By Senator Farmer

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to adult use marijuana legalization; amending s. 20.14, F.S.; establishing the Division of Cannabis Management within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; creating ch. 566, F.S., relating to recreational marijuana; defining terms; providing for the distribution of revenues; requiring the division to provide, beginning on a specified date, an annual report to the Legislature; prohibiting the use of false identification by persons under 21 years of age for specified activities relating to recreational marijuana; providing noncriminal penalties; providing for alternative sentencing; exempting certain activities involving marijuana from use and possession offenses; authorizing persons 21 years of age or older to engage in certain activities involving the personal use, possession, transport, and cultivation of marijuana in limited amounts; providing limits on where persons may engage in specified activities; providing noncriminal penalties; preempting the regulation of possession of marijuana to the state; authorizing certain entities to engage in specified activities relating to marijuana; providing construction; specifying the duties of the division relating to marijuana regulation; providing for enforcement of regulatory provisions; authorizing agreements with other entities for certain enforcement activities; requiring annual reports; providing for licensing of marijuana

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establishments; providing standards for prospective licensees; providing restrictions on the location of marijuana establishments; prohibiting certain activities by marijuana establishments; providing procedures when a marijuana establishment's license expires; authorizing retail marijuana stores to submit a request to the Department of Health to be considered a medical marijuana treatment center; requiring the department to approve such request under certain circumstances; exempting such stores from specified requirements under certain circumstances; authorizing caregivers and qualified patients to obtain marijuana for medical use from such stores; authorizing localities to prohibit one or more types of marijuana establishments through local ordinance; providing for submission of applications to localities if the division has not issued marijuana establishment licenses by a specified date; specifying duties of the Attorney General concerning certain federal subpoenas; providing an exemption from specified provisions for marijuana research; specifying that ch. 566, F.S., does not apply to employer drug policies or laws governing operating under the influence; prohibiting an employer from restricting the use of marijuana by its employees outside of the workplace; providing an exception; specifying that ch. 566, F.S., does not allow persons under 21 years of age to engage in activities permitted therein; declaring that the rights of property owners are not affected; providing

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applicability relating to compassionate use of low-THC cannabis; requiring the division to adopt certain rules; specifying that conduct allowed by ch. 566, F.S., may not be considered the basis for the finding of a lack of good moral character as that term is used in law; providing for emergency rulemaking; amending s. 500.03, F.S.; providing that marijuana establishments that sell food containing marijuana are considered food establishments for the purposes of specified regulations; creating s. 500.105, F.S.; specifying that food products containing marijuana which are prepared in permitted food establishments and sold by licensed marijuana establishments are not considered adulterated; amending s. 562.13, F.S.; providing that it is unlawful for marijuana establishments to employ persons under 18 years of age; amending s. 569.0073, F.S.; exempting licensed marijuana establishments from specified provisions regulating the sale of pipes and smoking devices; amending ss. 893.13 and 893.135, F.S.; providing that conduct authorized under ch. 566, F.S., is not prohibited by specified controlled substance prohibitions; creating s. 943.0586, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing an individual convicted of certain crimes to petition the court for expunction of his or her criminal history record under certain circumstances; requiring the individual to first obtain a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Law Enforcement; requiring the

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department to adopt rules establishing the procedures for applying for and issuing such certificates; requiring the department to issue a certificate under certain circumstances; providing for the expiration of and reapplication for the certificate; providing requirements for the petition for expunction; providing criminal penalties; providing for the court's authority over its own procedures, with an exception; requiring the court to order the expunction of a criminal history record under certain circumstances; clarifying that expunction of certain criminal history records does not affect eligibility for expunction of other criminal history records; providing procedures for processing expunction petitions and orders; providing that a person granted an expunction may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the underlying arrest or conviction, with exceptions; providing that a person may not be deemed to have committed perjury or otherwise held liable for giving a false statement if he or she fails to recite or acknowledge an expunged criminal history record; prohibiting courts from requiring the payment of certain fees or costs relating to such petitions; prohibiting a person from being denied employment under certain circumstances; providing a contingent effective date.

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

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34-00118C-22 20221696 117 Section 1. Present paragraphs (e) through (1) of subsection 118 (2) of section 20.14, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as 119 paragraphs (f) through (m), respectively, and a new paragraph 120 (e) is added to that subsection, to read: 121 20.14 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.-122 There is created a Department of Agriculture and Consumer 123 Services. 124 (2) The following divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are established: 125 126 (e) Cannabis Management. 127 Section 2. Chapter 566, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 128 566.011-566.042, is created to read: 129 CHAPTER 566 130 RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA 131 PART I 132 TAX 133 566.011 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term: 134 (1) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and 135 Consumer Services. 136 (2) "Division" means the Division of Cannabis Management of 137 the department. 138 (3) "Marijuana" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin 139 140 extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, 141 manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the 142 plant, its seeds, or its resin, including marijuana concentrate. 143 The term does not include industrial hemp or hemp extract, fiber produced from the stalks of the plant, cake made from the seeds 144

of the plant, sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of

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germination, or the weight of any ingredient combined with
marijuana to prepare topical or oral administrations, food,
drink, or any other product.

- (4) "Marijuana consumption site" means an entity licensed to allow smoking or ingesting marijuana on the premises.
- (5) "Marijuana cultivation facility" means an entity licensed to cultivate, prepare, and package and sell marijuana to retail marijuana stores, to marijuana consumption sites, to marijuana product manufacturing facilities, and to other marijuana cultivation facilities, but not to consumers.
- (6) "Marijuana establishment" means a marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana testing facility, marijuana product manufacturing facility, marijuana consumption site, or retail marijuana store.
- (7) "Marijuana product manufacturing facility" means an entity licensed to:
 - (a) Purchase marijuana.
 - (b) Manufacture, prepare, and package marijuana products.
- (c) Sell marijuana and marijuana products to other marijuana product manufacturing facilities and to retail marijuana stores, but not to consumers.
- (8) "Marijuana products" means concentrated marijuana and products that consist of marijuana and other ingredients and are intended for use or consumption, including, but not limited to, edible products, ointments, and tinctures.
- (9) "Marijuana testing facility" means an entity licensed to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana.
- (10) "Retail marijuana store" means an entity licensed to purchase marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility and

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marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility and to sell marijuana and marijuana products to consumers.

