By Senator Bracy

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11-01648-18 20181602

A bill to be entitled An act relating to cannabis; creating s. 893.131, F.S.; defining terms; providing that possession of a personal use quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory by an adult is a civil violation punishable by a civil penalty or community service, or, if the offender is under 18 years of age, community service or completion of a drug awareness program; prohibiting arrests for such violations in the absence of grounds related to a separate offense; providing an exception; limiting collateral use of such violations; prohibiting state or local penalties or obligations other than specified penalties or obligations concerning possession of personal use quantities of cannabis or cannabis accessories; prohibiting additional state or local penalties or obligations for having cannabinoids or cannabinoid metabolites in tissue or fluid of the body; providing applicability; specifying that political subdivisions may enact ordinances concerning public consumption of cannabis; specifying that certain violations may not be considered probation or parole violations; providing for recordkeeping; authorizing the court to require completion of a drug awareness program under certain circumstances; authorizing the drug awareness program to charge a fee; requiring waiver of the fee for financial hardship; providing civil penalties for noncompliance; providing for the distribution of revenue from the civil penalties; amending ss. 893.13,

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11-01648-18 20181602

893.145, and 938.23, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; reenacting ss. 112.0455(8)(s), 397.4073(4)(b), 435.07(2), 772.12(2), 775.084(1)(a), 810.02(3)(f), 812.014(2)(c), 831.311(1), 893.1351(1) and (2), 893.138(3), 893.15, 903.133, and 921.187(1)(1), F.S., relating to the Drug-Free Workplace Act, background checks of service provider personnel, exemptions from disqualification, the Drug Dealer Liability Act, violent career criminals, habitual felony offenders, habitual violent felony offenders, three-time violent felony offenders, definitions, procedure, and enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms, burglary, theft, unlawful sale, manufacture, alteration, delivery, uttering, or possession of counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks for controlled substances, ownership, lease, rental, or possession for trafficking in or manufacturing a controlled substance, local administrative action to abate drugrelated, prostitution-related, or stolen-propertyrelated public nuisances and criminal gang activity, rehabilitation, bail on appeal prohibited for certain felony convictions, and disposition, sentencing, alternatives, and restitution, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 893.13, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting ss. 893.12(2)(a) and 893.147(6)(a), F.S., relating to contraband seizure, forfeiture, and sale, and use, possession, manufacture, delivery, transportation,

advertisement, or retail sale of drug paraphernalia, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 893.145, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 893.131, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

893.131 Personal use quantity of cannabis.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Cannabis accessory" means paraphernalia for the ingestion, use, inhalation, preparation for personal use, or storage of a personal use quantity of cannabis.
- (b) "Personal use quantity of cannabis" means 20 grams or less of cannabis, except that:
- 1. No more than 5 grams of the cannabis may be resin extracted from or concentrates derived from cannabis.
 - 2. The term does not include cannabis that is growing.
- 3. The term does not include the estimated weight of any noncannabis ingredients combined with cannabis, such as ingredients added to prepare food or drink.
 - (2) PERSONAL POSSESSION. -
- (a)1. A person 18 years of age or older who knowingly and unlawfully possesses a personal use quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory commits a civil violation and, except as provided in subparagraph 2., shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$100.
 - 2. A person 18 years of age or older who commits a civil

11-01648-18 20181602

violation under subparagraph 1. may request a penalty of up to 15 hours of community service in lieu of the civil penalty in subparagraph 1.

- (b) A person under the age of 18 who knowingly and unlawfully possesses a personal use quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory commits a civil violation and shall be ordered to complete up to 15 hours of community service or a drug awareness program, or both. The offender's parent or legal guardian shall be notified of the violation pursuant to paragraph (5) (b) and provided information regarding available drug awareness programs. Within 1 year after the court orders such an offender to complete such service or program, or both, the offender or his or her parent or legal guardian shall file with the clerk of the court evidence of such completion.
- (c) Except as provided in this section, a person is not subject to arrest for a violation of this section. A person cited for a violation of this section shall be released on notice to appear if the law enforcement officer does not have lawful grounds to arrest such person for a different offense.
- (d) A determination of a civil violation under this section is not considered a drug offense under state law or as defined in 23 C.F.R. s. 192.3 and may not affect a person's driving privileges.
- (e) A person who fails or refuses to produce his or her identification card or driver license issued by the state, or another form of identification issued by any state, district, county, municipality, school district, college, or university, upon request by a law enforcement officer who informs the person that he or she has been found to be in possession of what

11-01648-18 20181602

appears to the officer to be a personal use quantity of cannabis
or a cannabis accessory may be arrested for a violation of this
section if the person fails or refuses to truthfully provide his
or her name, address, and date of birth to the law enforcement
officer.

