The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

REGULATED INDUSTRIES Senator Bradley, Chair **Senator Margolis, Vice Chair**

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, January 27, 2016

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Office Building PLACE:

Senator Bradley, Chair; Senator Margolis, Vice Chair; Senators Abruzzo, Bean, Braynon, Diaz de la Portilla, Flores, Latvala, Negron, Richter, Sachs, and Stargel **MEMBERS:**

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	SB 1602 Galvano (Identical H 1289)	Elevators; Creating the "Maxwell Erik 'Max' Grablin Act"; providing clearance requirements for elevators installed in residential dwellings; requiring all such elevators to be equipped with a certain sensor device, etc.	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
		RI 01/27/2016 Fav/CS CA FP	
2	SB 1528 Simpson (Identical H 1347)	Illicit Drugs; Revising the circumstances under which the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may revoke or suspend a person's license; requiring the division to suspend the license of an establishment licensed under the Beverage Law under certain circumstances, etc. RI 01/27/2016 Fav/CS ACJ AP	Fav/CS Yeas 9 Nays 0
3	SB 768 Flores (Similar CS/H 779)	Alarm System Registration; Providing a uniform process for the registration of home and business alarm systems under certain circumstances; requiring the owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, of a property to register an alarm system within 20 days after occupancy or after installation of the alarm system; authorizing the applicable local governmental entity to assess or impose fines or penalties for a failure to register an alarm system or for excessive false alarms, etc. RI 01/27/2016 Fav/CS CA FP	Fav/CS Yeas 10 Nays 0

COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA

Regulated Industries
Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 9:00—11:00 a.m.

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
4	SB 832 Negron (Similar CS/H 707)	Fantasy Games; Creating provisions entitled "Fantasy Games"; requiring certain game operators to register with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and to pay related fees; requiring a game operator to implement certain procedures; requiring a game operator to prevent certain persons from competing in a fantasy game; preventing certain information from being shared with third parties; requiring a game operator to verify the age of a game participant; exempting fantasy games from regulation under ch. 849, F.S., etc. RI 01/27/2016 Fav/CS AGG AP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 2
TAB	OFFICE and APPOINTMENT (HON	ME CITY) FOR TERM ENDING	COMMITTEE ACTION
TAB	·	public hearing will be held for consideration of the below-	COMMITTEE ACTION
TAB	Senate Confirmation Hearing: A	public hearing will be held for consideration of the below- ne office indicated.	COMMITTEE ACTION
TAB	Senate Confirmation Hearing: A paramed executive appointment to the	public hearing will be held for consideration of the below- tie office indicated.	COMMITTEE ACTION Recommend Confirm Yeas 9 Nays 0
	Senate Confirmation Hearing: A property named executive appointment to the Secretary of the Department of the	public hearing will be held for consideration of the below- tie office indicated.	Recommend Confirm

S-036 (10/2008) Page 2 of 2

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	GG (GD 4 40.0				lustries
BILL: CS/SB 1602					
INTRODUCER:	Regulated Indu	stries Committee ar	nd Senator Galva	no	
SUBJECT:	Elevators				
DATE:	January 27, 20	16 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Oxamendi	I	mhof	RI	Fav/CS	
			CA		
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Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1602 requires that elevators in private residences must meet minimum clearances between the inner and outer doors or gates and the landing. The bill requires that new elevators installed in a private residence must provide clearance that may not exceed four inches in the spaces between the hoistway doors, car doors, and the edge of the landing sill. The bill also requires that the car doors must be designed to withstand a force of 75 pounds using a four-inch-diameter sphere without permanent deformation, or displacing the door from its guides or track. The bill provides standards for different types of elevator car and hoistway doors, including manual and power-operated horizontal sliding doors, folding doors, and swing doors.

The bill also requires that all elevators in a residential dwelling must be equipped with a device that stops the elevator car's downward motion within two inches if the platform of the elevator is interrupted anywhere on its underside in its downward motion. The force required to operate the device must not exceed 15 pounds. The elevator could only resume its decent after the elevator has been manually reset.

The bill provides that this provision may be cited as the "Maxwell Erik 'Max' Grablin Act." Max Grablin was a 12 year old boy who was crushed to death by an elevator in his three-story home while he was in the elevator shaft searching for his pet hamster.

