

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Many states have multiple statutes related to trafficking in controlled substances – this compilation only contains provisions related to trafficking in prescription controlled substances. It does not include provisions related to trafficking in illegal controlled substances such as cocaine, marijuana, heroin, methamphetamine, GHB, etc.

Florida

§ 499.0051. Criminal acts.

(1) Failure to maintain or deliver pedigree papers.--

(a) A person, other than a manufacturer, engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who fails to deliver to another person complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning a prescription drug or contraband prescription drug prior to, or simultaneous with, the transfer of the prescription drug or contraband prescription drug to another person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A person engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who fails to acquire complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning a prescription drug or contraband prescription drug prior to, or simultaneous with, the receipt of the prescription drug or contraband prescription drug from another person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) Any person who knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or fails to maintain complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning any prescription drug or contraband prescription drug in his or her possession commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) Failure to authenticate pedigree papers.--Effective July 1, 2006:

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(a) A person engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who is in possession of pedigree papers concerning prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs and who fails to authenticate the matters contained in the pedigree papers and who nevertheless attempts to further distribute prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A person in possession of pedigree papers concerning prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs who falsely swears or certifies that he or she has authenticated the matters contained in the pedigree papers commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) Knowing forgery of pedigree papers.--A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any pedigree paper; who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any pedigree paper; or who knowingly omits to record material information required to be recorded in a pedigree paper, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.--A person who knowingly purchases or receives from a person not authorized to distribute prescription drugs under this chapter a prescription drug in a wholesale distribution transaction commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(5) Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.--A person who knowingly sells or transfers to a person not authorized to purchase or possess prescription drugs, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug, a prescription drug in a wholesale distribution transaction commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(6) Knowing sale or delivery, or possession with intent to sell, contraband prescription drugs.--A person who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, who knowingly sells or delivers, or who possesses with intent to sell or deliver any amount of contraband prescription drugs, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(7) Knowing trafficking in contraband prescription drugs.--A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs valued at \$25,000 or more commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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(a) Upon conviction, each defendant shall be ordered to pay a mandatory fine according to the following schedule:

1. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$25,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$25,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$75,000.

2. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$250,000, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$100,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$300,000.

3. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$250,000 or more, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$200,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$600,000.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term "value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the offense or, if such cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the offense. Amounts of value of separate contraband prescription drugs involved in distinct transactions for the distribution of the contraband prescription drugs committed pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether involving the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the punishment of the offense.

(8) Knowing forgery of prescription or prescription drug labels.--A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any prescription label or prescription drug label, or who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any prescription label or prescription drug label, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(9) Knowing sale or purchase of contraband prescription drugs resulting in great bodily harm.--A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, and whose acts in violation of this subsection result in great bodily harm to a person, commits a felony of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(10) Knowing sale or purchase of contraband prescription drugs resulting in death.--A person who knowingly manufactures, sells, purchases, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, and whose acts in violation of this subsection result in the death of a person, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable by a term of years not exceeding life, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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(11) Violations of s. 499.005 related to devices and cosmetics; dissemination of false advertisement.--

(a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of s. 499.005 with respect to a device or cosmetic commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; but, if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this subsection has become final, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 or as otherwise provided in this part, except that any person who violates s. 499.005(8) or (10) with respect to a device or cosmetic commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part.

(b) A publisher, radio broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, wholesaler, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, is not liable under this subsection by reason of the dissemination by him or her of such false advertisement, unless he or she has refused, on the request of the department, to furnish to the department the name and post office address of the manufacturer, wholesaler, seller, or advertising agency that asked him or her to disseminate such advertisement.

(12) Adulterated and misbranded drugs; false advertisement; failure to maintain records relating to drugs.--Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; but, if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this subsection has become final, such person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or as otherwise provided in this part:

(a) The manufacture, repackaging, sale, delivery, or holding or offering for sale of any drug that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.

(b) The adulteration or misbranding of any drug intended for further distribution.

(c) The receipt of any drug that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such drug, for pay or otherwise.

(d) The dissemination of any false or misleading advertisement of a drug.

(e) The use, on the labeling of any drug or in any advertisement relating to such drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application of the drug is effective when it is not or that the drug complies with this part when it does not.

(f) The purchase or receipt of a compressed medical gas from a person that is not authorized under this chapter to distribute compressed medical gases.

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(g) Charging a dispensing fee for dispensing, administering, or distributing a prescription drug sample.