- (f) Except as provided in this section, the state or any of its political subdivisions may not impose any penalty or obligation other than those specified in this section on a person for possessing a personal use quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory. The state or any of its political subdivisions may not impose any penalty or obligation exceeding those outlined in this section on a person solely for having cannabinoids or cannabinoid metabolites in his or her urine, blood, sweat, hair, fingernails, toenails, or other tissue or fluid of the human body.
- (g) Possession of a personal use quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory, or the presence of cannabinoids or cannabinoid metabolites in the urine, blood, sweat, hair, fingernails, toenails, or other tissue or fluid of the human body, or a conviction, citation, admission, or plea bargain thereof, does not constitute grounds for denying a person student financial aid, public housing, or any other form of public financial assistance, including unemployment benefits; denying a person the right to operate a motor vehicle; or disqualifying a person from serving as a foster parent or an adoptive parent.
- (h) This section does not repeal or modify any law concerning the medical use of cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol in any other form, such as dronabinol; the possession of more

11-01648-18 20181602

than a personal use quantity of cannabis; or the sale, manufacture, or trafficking of cannabis.

- (i) This section does not prohibit a political subdivision of the state from enacting ordinances regulating or prohibiting the public consumption of cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol or providing additional penalties for the public consumption of cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol if such penalties are not greater than those relating to the public consumption of alcohol.
- (j) A violation of this section may not be considered a violation of parole or probation.
 - (3) RECORDKEEPING.-
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a record of a violation of this section may not be recorded in any criminal offender database.
- (b) A state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency that collects and reports data for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program shall collect data on the number of violations of this section and report such data to the Department of Law Enforcement. Such law enforcement agency shall update the data annually and make the data available on its public Internet website. The Department of Law Enforcement shall compile the data collected pursuant to this paragraph and make it available at no cost to the public.
 - (4) DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAMS.-
- (a) The court may require an offender under the age of 18 years to complete a drug awareness program within 1 year after his or her parent or legal guardian is notified of the violation pursuant to paragraph (2)(b).

11-01648-18 20181602

(b) The drug awareness program may charge a fee of up to \$75 to offset any program costs. The fee must be waived based upon financial hardship to the offender. All fees are payable by the offender upon entry into the program.

- (5) NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS.—
- (a) A state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency shall issue noncriminal citation forms to its officers which conform with this section.
- (b) The notice required in paragraph (2) (b) shall be mailed or hand delivered to at least one of the offender's parents or legal guardians at his or her last known address. If the offender or his or her parent or legal guardian fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (2) (b), the clerk shall notify the offender, the offender's parent or legal guardian, and the person who issued the original citation notice of a hearing to impose a civil penalty of up to \$150 or community service of up to 40 hours on the offender for such noncompliance. During such hearing, the court is limited to considering the offender's financial capacity to pay the penalty, the offender's ability to participate in a drug awareness program, the availability of a suitable drug awareness program, and the offender's willingness to complete such a program within a timeframe determined by the court.
- (6) DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE.—Notwithstanding any other law, civil penalties levied under this section shall be distributed as follows:
- (a) Fifty percent shall be distributed to or retained by the municipality where the violation occurred or, if the violation occurred in an unincorporated area, the county where

it occurred.

(b) Fifty percent shall be distributed in the same manner as provided in s. 938.23(2).

Section 2. Subsection (3) and paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (6) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

(3) A person who delivers, without consideration, <u>a</u>

personal use quantity of cannabis, as defined in s. 893.131, 20

grams or less of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, commits a

misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082 or s. 775.083. As used in this subsection, the term

"cannabis" does not include the resin extracted from the plants

of the genus Cannabis or any compound manufacture, salt,

derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin.