566.013 Distribution of revenues.—Revenues derived from the tax imposed by this part must be credited to the General Revenue Fund. On or before the last day of each month, the Chief Financial Officer shall transfer 15 percent of the revenues received by the division during the preceding month pursuant to the tax imposed by s. 566.012 to the Division of Cannabis Trust Fund established under s. 566.015. On or before the last day of each month, the Chief Financial Officer shall transfer the remainder of the revenues to the General Revenue Fund.

566.014 Annual report.—Beginning January 30, 2024, the division shall annually report the amount of tax revenues collected pursuant to s. 566.012 and the amount distributed pursuant to s. 566.015(3) to the appropriations committees of each house of the Legislature.

PART II

MARIJUANA REGULATION

566.031 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Consumer" means a person 21 years of age or older who purchases marijuana or marijuana products for personal use by persons 21 years of age or older but not for resale to others.
- (2) "Department" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (3) "Division" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- 202 (4) "Licensee" means any individual, partnership,
 203 corporation, firm, association, or other legal entity holding a

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marijuana establishment license within this state.

- (5) "Locality" means a municipality or, in reference to a location in an unorganized territory, the county in which that locality is located.
- (6) "Marijuana" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (7) "Marijuana accessories" means equipment, products, or materials of any kind that are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, composting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, vaporizing, or containing marijuana or for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.
- (8) "Marijuana consumption site" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (9) "Marijuana cultivation facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (10) "Marijuana establishment" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (11) "Marijuana product manufacturing facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- (12) "Marijuana testing facility" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
 - (13) "Minor" means a person under 21 years of age.
- (14) "Retail marijuana store" has the same meaning as provided in s. 566.011.
- 231 (15) "Seedling" means a marijuana plant that has no
 232 flowers, is less than 12 inches in height, and is less than 12

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inches in diameter.

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566.0311 False identification.

- (1) A minor may not present or offer to a marijuana establishment or the marijuana establishment's agent or employee any written or oral evidence of age that is false, fraudulent, or not actually the minor's own for the purpose of:
- (a) Ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase, or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure marijuana; or
 - (b) Gaining access to marijuana.
 - (2) (a) A minor who violates subsection (1) commits:
- 1. For a first offense, a noncriminal violation subject to a civil penalty of at least \$200 and not more than \$400.
- 2. For a second offense, a noncriminal violation subject to a civil penalty of at least \$300 and not more than \$600, which may only be suspended as provided in paragraph (b).
- 3. For a third or subsequent offense, a noncriminal violation subject to a civil penalty of \$600, which may only be suspended as provided in paragraph (b).

When a minor is adjudged to have committed a first offense under subsection (1), the judge shall inform the minor that the noncriminal penalties for the second and subsequent offenses are mandatory and may only be suspended as provided in paragraph (b). Failure to inform the minor that subsequent noncriminal penalties are mandatory is not a ground for suspension of any subsequent civil penalty.

(b) As an alternative to or in addition to the noncriminal penalties specified in paragraph (a), a judge may assign the minor to perform specified work for the benefit of the state,

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the municipality, or another public entity or a charitable institution for no more than 40 hours for each violation. A judge must assign the minor to perform such work as an alternative to the noncriminal penalties specified in paragraph (a) if the court determines that the minor is unable to pay such penalties.

566.032 Exemption from criminal and noncriminal penalties, seizure, or forfeiture.—Notwithstanding chapter 893 or any other law, and except as provided in this part, the actions authorized under this part are legal under the laws of this state and do not constitute a civil or criminal offense under the laws of this state or the law of any political subdivision within this state or serve as a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under state law.

566.033 Personal use of marijuana.-

- (1) A person who is 21 years of age or older may:
- (a) Use, possess, and transport marijuana accessories and up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana.
- (b) Transfer or furnish, without remuneration, up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana and up to 6 seedlings to a person who is 21 years of age or older.
- (c) Possess, grow, cultivate, process, and transport up to 6 marijuana plants, including seedlings, and possess the marijuana produced by the marijuana plants on the premises where the plants were grown.
- (d) Purchase up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana, up to 6 seedlings, and marijuana accessories from a retail marijuana store.
 - (2) The following apply to the cultivation of marijuana for

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personal use by a person who is 21 years of age or older:

(a) A person may cultivate up to 6 marijuana plants, including seedlings, at that person's place of residence, on property owned by that person, or on another person's property with permission of the owner of the other property.

- (b) A person who elects to cultivate marijuana shall take reasonable precautions to ensure the plants are secure from unauthorized access or access by a person under 21 years of age. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to, cultivating marijuana in a fully enclosed secure outdoor area, locked closet, or locked room inaccessible to persons under 21 years of age.
- (3) A person may smoke or ingest marijuana at a marijuana consumption site or in a nonpublic place, including, but not limited to, a private residence.
- (a) This subsection does not permit a person to consume marijuana in a manner that endangers others.
- (b) The prohibitions and limitations on smoking tobacco products in specified areas in part II of chapter 386 apply to marijuana.
- (c) A person who smokes marijuana in a public place other than a marijuana consumption site or as governed by part II of chapter 386 commits a noncriminal violation subject to a civil penalty of \$100.
- (4) The regulation of possession of marijuana is preempted to the state.
 - 566.034 Marijuana establishments.-
- (1) A marijuana establishment may engage in the manufacture, possession, and purchase of marijuana, marijuana

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products, and marijuana accessories and sell marijuana,
marijuana products, and marijuana accessories to a consumer as
described in this subsection.

