of utilizing the precursor substance for lawful purposes.

Subd. 2a. Report of missing precursor substance. A supplier or purchaser who discovers a discrepancy between the quantity of precursor substance shipped and the quantity of precursor substance received shall report the discrepancy to the bureau of criminal apprehension within three days of knowledge of the discrepancy. The report must include:

(1) the complete name and address of the purchaser;

(2) the type of precursor substance missing;

(3) whether the precursor substance is missing due to theft, loss, or shipping discrepancy;

(4) the method of delivery used;

(5) the name of the common carrier or person who transported the substance; and

(6) the date of shipment.

Subd. 3. Proper identification. A report submitted by a supplier or purchaser under this section must include:

(1) the purchaser's driver's license number or state identification number and residential or mailing address other than a post office box number taken from the purchaser's driver's license or state identification card, if the purchaser is not an authorized agent;

(2) the motor vehicle license number of the motor vehicle operated by the purchaser at the time of sale, if the purchaser is not an authorized agent;

(3) a complete description of how the precursor substance will be used, if the purchaser is not an authorized agent;

(4) a letter of authorization from the business for which the precursor substance is being furnished, including the state tax identification number and address of the business, a full description of how the precursor substance is to be used, and the signature of the authorized agent for the purchaser;

(5) the signature of the supplier as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser;

(6) the type and quantity of the precursor substance;

(7) the method of delivery used; and

(8) the complete name and address of the supplier.

Subd. 4. Retention of records. A supplier shall retain a copy of reports filed under subdivisions 1, 2, and 2a for five years. A purchaser shall retain a copy of reports filed under subdivisions 1a and 2a for five years.

Subd. 5. Inspections. All records relating to sections 152.0971 to 152.0974 shall be open to inspection by the bureau of criminal apprehension during regular business hours.

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

Subd. 6. **Penalties.** (a) A person who does not submit a report as required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) A person who knowingly submits a report required by this section with false or fictitious information is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) A person who is convicted a second or subsequent time of violating paragraph (a) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the subsequent offense occurred after the earlier conviction.

History: 1993 c 326 art 3 s 8-14

152.11 WRITTEN OR ORAL PRESCRIPTIONS, REQUISITES.

Subdivision 1. No person may dispense a controlled substance included in Schedule II of section 152.02 without a prescription written by a doctor of medicine, a doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, a doctor of dental surgery, a doctor of dental medicine, a doctor of podiatry, or a doctor of veterinary medicine, lawfully licensed to prescribe in this state and having a current federal drug enforcement administration registration number. Provided that in emergency situations, as authorized by federal law, such drug may be dispensed upon oral prescription reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist. Such prescriptions shall be retained in conformity with section 152.101. No prescription for a Schedule II substance may be refilled.

For the purposes of Laws 1971, chapter 937, a written prescription or oral prescription, which shall be reduced to writing, for a controlled substance in schedule II, III, IV or V is void unless (1) it is written in ink and contains the name and address of the person for whose use it is intended; (2) it states the amount of the controlled substance to be compounded or dispensed, with directions for its use; (3) if a written prescription, it contains the signature, address and federal registry number of the prescriber and a designation of the branch of the healing art pursued by the prescriber; and if an oral prescription, the name and address of the prescriber and a designation of the prescriber's branch of the healing art; and (4) it shows the date when signed by the prescriber, or the date of acceptance in the pharmacy if an oral prescription. Every licensed pharmacist who compounds any such prescription shall retain such prescription in a file for a period of not less than two years, open to inspection by any officer of the state, county, or municipal government, whose duty it is to aid and assist with the enforcement of this chapter. Every such pharmacist shall distinctly label the container with the directions contained in the prescription for the use thereof.

Subd. 2. No person may dispense a controlled substance included in schedule III or IV of section 152.02 without a written or oral prescription from a doctor of medicine, a doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, a doctor of dental surgery, a doctor of dental medicine, a doctor of podiatry, or a doctor of veterinary medicine, lawfully licensed to prescribe in this state and having a current federal drug enforcement administration registration number. Such prescription may not be dispensed or refilled except with the written or verbal consent of the prescriber, and in no event more than six months after the date on which such prescription was issued and no such prescription may be refilled more than five times.

Subd. 3. For the purpose of subdivisions 1 and 2, nothing shall prohibit the dispensing of orphan drugs prescribed by a person practicing in and licensed by another state as a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or podiatrist; who has a current federal drug enforcement administration registration number; and who may legally prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances in that state.

History: 1993 c 82 s 2

152.18 DISCHARGE AND DISMISSAL.

Subdivision 1. If any person is found guilty of a violation of section 152.024, 152.025, or 152.027 for possession of a controlled substance, after trial or upon a plea of guilty, the court may, without entering a judgment of guilty and with the consent of the person, defer further proceedings and place the person on probation upon such rea-

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1993 SUPPLEMENT

sonable conditions as it may require and for a period, not to exceed the maximum sentence provided for the violation. The court may give the person the opportunity to attend and participate in an appropriate program of education regarding the nature and effects of alcohol and drug abuse as a stipulation of probation. Upon violation of a condition of the probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. The court may, in its discretion, dismiss the proceedings against the person and discharge the person from probation before the expiration of the maximum period prescribed for the person's probation. If during the period of probation the person does not violate any of the conditions of the probation, then upon expiration of the period the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against that person. Discharge and dismissal under this subdivision shall be without court adjudication of guilt, but a not public record of it shall be retained by the department of public safety for the purpose of use by the courts in determining the merits of subsequent proceedings against the person. The not public record may also be opened only upon court order for purposes of a criminal investigation, prosecution, or sentencing. Upon request by law enforcement, prosecution, or corrections authorities, the department shall notify the requesting party of the existence of the not public record and the right to seek a court order to open it pursuant to this section. The court shall forward a record of any discharge and dismissal under this subdivision to the department of public safety who shall make and maintain the not public record of it as provided under this subdivision. The discharge or dismissal shall not be deemed a conviction for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime or for any other purpose.

For purposes of this subdivision, "not public" has the meaning given in section 13.02, subdivision 8a.

[For text of subds 2 and 3, see M.S. 1992]

History: 1993 c 326 art 13 s 11