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Elevator Regulation

Chapter 399, F.S., which may be cited as the "Elevator Safety Act," establishes minimum standards for elevator safety. The Bureau of Elevator Safety (bureau) of the Division of Hotels and Restaurants (division) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) is the agency charged with enforcing the provisions of ch. 399, F.S. The department has rulemaking authority to enforce the provisions of ch. 399, F.S. The Elevator Safety and Technical Advisory Council (advisory council) within the department provides technical assistance to the division. It makes recommendations regarding the rules for the operation, maintenance, servicing, construction, alteration, installation, and inspection of vertical conveyances.

The bureau has authority over all elevators, including those in private residences, however that authority does not include inspections.

The term "elevator" includes a wide variety of mechanical devices, including escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks, inclined stairway lifts, and inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts.⁴ According to the division, there were approximately 51,070 active elevator accounts in Florida as of August 1, 2015.⁵ This number includes approximately 25,000 elevators in the five contracted jurisdictions for which it has secondary oversight responsibility.⁶

Section 399.125, F.S., requires certificate of operation holders to report any accident occurring in or upon any elevator within 5 days. It provides an administrative fine not to exceed \$1,000 for failing to timely report the accident.

Elevator Safety Code

Section 399.02(1), F.S., requires the Elevator Safety Code (code) to be the same as or similar to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME),⁷ which provides minimum model standards for the installation, operation, and maintenance of elevators. The ASME codes are meant to be adopted by the state and local agencies with jurisdiction over elevator safety.

¹ See s. 399.001, F.S.

² See s. 399.10, F.S.

³ See s. 399.1061, F.S. The Elevator Safety and Technical Advisory Council consists of eight members appointed by the secretary of the department who meet the following criteria: one representative from a major elevator manufacturing company or its authorized representative; one representative from an elevator servicing company; one representative from a building design profession; one representative of the general public; one representative of a local government in this state; one representative of a building owner or manager; one representative of labor involved in the installation, maintenance, and repair of elevators; and one representative who is a certified elevator inspector from a private inspection service.

⁴ Section 399.01(6), F.S.

⁵ Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2014-2015, Division of Hotels and Restaurants, Department of Business and Professional Regulation. A copy is available at: http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/hr/reports/annualreports/documents/ar2014_15.pdf (last visited January 23, 2016).

⁶ The following five local governments are under contract with the department to provide elevator inspection services: the cities of Miami and Miami Beach, Broward and Miami-Dade counties, and Reedy Creek Improvement District.

⁷ The ASME standards specified in s. 399.02(1), F.S., are ASME A17.1, A17.3, and A18.1.

Standard ASME A17 serves as the basis for the Florida Elevator Safety Act and Florida Elevator Safety Code.⁸

The code establishes minimum requirements that provide a reasonable degree of safety for the general public and the safe operation of conveyances. For example:

- ASME A17.1 (2004), provides requirements related to the installation, alteration, maintenance, repair, inspections, and testing to ensure the minimum safety requirements for new and existing elevators.
- ASME A17.2 (2004), provides a guide for the inspection of elevators, escalators, and moving walks.⁹
- ASME A17.3 (1996) is a code for existing elevators to ensure rider safety. The code provision specifically states that it is intended to guide retroactive requirements for existing elevators.

The elevator safety code requires that any alteration, relocation, or reclassification of an existing elevator must be in compliance with the edition of the Florida Building Code that is in effect at the time of receipt of the construction permit application to alter, relocate, or change classification. ¹⁰ Specifically ASME A17.3, requires owners of existing elevators to retrofit elevators to comply with revisions or updates to the code.

Elevator Inspections

The owner of the elevator is responsible for the safe operation, proper maintenance, inspection, and correction of code deficiencies of the elevator. ¹¹ Elevators must have a certificate of operation before they can be operated. Certificates of operation are valid for two years and expire at the end of the period unless revoked. The certificates can only be renewed for vertical conveyances that have had a current satisfactory inspection. ¹²

Section 399.061, F.S., requires an annual inspection of elevators by a certified elevator inspector. ¹³ The certified elevator inspector may be a private elevator inspector, a state-employed elevator inspector, or an inspector for a municipality or county under contract with the department. ¹⁴ The privatization of elevator inspections has helped to increase the number of

⁸ The bureau's rules indirectly adopt the ASME standards for the maintenance and installation of elevators. Instead of specifically referencing the ASME standards, the bureau adopted ch. 30 of the 2004 Florida Building Code, including the 2006 supplements, which relates to elevators. The Florida Building Code adopts the ASME standards, including part 8 of ASME A17.1, and ASME A17.3. It also delegates the regulation and enforcement of the ASME elevator codes to the bureau. *See* Chapter 30, ss. 3001.1 and 3001.2, Florida Building Code.