- (a) A retail marijuana store may:
- 1. Possess, display, and transport marijuana, marijuana products, or marijuana accessories.
- 2. Purchase marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility.
- 3. Purchase marijuana and marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility.
- 4. Sell marijuana, marijuana products, and marijuana accessories to consumers.
 - (b) A marijuana consumption site may:
- 1. Purchase marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility or a marijuana product manufacturing facility.
- 2. Sell food or beverages containing marijuana which are prepared at the marijuana consumption site, including alcoholic beverages if the marijuana consumption site is licensed to serve alcoholic beverages. If such food or beverages are purchased for on-site consumption, the food or beverages are not required to be in sealed containers. Any food or beverages removed from the premises or purchased for off-site consumption must be in sealed containers with labels specifying that the contents contain marijuana.
 - (c) A marijuana cultivation facility may:
- 345 <u>1. Cultivate, harvest, process, package, transport,</u>
 346 display, and possess marijuana.
- 347 <u>2. Deliver or transfer marijuana to a marijuana testing</u> 348 facility.

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3. Sell marijuana to another marijuana cultivation

facility, a marijuana product manufacturing facility, or a

retail marijuana store.

- $\underline{\text{4. Purchase marijuana from another marijuana cultivation}}$ facility.
 - (d) A marijuana product manufacturing facility may:
- 1. Package, process, transport, manufacture, display, and possess marijuana or marijuana products.
- 2. Deliver or transfer marijuana or marijuana products to a marijuana testing facility.
- 3. Sell marijuana and marijuana products to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility.
- 4. Purchase marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility.
- 5. Purchase marijuana and marijuana products from a marijuana product manufacturing facility.
- (e) A marijuana testing facility may possess, cultivate, process, repackage, store, transport, display, transfer, and deliver marijuana or marijuana products.
- A marijuana establishment may lease or otherwise allow the use of property owned, occupied, or controlled by a person, corporation, or other entity for any of the activities conducted lawfully in accordance with this subsection.
- (2) (a) An entity with a marijuana consumption site license and a retail marijuana store license may operate under both licenses on the same premises.
 - (b) A marijuana consumption site:
 - 1. Must display warnings about the delayed effects of

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ingesting marijuana products; and

- 2. May not restrict a patron's access to prearranged rides as defined in s. 627.748 or to taxis.
- (3) This section does not prevent the imposition of penalties for violating this chapter or state or local rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.
 - 566.035 Duties of the division.—The division shall:
- (1) Enforce the laws and rules relating to the manufacturing, processing, labeling, storing, transporting, testing, and selling of marijuana by marijuana establishments and administer those laws relating to licensing and the collection of taxes.
- (2) Adopt rules consistent with this chapter for the administration and enforcement of laws regulating and licensing marijuana establishments.
- (3) If determined necessary by the division, enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Law Enforcement, a county sheriff, or another state or municipal law enforcement agency to perform inspections of marijuana establishments.
- (4) Issue marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana consumption site, marijuana testing facility, marijuana product manufacturing facility, and retail marijuana store licenses.
- (5) Prevent the sale of marijuana by licensees to minors and intoxicated persons.
- (6) Ensure that licensees have access to the provisions of this chapter and other laws and rules governing marijuana in accordance with this section.
 - (7) Prioritize applications of businesses that are at least

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51 percent owned by women or minority persons over other applications of equal merit.

- (8) Develop a uniform system for labeling and identifying individual strains of marijuana, including, but not limited to, listing the terpenes present in the strain and whether the strain is Cannabis sativa, Cannabis indica, or, if the strain is a hybrid, which strain is the dominant strain. Each label and identification must be verified by the marijuana testing facility reviewing the product.
- (9) Post on the department's publicly accessible website this chapter and all rules adopted under this chapter. The division shall notify all licensees of changes in the law and rules through a publicly accessible website posting within 90 days after adjournment of each session of the Legislature. The division shall update the posting on the department's publicly accessible website to reflect new laws and rules before the effective date of the laws and rules.
- (10) Certify monthly to the Chief Financial Officer a complete statement of revenues and expenses for licenses issued and for revenues collected by the division and submit an annual report that includes a complete statement of the revenues and expenses for the division to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (11) Suspend or revoke the license of a licensee in accordance with rules adopted by the division. A marijuana establishment with a suspended or revoked license under this subsection may:
- (a) Continue to possess marijuana during the time its license is suspended but may not dispense, transfer, or sell

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marijuana. If the marijuana establishment is a marijuana cultivation facility, it may continue to cultivate marijuana plants during the time its license is suspended. Marijuana may not be removed from the licensed premises except as authorized by the division and only for the purpose of destruction.

- (b) Possess marijuana for up to 7 days after revocation of its license, during which time the marijuana establishment shall dispose of its inventory of marijuana in accordance with division rules.
- (12) Beginning January 15, 2023, and annually thereafter, report to the committees of each house of the Legislature having jurisdiction over marijuana regulation. The report must include, but is not limited to, all rules adopted by the division and statistics regarding the number of marijuana establishment applications received, the number of marijuana establishments licensed, and the licensing fees collected during the previous year.

566.036 Licensing of marijuana establishments.-

- (1) An applicant for a marijuana establishment license shall file an application in the form required by the division for the type of marijuana establishment license sought. An applicant may apply for and be granted more than one type of marijuana establishment license, except that a person licensed as a marijuana testing facility may not hold another marijuana establishment license. The division shall begin accepting and processing applications by August 1, 2023.
- (2) Upon receiving an application for a marijuana establishment license, the division shall immediately forward a copy of the application and 50 percent of the license fee to the

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locality in which the applicant desires to operate.