(h) The failure to maintain records related to a drug as required by this part and rules adopted under this part, except for pedigree papers, invoices, or shipping documents related to prescription drugs.

(i) The possession of any drug in violation of this part, except if the violation relates to a deficiency in pedigree papers.

(13) Refusal to allow inspection; selling, purchasing, or trading drug samples; failure to maintain records relating to prescription drugs.-- Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part:

a) The refusal or constructive refusal to allow:

1. The department to enter or inspect an establishment in which drugs are manufactured, processed, repackaged, sold, brokered, or held;

2. Inspection of any record of that establishment;

3. The department to enter and inspect any vehicle that is being used to transport drugs; or

4. The department to take samples of any drug.

(b) The sale, purchase, or trade, or the offer to sell, purchase, or trade, a drug sample as defined in s. 499.028; the distribution of a drug sample in violation of s. 499.028; or the failure to otherwise comply with s. 499.028.

(c) Providing the department with false or fraudulent records, or making false or fraudulent statements, regarding any matter within the provisions of this part related to a drug.

(d) The failure to receive, maintain, or provide invoices and shipping documents, other than pedigree papers, if applicable, related to the distribution of a prescription drug.

(e) The importation of a prescription drug for wholesale distribution, except as provided by s. 801(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

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(f) The wholesale distribution of a prescription drug that was:

1. Purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity; or
2. Donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

(g) The failure to obtain a permit as a prescription drug wholesale distributor when a permit is required by this part for that activity.

(h) Knowingly possessing any adulterated or misbranded prescription drug outside of a designated quarantine area.

(i) The purchase or sale of prescription drugs for wholesale distribution in exchange for currency, as defined in s. 560.103.

(14) Other violations.--Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part:

(a) Knowingly manufacturing, repackaging, selling, delivering, or holding or offering for sale any drug that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.

(b) Knowingly adulterating a drug that is intended for further distribution.

(c) Knowingly receiving a drug that is adulterated and delivering or proffering delivery of such drug for pay or otherwise.

(d) Committing any act that causes a drug to be a counterfeit drug, or selling, dispensing, or knowingly holding for sale a counterfeit drug.

(e) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing any drug, or, without the authority of the manufacturer, using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by rules adopted under this part.

(f) Knowingly obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug for wholesale distribution by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge, or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug.

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(g) Removing a pharmacy's dispensing label from a dispensed prescription drug with the intent to further distribute the prescription drug.

(h) Knowingly distributing a prescription drug that was previously dispensed by a licensed pharmacy, unless such distribution was authorized in chapter 465 or the rules adopted under chapter 465.

(15) False advertisement.--A publisher, radio broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, repackager, wholesale distributor, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, is not liable under subsection (12), subsection (13), or subsection (14) by reason of the dissemination by him or her of such false advertisement, unless he or she has refused, on the request of the department, to furnish to the department the name and post office address of the manufacturer, repackager, wholesale distributor, seller, or advertising agency that asked him or her to disseminate such advertisement.

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Florida

§ 893.135. Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.

(1) Except as authorized in this chapter or in chapter 499 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:

...

2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 30 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c) 3., or (3)(c)4., or 30 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in illegal drugs under this subparagraph shall be punished by life imprisonment and is ineligible for any form of discretionary early release except pardon or executive clemency or conditional medical release under s. 947.149. However, if the court determines that, in addition to committing any act specified in this paragraph:

a. The person intentionally killed an individual or counseled, commanded, induced, procured, or caused the intentional killing of an individual and such killing was the result; or

b. The person's conduct in committing that act led to a natural, though not inevitable, lethal result,

such person commits the capital felony of trafficking in illegal drugs, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

3. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, or any salt, derivative, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, including heroin, as described in s. 893.03(1)(b), (2)(a), (3)(c)3., or (3)(c)4., or 60 kilograms or more of any mixture containing any such substance, and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

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Kentucky

§ 217.207. Theft, criminal possession, trafficking, or unlawful possession of a prescription blank.

(1) A person is guilty of theft of a prescription blank when he unlawfully takes or exercises control over a prescription blank belonging to another.

(2) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a prescription blank when, with knowledge that he has no lawful authority to possess a prescription blank, he possesses a prescription blank with the intent to make or utter a forged prescription or sell or transfer the prescription blank to another person for that purpose.

(3) A person is guilty of trafficking in prescription blanks when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a prescription blank or a forged prescription for a legend drug.