(6)

- (b) If the offense is the possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, and the possession is not a personal use quantity of cannabis, as defined in s. 893.131, the person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. As used in this subsection, the term "cannabis" does not include the resin extracted from the plants of the genus *Cannabis*, or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin.
- (e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws of this state relating to arrest, and except as provided in s. 893.131, a law enforcement officer may arrest without warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is

11-01648-18 20181602

violating the provisions of this chapter relating to possession of cannabis.

Section 3. Section 893.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.145 "Drug paraphernalia" defined.—The term "drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, transporting, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or s. 877.111. Drug paraphernalia is deemed to be contraband which shall be subject to civil forfeiture. The term does not include a cannabis accessory, as defined in s. 893.131. The term includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in the planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived.
- (2) Kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing controlled substances.
- (3) Isomerization devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance.
- (4) Testing equipment used, intended for use, or designed for use in identifying, or in analyzing the strength,

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11-01648-18 20181602

effectiveness, or purity of, controlled substances.

(5) Scales and balances used, intended for use, or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances.

- (6) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, caffeine, dimethyl sulfone, mannitol, mannite, dextrose, and lactose, used, intended for use, or designed for use in diluting controlled substances; or substances such as damiana leaf, marshmallow leaf, and mullein leaf, used, intended for use, or designed for use as carrier mediums of controlled substances.
- (7) Separation gins and sifters used, intended for use, or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in otherwise cleaning or refining, cannabis.
- (8) Blenders, bowls, containers, spoons, and mixing devices used, intended for use, or designed for use in compounding controlled substances.
- (9) Capsules, balloons, envelopes, and other containers used, intended for use, or designed for use in packaging small quantities of controlled substances.
- (10) Containers and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in storing, concealing, or transporting controlled substances.
- (11) Hypodermic syringes, needles, and other objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in parenterally injecting controlled substances into the human body.
- (12) Objects used, intended for use, or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing controlled substances, as described in s. 893.03, or substances described in s. 877.111(1) into the human body, such as:

(a) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes, with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls.

(b) Water pipes.

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- (c) Carburetion tubes and devices.
- (d) Smoking and carburetion masks.
- (e) Roach clips: meaning objects used to hold burning material, such as a cannabis cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand.
 - (f) Miniature cocaine spoons, and cocaine vials.
 - (g) Chamber pipes.
 - (h) Carburetor pipes.
 - (i) Electric pipes.
 - (j) Air-driven pipes.
 - (k) Chillums.
 - (1) Bongs.
 - (m) Ice pipes or chillers.
- (n) A cartridge or canister, which means a small metal device used to contain nitrous oxide.
- (o) A charger, sometimes referred to as a "cracker," which means a small metal or plastic device that contains an interior pin that may be used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or container.
- (p) A charging bottle, which means a device that may be used to expel nitrous oxide from a cartridge or canister.
- (q) A whip-it, which means a device that may be used to expel nitrous oxide.
 - (r) A tank.
 - (s) A balloon.

(t) A hose or tube.

- (u) A 2-liter-type soda bottle.
- (v) Duct tape.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 938.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.23 Assistance grants for alcohol and other drug abuse programs.—

(2) All assessments authorized by this section and proceeds of civil penalties levied under s. 893.131 shall be collected by the clerk of court and remitted to the jurisdictional county as described in s. 893.165(2) for deposit into the County Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Trust Fund or remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Department of Children and Families pursuant to guidelines and priorities developed by the department. If a County Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Trust Fund has not been established for any jurisdictional county, assessments collected by the clerk of court shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund of the Department of Children and Families.

Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (s) of subsection (8) of section 112.0455, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

112.0455 Drug-Free Workplace Act.-

- (8) PROCEDURES AND EMPLOYEE PROTECTION.—All specimen collection and testing for drugs under this section shall be performed in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (s) An employer may not discharge, discipline, or

11-01648-18 20181602

discriminate against an employee solely upon voluntarily seeking treatment, while under the employ of the employer, for a drug-related problem if the employee has not previously tested positive for drug use, entered an employee assistance program for drug-related problems, or entered an alcohol and drug rehabilitation program. However, special risk employees may be subject to discharge or disciplinary action when the presence of illicit drugs, pursuant to s. 893.13, is confirmed.