- (3) The division shall issue or renew a license to operate a marijuana establishment to an applicant who meets the requirements of the division as set forth in rule and in subsection (9) within 90 days after the date of receipt of the application unless:
- (a) The division finds that the applicant is not in compliance with this section or rules adopted by the division; or
- (b) The division is notified by the relevant locality that the applicant is not in compliance with an ordinance, a rule, or a regulation in effect at the time of application.
- (4) The following shall control when more than one application is received by the division for establishment of a marijuana establishment in the same locality:
- (a) If a greater number of applications is received from qualified applicants to operate a marijuana establishment in a locality than is allowed under the limits enacted by the locality under s. 566.037, the division must solicit and consider input from the locality regarding the locality's preference or preferences for licensure. Within 90 days after the date that the first application is received, the division shall issue the maximum number of applicable licenses for each type of marijuana establishment license application received.
- (b) In a competitive application process to determine which applicants will receive licenses, the division shall give preference to an applicant who has at least 1 year of previous experience in operating another business in this state in compliance with state law.

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(c) The division may not grant a license to a licensee who has already received a license to operate the same type of marijuana establishment if doing so would prevent another qualified applicant from receiving a license.

- (5) Upon denial of an application, the division shall notify the applicant in writing of the specific reason for the denial.
- (6) All licenses under this part are valid for 1 year after the date of issuance.
 - (7) A prospective licensee of a marijuana establishment:
- (a) May not have been convicted of a disqualifying drug offense. For purposes of this section, "disqualifying drug offense" means a conviction for a violation of a state or federal controlled substance law that is a crime punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more. It does not include an offense for which the sentence, including any term of probation, incarceration, or supervised release, was completed 10 or more years before application for licensure; a marijuana offense unrelated to trafficking in marijuana; or an offense that consisted of conduct that would be permitted under this part.
- (b) May not have had a previous license revoked for a marijuana establishment.
- (c) If the applicant is a corporation, may not be issued a license if any of the principal officers of the corporation would be personally ineligible under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).
 - (8) A marijuana establishment:
- (a) May not be located within 500 feet of the property line of a public or private K-12 school existing at the time the

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523 marijuana establishment is licensed. The distance must be
524 measured from the main entrance of the marijuana establishment
525 to the main entrance of the school by the ordinary course of
526 travel.

- (b) Shall implement appropriate security measures, consistent with rules issued by the division, which are designed to prevent:
 - 1. Unauthorized entrance into areas containing marijuana.
- 2. The theft of marijuana located on the premises or in transit to or from the premises by the licensee.
- 3. Tampering with or adulteration of the marijuana products.
- $\underline{\text{4. Unauthorized access to marijuana or marijuana}}$ accessories.
 - 5. Access to marijuana by or sales of marijuana to minors.
- (c) Shall prepare and maintain documents that include procedures for the oversight of all aspects of operations and procedures to ensure accurate recordkeeping.
- (d) Shall make available for inspection its license at the premises to which that license applies. A licensee may not refuse a representative of the division the right at any time to inspect the entire licensed premises or to audit the books and records of the licensee.
 - (e) May not sell marijuana to:
- 1. A person under 21 years of age unless the person is a qualified patient purchasing marijuana for medical use as those terms are defined in s. 381.986(1); or
 - 2. A visibly intoxicated person.
 - (f) If the licensee is a retail marijuana store or

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marijuana consumption site, may not allow a person under 21 years of age to enter or remain on the premises unless the minor is an employee of the division, a law enforcement officer, emergency personnel, or a contractor performing work on the facility that is not directly related to marijuana, such as installing or maintaining security devices or performing electrical wiring.

- (g) May not sell marijuana between the hours of 1 a.m. and 6 a.m.
- (h) May not employ as a manager or leave in charge of the licensed premises any person who, by reason of conviction for a disqualifying drug offense or because of a revocation of that person's marijuana establishment license, is ineligible for a marijuana establishment license.
- (i) If a retail marijuana store, may only sell or furnish marijuana to a consumer from the premises licensed by the department. A retail marijuana store may not, either directly or indirectly, by any agent or employee, travel from locality to locality, or from place to place within the same locality, selling, bartering, carrying for sale, or exposing for sale marijuana from a vehicle. This paragraph does not prohibit a retail marijuana store from delivering marijuana to a purchaser if the purchaser's age is verified to be 21 or older upon delivery.
- (9) A person who intentionally provides false information on an application for a marijuana establishment license violates s. 837.06.
 - (10) When a licensee's license expires:
 - (a) A licensee who unintentionally fails to renew a license

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upon its expiration date and continues to engage in activities
allowed by s. 566.034 may not be charged with illegal sales for
a period of 7 days after the expiration date. A licensee who
continues to make sales of marijuana after having been properly
notified of the expired license may be charged with illegally
selling marijuana.

- (b) At least 30 days before expiration of a licensee's license issued under this part, the division shall notify the licensee by the most expedient means available:
 - 1. That the licensee's license is scheduled to expire;
 - 2. Of the date of expiration; and
- 3. That all sales of marijuana must be suspended after the date of expiration and remain suspended until the license is properly renewed.

Failure by the division to notify a licensee pursuant to this paragraph does not excuse a licensee from being charged with a violation of this part.

566.0365 Retail marijuana store application to be considered medical marijuana treatment center.—

- (1) As used in this section, the terms "caregiver,"

 "medical use," and "qualified patient" have the same meanings as

 provided in s. 381.986(1).
- (2) A retail marijuana store may submit a request to the Department of Health to be considered a medical marijuana treatment center for the purposes of dispensing marijuana for medical use under s. 381.986. The Department of Health must approve any request from a retail marijuana store that holds a valid retail marijuana store license.

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(3) A retail marijuana store included in the medical marijuana use registry pursuant to this section is exempt from the requirements of medical marijuana treatment centers under s.

381.986 as long as the store holds a valid retail marijuana store license and complies with this chapter and any rules adopted by the department.

(4) A caregiver or qualified patient may obtain marijuana for medical use at a retail marijuana store considered a medical marijuana treatment center under this section.

