

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 677 (HB 165)

2018 Regular Session

Mack

Existing law provides for the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law which imposes criminal penalties upon any person who manufactures, produces, distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute, or possesses a controlled dangerous substance or who engages in other unlawful acts set forth in existing law relative to controlled dangerous substances.

Imposition of certain penalties in existing law depend upon the aggregate weight of the substance involved.

New law adds a definition of the term "aggregate weight" to mean the gross weight of an exhibit of evidence.

Existing law classifies fentanyl as a Schedule II substance in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law but provides for criminal penalties as follows in the penalty provisions involving Schedule I substances:

- (1) Manufacture or distribution of fentanyl, or a mixture or substance including fentanyl- penalties include imprisonment at hard labor for five to forty years, and may include a fine not to exceed \$50,000.
- (2) Possession of fentanyl or a mixture or substance containing fentanyl - penalties are as follows:
  - (a) An aggregate weight of less than two grams - imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for not less than two years nor more than four years.
  - (b) An aggregate weight of two grams or more but less than twenty-eight grams - imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for not less than two years nor more than ten years and may include a fine of not more than \$5,000.

New law retains the existing law classification of fentanyl as a Schedule II substance and retains the existing law criminal penalties, but relocates those penalties to the penalty provisions in Schedule II. New law further applies these existing law penalties to violations involving the substance carfentanil.

Existing law authorizes substance abuse treatment and probation in certain cases of possession or possession with intent to distribute heroin or fentanyl. Requires a contradictory hearing to determine the presence of a substance abuse disorder, and provides for the revocation of probation or other sanctions for the failure to complete treatment or other conditions of probation.

New law retains existing law but relocates these provisions applicable to fentanyl to the penalty provisions in Schedule II, and makes the existing law treatment provisions applicable to carfentanil as well.

Effective August 1, 2018.

(Amends R.S. 40:966(B)(3), (C)(4)(intro. para.), and (G)(1) and 967(B)(1)(intro. para.); Adds R.S. 40:961(3.1) and 967(B)(4), (C)(4), and (E))