Section 6. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 397.4073, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

397.4073 Background checks of service provider personnel.-

- (4) EXEMPTIONS FROM DISQUALIFICATION. -
- (b) Since rehabilitated substance abuse impaired persons are effective in the successful treatment and rehabilitation of individuals with substance use disorders, for service providers which treat adolescents 13 years of age and older, service provider personnel whose background checks indicate crimes under s. 817.563, s. 893.13, or s. 893.147 may be exempted from disqualification from employment pursuant to this paragraph.

Section 7. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 435.07, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

435.07 Exemptions from disqualification.—Unless otherwise provided by law, the provisions of this section apply to exemptions from disqualification for disqualifying offenses revealed pursuant to background screenings required under this

11-01648-18 20181602

chapter, regardless of whether those disqualifying offenses are listed in this chapter or other laws.

(2) Persons employed, or applicants for employment, by treatment providers who treat adolescents 13 years of age and older who are disqualified from employment solely because of crimes under s. 817.563, s. 893.13, or s. 893.147 may be exempted from disqualification from employment pursuant to this chapter without application of the waiting period in subparagraph (1) (a) 1.

Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 772.12, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

772.12 Drug Dealer Liability Act.-

- (2) A person, including any governmental entity, has a cause of action for threefold the actual damages sustained and is entitled to minimum damages in the amount of \$1,000 and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts, if the person proves by the greater weight of the evidence that:
- (a) The person was injured because of the defendant's actions that resulted in the defendant's conviction for:
- 1. A violation of s. 893.13, except for a violation of s. 893.13(2)(a) or (b), (3), (5), (6)(a), (b), or (c), (7); or
 - 2. A violation of s. 893.135; and
- (b) The person was not injured by reason of his or her participation in the same act or transaction that resulted in the defendant's conviction for any offense described in subparagraph (a)1.

11-01648-18 20181602

Section 9. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.—

- (1) As used in this act:
- (a) "Habitual felony offender" means a defendant for whom the court may impose an extended term of imprisonment, as provided in paragraph (4)(a), if it finds that:
- 1. The defendant has previously been convicted of any combination of two or more felonies in this state or other qualified offenses.
- 2. The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced was committed:
- a. While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for a felony or other qualified offense; or
- b. Within 5 years of the date of the conviction of the defendant's last prior felony or other qualified offense, or within 5 years of the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, conditional release, parole or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for a felony or other qualified offense, whichever is later.

11-01648-18 20181602

3. The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced, and one of the two prior felony convictions, is not a violation of s. 893.13 relating to the purchase or the possession of a controlled substance.

- 4. The defendant has not received a pardon for any felony or other qualified offense that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph.
- 5. A conviction of a felony or other qualified offense necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.

Section 10. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (3) of section 810.02, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

810.02 Burglary.

- (3) Burglary is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or remains in a:
- (f) Structure or conveyance when the offense intended to be committed therein is theft of a controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any other law, separate judgments and sentences for burglary with the intent to commit theft of a controlled substance under this paragraph and for any applicable possession of controlled substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 893.135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same amount or

amounts of a controlled substance.

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However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first appearance hearing. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense

Section 11. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 812.014, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

812.014 Theft.-

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committed.

(c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:

- 1. Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
- 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
- 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.
- 4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
- 5. A firearm.

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- 6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph (a).
- 7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of the equine, bovine, or swine class or other grazing animal; a bee colony of a registered beekeeper; and aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall be imposed.
 - 8. Any fire extinguisher.
- 9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more individual pieces of fruit.
- 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).
 - 11. Any stop sign.
 - 12. Anhydrous ammonia.
- 13. Any amount of a controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any other law, separate judgments and sentences for theft of a controlled substance under this subparagraph and for any applicable possession of controlled substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 893.135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same amount or amounts of a controlled substance.