566.037 Local control.-

- (1) A locality may prohibit the operation of one or more types of marijuana establishments through the enactment of an ordinance.
- (2) If a locality does not prohibit the operation of a marijuana establishment pursuant to subsection (1), the following provisions apply:
- (a) No later than September 1, 2023, a locality may enact an ordinance or a regulation specifying the entity within the locality that is responsible for processing applications submitted for a licensee to operate a marijuana establishment within the boundaries of the locality. The locality may authorize the entity to issue such licenses if issuance by the locality becomes necessary because of a failure by the division to adopt rules pursuant to s. 566.035 or because of a failure by the division to process and issue licenses as required by s. 566.036.
- (b) A locality may enact ordinances, rules, or regulations pursuant to this paragraph as long as those ordinances, rules, or regulations do not conflict with this section or with rules

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issued pursuant to s. 566.035. The ordinances may:

- 1. Govern the time, place, and manner of operations and number of marijuana establishments.
- 2. Establish procedures for the issuance, suspension, and revocation of a license issued by the locality in accordance with paragraph (c) or paragraph (d).
- 3. Establish a schedule of annual operating, licensing, and application fees for a marijuana establishment. This subparagraph applies only if the application fee or licensing fee is submitted to a locality in accordance with paragraph (c) or paragraph (d).
- 4. Establish noncriminal penalties for violation of an ordinance, a rule, or a regulation governing the time, place, and manner that a marijuana establishment may operate in that locality.
- (c) If the division does not begin issuing licenses by

 January 1, 2024, an applicant may submit an application directly
 to the locality in which it wants to operate. A locality that
 receives an application pursuant to this paragraph shall issue a
 license to an applicant within 90 days after receipt of the
 application unless the locality finds, and notifies the
 applicant, that the applicant is not in compliance with an
 ordinance, a rule, or a regulation made pursuant to s. 566.035
 or paragraph (b) in effect at the time of application. The
 locality shall notify the division if the locality issues an
 annual license to the applicant.
- (d) If the division does not issue a license to an applicant within 90 days after receipt of the application filed in accordance with s. 566.036 and does not notify the applicant

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of the specific reason for denial, in writing and within 90 days after receipt of the application, the applicant may resubmit its application directly to the locality, and the locality may issue an annual license to the applicant. A locality issuing a license to an applicant must do so within 90 days after receipt of the resubmitted application unless the locality finds, and notifies the applicant, that the applicant is not in compliance with an ordinance, a rule, or a regulation made pursuant to s. 566.035 or paragraph (b) in effect at the time the application is resubmitted. The locality shall notify the division if the locality issues an annual license to the applicant. If an application is submitted to a locality under this paragraph, the division shall forward to the locality the fee paid by the applicant to the division upon request by the locality.

(e) A license issued by a locality in accordance with paragraph (c) or paragraph (d) has the same effect as a license issued by the division in accordance with s. 566.036, and the holder of that license is not subject to regulation or enforcement by the division during the term of that license. A subsequent or renewed license may be issued under this paragraph on an annual basis if the division has not adopted rules required by s. 566.035 at least 90 days before the date upon which the subsequent or renewed license would be effective, or if the division has adopted rules pursuant to s. 566.041 but has not, at least 90 days after the adoption of those rules, issued any marijuana establishment licenses pursuant to s. 566.036.

566.038 Defense of state law.—The Attorney General shall, to the best of the abilities of the office and in good faith, advocate to quash any federal subpoena for records involving

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marijuana establishments.

566.039 Research.—Notwithstanding the provisions of this part regulating the distribution of marijuana, a scientific or medical researcher who has previously published peer-reviewed research may purchase, possess, and securely store marijuana for purposes of conducting research. A scientific or medical researcher may administer and distribute marijuana to a participant in research who is at least 21 years of age after receiving informed consent from that participant.

566.04 Construction.

- (1) EMPLOYMENT POLICIES.—This chapter does not require an employer to allow or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace and does not affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by their employees. An employer may not restrict the use of marijuana by employees outside of the workplace unless such use would violate the terms of a contract with the Federal Government.
- (2) OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE.—This chapter does not exempt a person from the laws that prohibit operating any motor vehicle or off-highway vehicle within this state under the influence of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances under chapter 316 or chapter 327.
- (3) TRANSFER TO MINOR.—This chapter does not authorize the transfer of marijuana, with or without remuneration, to a minor or to allow a minor to purchase, possess, use, transport, grow, or consume marijuana.
 - (4) RESTRICTION ON USE OF PROPERTY.—This chapter does not

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prohibit a person, an employer, a school, a hospital, a detention facility, a corporation, or another entity that occupies, owns, or controls real property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that real property.

(5) COMPASSIONATE USE OF LOW-THC CANNABIS.—This chapter does not apply to the compassionate use of low-THC cannabis under s. 381.986.

566.041 Rulemaking.—The division shall adopt rules to administer and enforce this chapter.

566.042 Good moral character.—Engaging in conduct allowed by this chapter may not be the basis for a finding of a lack of good moral character as that term is used in the laws of this state.

Section 3. Rulemaking.-

(1) By June 1, 2023, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall adopt emergency rules for the administration and enforcement of laws regulating and licensing marijuana establishments pursuant to part II of chapter 566, Florida Statutes, as created by this act. These rules must be developed by the department and may not be contracted out to an entity outside the department. These rules may not prohibit the operation of marijuana establishments, either expressly or through restrictions that make the operation of marijuana establishments unreasonably impracticable. The emergency rules shall remain in effect for 6 months after adoption and may be renewed during the pendency of procedures to adopt rules addressing the subject of the emergency rules. As used in this

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section, "unreasonably impracticable" means that the measures
necessary to comply with the rules require such a high
investment of risk, money, time, or other resource or asset that
the operation of a marijuana establishment is not worthy of
being carried out in practice by a reasonably prudent
businessperson.