(4) The knowing, with intent to violate this chapter, possession of a prescription blank by a person other than a pharmacist, practitioner, or other person authorized by law to prescribe or dispense a legend drug, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor, or by a person lawfully printing or reproducing prescription blanks, shall be prima facie evidence that the prescription blank was possessed for the purpose of making or uttering a forged prescription or for sale or transfer to another person for that purpose.

(5) Any person who violates any subsection of this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for a second or subsequent offense.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Kentucky

§ 218A.1412. Trafficking in controlled substance in first degree; penalties.

(1) A person is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance in the first degree when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in: a controlled substance, that is classified in Schedules I or II which is a narcotic drug; a controlled substance analogue; lysergic acid diethylamide; phencyclidine; a controlled substance that contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), including its salts, isomers, salts of isomers, and analogues; or flunitrazepam, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall:

(a) For the first offense be guilty of a Class C felony.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense be guilty of a Class B felony.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Kentucky

218A.1413 Trafficking in controlled substance in second degree; penalties

(1) A person is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance in the second degree when:

(a) He knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a controlled substance classified in Schedules I and II which is not a narcotic drug; or specified in KRS 218A.1412; or a controlled substance classified in Schedule III; but not lysergic acid diethylamide, phencyclidine, or marijuana; or

(b) He knowingly and unlawfully prescribes, orders, distributes, supplies, or sells an anabolic steroid for:

1. Enhancing performance in an exercise, sport, or game; or
2. Hormonal manipulation intended to increase muscle mass, strength, or weight in the human species without a medical necessity.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall:

(a) For the first offense be guilty of a Class D felony.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense be guilty of a Class C felony.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Kentucky

218A.1414 Trafficking in controlled substance in third degree; penalties

(1) A person is guilty of trafficking in a controlled substance in the third degree when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a controlled substance classified in Schedules IV or V.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall:

(a) For the first offense be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense be guilty of a Class D felony.

Kentucky

218A.286 Theft, criminal possession, trafficking, or unlawful possession of a prescription or blank

(1) A person is guilty of theft of a prescription blank when he unlawfully takes or exercises control over a prescription blank belonging to another.

(2) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a prescription blank when, with knowledge that he has no lawful authority to possess a prescription blank, he possesses a prescription blank with the intent to utter a forged prescription or sell or transfer the prescription blank to another person for that purpose.

(3) A person is guilty of trafficking in prescription blanks when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a prescription blank or a forged prescription for a controlled substance.

(4) The knowing, with intent to violate this chapter, possession of a prescription blank by a person other than a pharmacist, practitioner, or other person authorized by law to prescribe or dispense a controlled substance, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor, or by a person lawfully printing or reproducing prescription blanks, shall be prima facie evidence that the prescription blank was possessed for the purpose of uttering a forged prescription or for sale or transfer to another person for that purpose.

(5) Any person who violates any subsection of this section shall be guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Nevada

453.3395. Trafficking in controlled substances: Schedule II substances

Except as otherwise provided in NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, a person who knowingly or intentionally sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into this state or who is knowingly or intentionally in actual or constructive possession of any controlled substance which is listed in schedule II or any mixture which contains any such controlled substance shall be punished, unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 453.322, if the quantity involved:

1. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, for a category C felony as provided in NRS 193.130 and by a fine of not more than \$50,000.
2. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 10 years and by a fine of not more than \$100,000.
3. Is 400 grams or more, for a category A felony by imprisonment in the state prison:
 - (a) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 5 years has been served; or
 - (b) For a definite term of 15 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 5 years has been served, and by a fine of not more than \$250,000.

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New Mexico

§ 30-31-20. Trafficking controlled substances; violation.

A. As used in the Controlled Substances Act, "traffic" means the:

- (1) manufacture of a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V or a controlled substance analog as defined in Subsection W of Section 30-31-2 NMSA 1978;
- (2) distribution, sale, barter or giving away of:
 - (a) a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug;
 - (b) a controlled substance analog of a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug; or
 - (c) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers; or
- (3) possession with intent to distribute:
 - (a) a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug;
 - (b) controlled substance analog of a controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug; or
 - (c) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.

B. Except as authorized by the Controlled Substances Act, it is unlawful for a person to intentionally traffic. A person who violates this subsection is:

- (1) for the first offense, guilty of a second degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) for the second and subsequent offenses, guilty of a first degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

C. A person who knowingly violates Subsection B of this section within a drug-free school zone excluding private property residentially zoned or used primarily as a residence is guilty of a first degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Oregon

§ 475.215. Cooperative arrangements regarding trafficking and abuse of controlled substances.