However, if the property is stolen within a county that is

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11-01648-18 20181602

subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property is valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, as provided under subparagraph 2., or if the property is valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or the response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

Section 12. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (1) of section 831.311, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 831.311 Unlawful sale, manufacture, alteration, delivery, uttering, or possession of counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks for controlled substances.—
- (1) It is unlawful for any person having the intent to injure or defraud any person or to facilitate any violation of s. 893.13 to sell, manufacture, alter, deliver, utter, or possess with intent to injure or defraud any person, or to facilitate any violation of s. 893.13, any counterfeit-resistant

11-01648-18 20181602

prescription blanks for controlled substances, the form and content of which are adopted by rule of the Department of Health pursuant to s. 893.065.

Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsections (1) and (2) of section 893.1351, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

893.1351 Ownership, lease, rental, or possession for trafficking in or manufacturing a controlled substance.—

- (1) A person may not own, lease, or rent any place, structure, or part thereof, trailer, or other conveyance with the knowledge that the place, structure, trailer, or conveyance will be used for the purpose of trafficking in a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.135; for the sale of a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.13; or for the manufacture of a controlled substance intended for sale or distribution to another. A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) A person may not knowingly be in actual or constructive possession of any place, structure, or part thereof, trailer, or other conveyance with the knowledge that the place, structure, or part thereof, trailer, or conveyance will be used for the purpose of trafficking in a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.135; for the sale of a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.13; or for the manufacture of a controlled substance intended for sale or distribution to another. A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

11-01648-18 20181602

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 893.138, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 893.138 Local administrative action to abate drug-related, prostitution-related, or stolen-property-related public nuisances and criminal gang activity.—
- (3) Any pain-management clinic, as described in s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137, which has been used on more than two occasions within a 6-month period as the site of a violation of:
- (a) Section 784.011, s. 784.021, s. 784.03, or s. 784.045, relating to assault and battery;
 - (b) Section 810.02, relating to burglary;
 - (c) Section 812.014, relating to theft;
- (d) Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden snatching; or
- (e) Section 893.13, relating to the unlawful distribution of controlled substances,

may be declared to be a public nuisance, and such nuisance may be abated pursuant to the procedures provided in this section.

Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 893.15, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.15 Rehabilitation.—Any person who violates s. 893.13(6)(a) or (b) relating to possession may, in the discretion of the trial judge, be required to participate in a substance abuse services program approved or regulated by the

11-01648-18 20181602

Department of Children and Families pursuant to the provisions of chapter 397, provided the director of such program approves the placement of the defendant in such program. Such required participation shall be imposed in addition to any penalty or probation otherwise prescribed by law. However, the total time of such penalty, probation, and program participation shall not exceed the maximum length of sentence possible for the offense.

Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 903.133, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

903.133 Bail on appeal; prohibited for certain felony convictions.—Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 903.132, no person adjudged guilty of a felony of the first degree for a violation of s. 782.04(2) or (3), s. 787.01, s. 794.011(4), s. 806.01, s. 893.13, or s. 893.135, or adjudged guilty of a violation of s. 794.011(2) or (3), shall be admitted to bail pending review either by posttrial motion or appeal.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section 921.187, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

921.187 Disposition and sentencing; alternatives; restitution.—

(1) The alternatives provided in this section for the disposition of criminal cases shall be used in a manner that will best serve the needs of society, punish criminal offenders, and provide the opportunity for rehabilitation. If the offender does not receive a state prison sentence, the court may:

11-01648-18 20181602

(1)1. Require the offender who violates any criminal provision of chapter 893 to pay an additional assessment in an amount up to the amount of any fine imposed, pursuant to ss. 938.21 and 938.23.

2. Require the offender who violates any provision of s. 893.13 to pay an additional assessment in an amount of \$100, pursuant to ss. 938.055 and 943.361.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.145, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 893.12, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.12 Contraband; seizure, forfeiture, sale.-

(2) (a) Any vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or drug paraphernalia as defined in s. 893.145 which has been or is being used in violation of any provision of this chapter or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of this chapter has taken or is taking place may be seized and forfeited as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.145, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 893.147, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.147 Use, possession, manufacture, delivery, transportation, advertisement, or retail sale of drug paraphernalia.—

- (6) RETAIL SALE OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA.-
- (a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly and willfully sell or offer for sale at retail any drug paraphernalia described in s. 893.145(12)(a)-(c) or (g)-(m), other than a pipe

20181602__ 11-01648-18 668 that is primarily made of briar, meerschaum, clay, or corn cob. 669 Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.