- (2) Rules adopted pursuant to this section must include all of the following:
- (a) Provisions for administering and enforcing part II of chapter 566, Florida Statutes, including oversight requirements and noncriminal penalties for violations.
- (b) The form and content of applications for each type of marijuana establishment license, registration renewal forms, and associated licensing and renewal fee schedules.
- (c) Procedures allowing an applicant who has been denied a license due to failure to meet the requirements for licensing to correct the reason for failure.
- (d) Procedures and timelines for background checks and appeals.
- (e) Rules governing the transfer of a license, which must be substantially the same as rules governing the transfer of a beverage license under chapter 561, Florida Statutes.
- (f) Minimum standards for employment, including requirements for background checks, restrictions against hiring persons under 18 years of age, and safeguards to protect against unauthorized employee access to marijuana.
- (g) Minimum recordkeeping requirements, including the recording of the disposal of marijuana that is not sold. Rules developed pursuant to this subsection may not require a consumer

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to provide a retail marijuana store with personal information other than government-issued identification to determine the consumer's age or require the retail marijuana store to acquire and record personal information about its consumers.

- (h) Health and safety rules and standards for the manufacture of marijuana products and the cultivation of marijuana.
- (i) Labeling requirements for marijuana and marijuana products sold or distributed by a marijuana establishment.
- (j) Restrictions on the advertising, signage, and display of marijuana and marijuana products.
- (k) Minimum security requirements, including standards to reasonably protect against unauthorized access to marijuana at all stages of the licensee's possession, transportation, storage, and cultivation of marijuana. Such security requirements may not prohibit outdoor cultivation in an enclosed, secured space.
- (1) Procedures for enforcing s. 566.036(9) and (10),
 Florida Statutes, including noncriminal penalties for
 violations, procedures for suspending or terminating the license
 of a licensee who violates licensing provisions or the rules
 adopted pursuant to this section, and procedures for appeals of
 penalties or licensing actions.
- (m) Any other oversight requirements that the department determines are necessary to administer the laws relating to licensing marijuana establishments.
- (3) Rules adopted pursuant to this section may not prohibit a locality as defined in s. 566.031, Florida Statutes, from limiting the number of each type of licensee who may operate in

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the locality or from enacting reasonable regulations applicable to licensees.

Section 4. Paragraph (p) of subsection (1) of section 500.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

500.03 Definitions; construction; applicability.-

- (1) For the purpose of this chapter, the term:
- (p) "Food establishment" means a factory, food outlet, or other facility manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, or preparing food or selling food at wholesale or retail. The term does not include a business or activity that is regulated under s. 413.051, s. 500.80, chapter 509, or chapter 601. The term includes a marijuana establishment that sells food containing marijuana pursuant to chapter 566. The term includes tomato packinghouses and repackers but does not include any other establishments that pack fruits and vegetables in their raw or natural states, including those fruits or vegetables that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled, natural form before they are marketed.

Section 5. Section 500.105, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

500.105 Marijuana establishment food products containing marijuana.—Food products containing marijuana that are prepared in a food establishment that holds a permit under s. 500.12, if required, and that are sold by a marijuana establishment licensed under chapter 566 are not considered adulterated under this chapter due solely to the presence of marijuana.

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 562.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

562.13 Employment of minors or certain other persons by

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certain vendors prohibited; exceptions.-

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any vendor licensed under the Beverage Law <u>or a licensee under chapter 566</u> to employ any person under 18 years of age.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 569.0073, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

569.0073 Special provisions; smoking pipes and smoking devices.—

- (1) It is unlawful for any person to offer for sale at retail any of the items listed in subsection (2) unless such person:
- (a) Has a retail tobacco products dealer permit under s. 569.003 or is a marijuana establishment licensed under s. 566.036. The provisions of this chapter apply to any person that offers for retail sale any of the items listed in subsection (2); and
- (b)1. Derives at least 75 percent of its annual gross revenues from the retail sale of cigarettes, cigars, and other tobacco products or marijuana products sold in compliance with chapter 566; or
- 2. Derives no more than 25 percent of its annual gross revenues from the retail sale of the items listed in subsection (2).

Section 8. Present subsection (10) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (11), and a new subsection (10) is added to that section, to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

(10) Subsections (1) - (8) are not applicable to conduct

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authorized under chapter 566.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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, or chapter 566 and notwithstanding the provisions of s. 893.13:
- (a) Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, in excess of 25 pounds of cannabis, or 300 or more cannabis plants, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cannabis," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity of cannabis involved:
- 1. Is in excess of 25 pounds, but less than 2,000 pounds, or is 300 or more cannabis plants, but not more than 2,000 cannabis plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$25,000.
- 2. Is 2,000 pounds or more, but less than 10,000 pounds, or is 2,000 or more cannabis plants, but not more than 10,000 cannabis plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- 3. Is 10,000 pounds or more, or is 10,000 or more cannabis plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$200,000.

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For the purpose of this paragraph, a plant, including, but not limited to, a seedling or cutting, is a "cannabis plant" if it has some readily observable evidence of root formation, such as root hairs. To determine if a piece or part of a cannabis plant severed from the cannabis plant is itself a cannabis plant, the severed piece or part must have some readily observable evidence of root formation, such as root hairs. Callous tissue is not readily observable evidence of root formation. The viability and sex of a plant and the fact that the plant may or may not be a dead harvested plant are not relevant in determining if the plant is a "cannabis plant" or in the charging of an offense under this paragraph. Upon conviction, the court shall impose the longest term of imprisonment provided for in this paragraph.

- (b) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a) 4., or of any mixture containing cocaine, but less than 150 kilograms of cocaine or any such mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of

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imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

- c. Is 400 grams or more, but less than 150 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 150 kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., commits the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in cocaine 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 cocaine, 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 300

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kilograms or more of cocaine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person, commits capital importation of cocaine, 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.

- (c)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of any morphine, opium, 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 4 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, but less than 30 kilograms of such substance or mixture, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in illegal drugs," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.