The State Board of Pharmacy shall cooperate with federal and other state agencies in discharging its responsibilities concerning traffic in controlled substances and in suppressing the abuse of controlled substances. To this end, it may:

(1) Arrange for the exchange of information among governmental officials concerning the use and abuse of controlled substances; and

(2) Cooperate in training programs concerning controlled substance law enforcement at local and state levels.

States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

Utah

§ 58-17b-501. Unlawful conduct.

"Unlawful conduct" includes:

(1) knowingly preventing or refusing to permit any authorized agent of the division to conduct an inspection pursuant to Section 58-17b-103;

(2) failing to deliver the license, permit, or certificate to the division upon demand, if it has been revoked, suspended, or refused;

(3)(a) using the title "pharmacist", "druggist", "pharmacy intern", "pharmacy technician", or any term having similar meaning, except by a person licensed as a pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or pharmacy technician; or

(b) conducting or transacting business under a name which contains, as part of that name, the words "drugstore", "pharmacy", "drugs", "medicine store", "medicines", "drug shop", "apothecary", "prescriptions", or any other term having a similar meaning, or in any manner advertising, otherwise describing, or referring to the place of the conducted business or profession, unless the place is a pharmacy issued a license by the division, except any establishment selling nonprescription drugs and supplies may display signs bearing the words "packaged drugs", "drug sundries", or "nonprescription drugs", and is not considered to be a pharmacy or drugstore by reason of the display;

(4) buying, selling, causing to be sold, or offering for sale, any drug or device which bears, or the package bears or originally did bear, the inscription "sample", "not for resale", "for investigational or experimental use only", or other similar words, except when a cost is incurred in the bona fide acquisition of an investigational or experimental drug;

(5) using to his own advantages or revealing to anyone other than the division, board, and its authorized representatives, or to the courts, when relevant to any judicial or administrative proceeding under this chapter, any information acquired under authority of this chapter or concerning any method of process which is a trade secret;

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(6) procuring or attempting to procure any drug for himself or to have someone else procure or attempt to procure any drug:

- (a) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (b) by forgery or alteration of a prescription or any written order;
- (c) by concealment of a material fact;
- (d) by use of a false statement in any prescription, chart, order, or report; or
- (e) by theft;

(7) filling, refilling, or advertising the filling or refilling of prescriptions for any consumer or patient residing in this state if the person is not licensed:

- (a) under this chapter; or
- (b) in the state from which he is dispensing;

(8) requiring any employed pharmacist, pharmacy intern, pharmacy technician, or authorized supportive personnel to engage in any conduct in violation of this chapter;

(9) being in possession of a prescription drug for any unlawful purpose;

(10) dispensing a prescription drug to anyone who does not have a prescription from a practitioner or to anyone who he knows or should know is attempting to obtain drugs by fraud or misrepresentation;

(11) selling, dispensing, or otherwise trafficking in prescription drugs when not licensed to do so or when not exempted from licensure; and

(12) using a prescription drug or controlled substance for himself that was not lawfully prescribed for him by a practitioner.

Wisconsin

961.001. Declaration of intent.

The legislature finds that the abuse of controlled substances constitutes a serious problem for society. As a partial solution, these laws regulating controlled substances have been enacted with penalties. The legislature, recognizing a need for differentiation among those who would violate these laws makes this declaration of legislative intent:

(1g) Many of the controlled substances included in this chapter have useful and legitimate medical and scientific purposes and are necessary to maintain the health and general welfare of the people of this state.

(1m) The manufacture, distribution, delivery, possession and use of controlled substances for other than legitimate purposes have a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the people of this state.

(1r) Persons who illicitly traffic commercially in controlled substances constitute a substantial menace to the public health and safety. The possibility of lengthy terms of imprisonment must exist as a deterrent to trafficking by such persons. Upon conviction for trafficking, such persons should be sentenced in a manner which will deter further trafficking by them, protect the public from their pernicious activities, and restore them to legitimate and socially useful endeavors.

(2) Persons who habitually or professionally engage in commercial trafficking in controlled substances and prescription drugs should, upon conviction, be sentenced to substantial terms of imprisonment to shield the public from their predatory acts. However, persons addicted to or dependent on controlled substances should, upon conviction, be sentenced in a manner most likely to produce rehabilitation.

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States Prescription Trafficking Statutes

(3) Upon conviction, persons who casually use or experiment with controlled substances should receive special treatment geared toward rehabilitation. The sentencing of casual users and experimenters should be such as will best induce them to shun further contact with controlled substances and to develop acceptable alternatives to drug abuse.

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