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2. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or more of hydrocodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.k., codeine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.g., or any salt thereof, or 28 grams or more of any mixture containing any such substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in hydrocodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 50 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 50 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 300 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- d. Is 300 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 7 grams or more of oxycodone, as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)1.q., or any salt thereof, or 7 grams or more of any mixture containing any such

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substance, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in oxycodone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

- a. Is 7 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 25 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 25 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- d. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.
- 4.a. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of:
 - (I) Alfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)1.;
 - (II) Carfentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)6.;
 - (III) Fentanyl, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)9.;
- (IV) Sufentanil, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)30.;
- 1041 (V) A fentanyl derivative, as described in s.
- 1042 893.03(1)(a)62.;
- 1043 (VI) A controlled substance analog, as described in s.
 1044 893.0356, of any substance described in sub-sub-subparagraphs

(I) - (V); or

1046 (VII) A mixture containing any substance described in sub-1047 sub-subparagraphs (I)-(VI),

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in fentanyl," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- b. If the quantity involved under sub-subparagraph a.:
- (I) Is 4 grams or more, but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- (II) Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- (III) Is 28 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years, and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 5. A 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, codeine, 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

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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. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under subparagraph 1.

6. A person who knowingly brings into this state 60 kilograms or more of any morphine, opium, oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, 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 a person, commits capital importation of illegal drugs, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A 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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(d) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases,
manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is
knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 28 grams or
more of phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a
substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s.
893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s.

1109 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture 1110 containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a

1111 substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s.

1112 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s.

893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phencyclidine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

1116 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:

a. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.

2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 800 grams or more of phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s.

1132 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., or of any mixture

- 1133 containing phencyclidine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(b)23., a
- 1134 substituted phenylcyclohexylamine, as described in s.
- 1135 893.03(1)(c)195., or a substance described in s.
- 1136 893.03(1)(c)13., 32., 38., 103., or 146., and who knows that the
- 1137 probable result of such importation would be the death of any
- 1138 person commits capital importation of phencyclidine, a capital
- felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. Any
- 1140 person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall
- 1141 also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine provided under
- 1142 subparagraph 1.
- (e) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases,
- 1144 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is
- 1145 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 200 grams or
- 1146 more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone,
- as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), commits a felony of the first
- 1148 degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in
- 1149 methaqualone," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
- or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such
- 1152 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
- 1153 imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to
- 1154 pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 25 kilograms, such
- 1156 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of
- 1157 imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to
- 1158 pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 25 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced
- 1160 to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years

1161 and pay a fine of \$250,000.

- 2. Any person who knowingly brings into this state 50 kilograms or more of methaqualone or of any mixture containing methaqualone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), and who knows that the probable result of such importation would be the death of any person commits capital importation of methaqualone, 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.
- (f)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment utilized in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in amphetamine," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to

1190 pay a fine of \$100,000.

c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.

- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of amphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)2., or methamphetamine, as described in s. 893.03(2)(c)5., or of any mixture containing amphetamine or methamphetamine, or phenylacetone, phenylacetic acid, pseudoephedrine, or ephedrine in conjunction with other chemicals and equipment used in the manufacture of amphetamine or methamphetamine, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of amphetamine, 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.
- (g) 1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 4 grams or more of flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in flunitrazepam," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 4 grams or more but less than 14 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of

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1219 \$50,000.

b. Is 14 grams or more but less than 28 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.

- c. Is 28 grams or more but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 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 flunitrazepam or any mixture containing flunitrazepam as described in s. 893.03(1)(a) commits the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam. A person who has been convicted of the first degree felony of trafficking in flunitrazepam 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 flunitrazepam, punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and

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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.

- (h)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or

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importation of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 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.

- (i)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in gamma-butyrolactone (GBL)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into the state 150 kilograms or more of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), and who knows that the probable result of

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such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), 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.

- (j)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 kilogram or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or of any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 kilogram or more, but less than 5 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 5 kilograms or more, but less than 10 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 10 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 150 kilograms or more of 1,4-Butanediol as described in s. 893.03(1)(d), or any mixture containing 1,4-Butanediol, and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or

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importation would be the death of any person commits capital
manufacture or importation of 1,4-Butanediol, 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
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- (k)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 10 grams or more of a:
- a. Substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)4., 5., 10., 11., 15., 17., 21.-27., 29., 39., 40.-45., 58., 72.-80., 81.-86., 90.-102., 104.-108., 110.-113., 143.-145., 148.-150., 160.-163., 165., or 187.-189., a substituted cathinone, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)191., or substituted phenethylamine, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)192.;
 - b. Mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.; or
- c. Salt, isomer, ester, or ether or salt of an isomer, ester, or ether of a substance described in sub-subparagraph a.,

commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 10 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

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b. Is 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, such 1365 person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of 1366 imprisonment of 7 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of 1367 \$100,000.

- c. Is 400 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years and shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$250,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 30 kilograms or more of a substance described in subsubparagraph 1.a., a mixture described in sub-subparagraph 1.b., or a salt, isomer, ester, or ether or a salt of an isomer, ester, or ether described in sub-subparagraph 1.c., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of phenethylamines, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.
- (1)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 gram or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or of any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the quantity involved:
- a. Is 1 gram or more, but less than 5 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment

of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.

- b. Is 5 grams or more, but less than 7 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 7 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 calendar years and pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 2. Any person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 7 grams or more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or any mixture containing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), 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.
- (m)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases,
 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is
 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 280 grams or
 more of a:
- a. Substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)30., 46.-50., 114.-142., 151.-156., 166.-173., or 176.-186. or a synthetic cannabinoid, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)190.; or
- b. Mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.,

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commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in synthetic cannabinoids," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 280 grams or more, but less than 500 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 500 grams or more, but less than 1,000 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 1,000 grams or more, but less than 30 kilograms, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$200,000.
- d. Is 30 kilograms or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$750,000.
- (n)1. A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 14 grams or more of:
- a. A substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)164., 174., or 1446 175., a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, as described in s. 893.03(1)(c)193.; or
- b. A mixture containing any substance described in subsubparagraph a.,

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commits a felony of the first degree, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in n-benzyl phenethylamines," punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. If the quantity involved under subparagraph 1.:
- a. Is 14 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$50,000.
- b. Is 100 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 7 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$100,000.
- c. Is 200 grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and the defendant shall be ordered to pay a fine of \$500,000.
- 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 400 grams or more of a substance described in subsubparagraph 1.a. or a mixture described in sub-subparagraph 1.b., and who knows that the probable result of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any person commits capital manufacture or importation of a n-benzyl phenethylamine compound, a capital felony punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 921.142. A person sentenced for a capital felony under this paragraph shall also be sentenced to pay the maximum fine under subparagraph 2.
- Section 10. Section 943.0586, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 943.0586 Cannabis expunction.-
 - (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:

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1480 (a) "Cannabis" has the same meaning as provided in chapter 1481 893.

- (b) "Expunction" has the same meaning and effect as provided in s. 943.0585.
- (c) "Former s. 893.13, Florida Statutes 2021," is a
 reference to s. 893.13 as it existed at any time before July 1,
 2022.
- (2) ELIGIBILITY.—Notwithstanding any other law, a person is eligible to petition a court to expunge a criminal history record for the conviction of former s. 893.13, Florida Statutes 2021, if:
- (a) The person received a withholding of adjudication or adjudication of guilt for a violation of former 893.13, Florida Statutes 2021, for the possession of cannabis;
- (b) The person possessed 4.0 ounces or less of cannabis; and
- (c) The person is no longer under court supervision related to the disposition of arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (3) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY.—Before petitioning a court to expunge a criminal history record under this section, a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record must apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department shall adopt rules to establish procedures for applying for and issuing a certificate of eligibility for expunction.
- (a) The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record under this section, if that person:

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1. Satisfies the eligibility criteria in subsection (2);

- 2. Has submitted to the department a written, certified statement from the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor which confirms the criminal history record complies with the criteria in subsection (2); and
- 3. Has submitted to the department a certified copy of the disposition of the charge to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (b) A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 months after the date of issuance stamped by the department on the certificate. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. The petitioner's status and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application determine the petitioner's eligibility.
- (4) PETITION.—Each petition to expunge a criminal history record must be accompanied by all of the following:
- (a) A valid certificate of eligibility issued by the department.
 - (b) The petitioner's sworn statement that he or she:
- 1. Satisfies the eligibility requirements for expunction in subsection (2); and
- 2. Is eligible for expunction to the best of his or her knowledge.
- (5) PENALTIES.—A person who knowingly provides false information on his or her sworn statement submitted with a petition to expunge commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (6) COURT AUTHORITY.-

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(a) The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent that such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section.

- (b) A court of competent jurisdiction shall order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record of a person who complies with this section. The court may not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record under this section until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility under subsection (3).
- (c) Expunction granted under this section does not prevent the person who receives such relief from petitioning for the expunction or sealing of a later criminal history record as provided for in ss. 943.0583, 943.0585, and 943.059, if the person is otherwise eligible under those sections.
 - (7) PROCESSING OF A PETITION OR AN ORDER.
- (a) In judicial proceedings under this section, a copy of the completed petition to expunge must be served upon the appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and upon the arresting agency; however, it is not necessary to make any agency other than the state a party. The appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency may respond to the court regarding the completed petition to expunge.
- (b) If relief is granted by the court, the clerk of the court shall certify copies of the order to the appropriate state

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attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency.

The arresting agency shall forward the order to any other agency to which the arresting agency disseminated the criminal history record information to which the order pertains. The department shall forward the order to expunge to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The clerk of the court shall certify a copy of the order to any other agency that the records of the court reflect has received the criminal history record from the court.

- (c) The department or any other criminal justice agency is not required to act on an order to expunge entered by a court if such order does not meet the requirements of this section. Upon receipt of such an order, the department shall notify the issuing court, the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, and the arresting agency of the reason for noncompliance. The appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor shall take action within 60 days to correct the record and petition the court to void the order. No cause of action, including contempt of court, may arise against any criminal justice agency for failure to comply with an order to expunge if the petitioner for such order failed to obtain the certificate of eligibility as required by this section or such order does not otherwise meet the requirements of this section.
 - (8) EFFECT OF CANNABIS EXPUNCTION ORDER.-
- (a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history record expunged under this section may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests and convictions covered by the expunged record, except if the person who is the subject of the record:
 - 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice

1596 agency;

- 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
- 1598 3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under 1599 this section, s. 943.0583, s. 943.0585, or s. 943.059;
 - 4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
 - 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, persons with disabilities, or the elderly;
 - 6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department of Education, any district school board, any university laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities;
 - 7. Is seeking to be licensed by the Division of Insurance
 Agent and Agency Services within the Department of Financial
 Services; or
 - 8. Is seeking to be appointed as a guardian pursuant to s. 744.3125.
 - (b) A person granted an expunction under this section and authorized under paragraph (a) to lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests and convictions covered by an expunged record may not be held under any law of this state to have committed perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false

34-00118C-22 20221696 1625 statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or 1626 acknowledge an expunged criminal history record. 1627 (9) FEES PROHIBITED.—A court may not require a person to 1628 pay any fee or cost related to a petition to expunge a criminal 1629 history record pursuant to this section. 1630 (10) DENIAL OF EMPLOYMENT PROHIBITED. - A person may not be 1631 denied employment on the basis of a conviction in his or her 1632 criminal history record which is eligible for expunction under 1633 this section. 1634 Section 11. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022, but 1635 only if SB , SB , and SB or similar legislation are adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof 1636 1637 and become laws.