⁹ ASME A17.2 (2004). The bureau has adopted and incorporated by reference in rule 61C-5.001(1)(b), F.A.C.

¹⁰ Rule 9B-3.047, F.A.C., which incorporates the Florida Building Code, including ASME A17.1 and A17.3, ¹⁰ into the Elevator Safety Code, and requires that existing elevators be maintained according to the current safety standards in the Florida Building Code and the Florida Elevator Safety Code.

¹¹ Section 399.02(5)(b), F.S.

¹² Section 399.07(1), F.S.

¹³ In 2001, the Legislature amended s. 399.061, F.S., to increase the frequency of elevator inspections from once every two years to annual inspections. *See* s. 10, ch. 2001-186, L.O.F.

¹⁴ See s. 399.061, F.S. In 2000, the Legislature amended s. 399.061, F.S., (s. 4, ch. 2000-356, L.O.F.) to provide for the use of private elevator inspectors.

licensed inspectors and has helped the bureau increase the number of inspections conducted each year, as mandated by the annual inspection requirement.¹⁵

An elevator inspection is not required if the elevator is not an escalator or a dumbwaiter, serves only two adjacent floors, and is covered by a service maintenance contract that remains in effect. ¹⁶ A statement verifying the existence and performance of each service maintenance contract must be filed at least annually with the division, and if the service maintenance contract is cancelled, the cancellation must be reported to the division.

Municipalities and counties under contract with the department may choose to require that the inspections be performed by their own inspectors or by private certified elevator inspectors. The department may inspect elevators in the municipality and county to determine whether the provisions of ch. 399, F.S., are being met. The department may cancel its contract with any municipality or county that it finds has failed to comply with the contract or ch. 399, F.S. Counties and municipalities may not issue or take disciplinary action against an elevator inspector's certification, but the department may initiate disciplinary action against a private inspector's certification at the request of a county or municipality.

Section 399.02(6)(b), F.S., provides that the division may enter and have reasonable access to all buildings and rooms or spaces in which an existing or newly installed conveyance and equipment are located.

Section 399.02(8), F.S., authorizes the division to grant variances for undue hardship under the variance provision in s. 120.542, F.S., and the rules adopted under that section. The division may not grant a variance that adversely affects public safety.

Section 399.07(6), F.S., authorizes the bureau to suspend a certificate of operation if it finds that the elevator is not in compliance with ch. 399, F.S., or the rules adopted pursuant to its authority. The suspension remains in effect until the department receives satisfactory results of an inspection performed by a certified elevator inspector indicating that the elevator has been brought into compliance.

Section 399.105(1), F.S., authorizes an administrative fine of not more than \$1,000 against any person who fails to respond to reasonable requests of the department to determine whether the provisions of a service maintenance contract and its implementation ensure safe elevator operation.

Section 399.105(3), F.S., provides that an elevator owner who continues to operate an elevator after notice to discontinue its use or after it has been sealed by the department is subject to an administrative fine not greater than \$1,000 for each day the elevator has been operated after the service of the notice or sealing by the department, in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

¹⁵ Privatization Has Helped Improve Elevator Safety: Additional State Oversight is Needed, Report No. 08-18, Office of Program Policy Analysis & Governmental Accountability, Florida Legislature, April 2008.

¹⁶ Section 399.061(1), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 399.13, F.S.

¹⁸ Rule 61C-5.018, F.A.C., provides the division's process for variance requests.

Section 339.105(4), F.S., requires that elevator owners must correct violations within 90 days after the issuance of an order to correct.

Section 399.11, F.S., provides second degree misdemeanors for violations of ch. 399, F.S., and rules adopted under this chapter.

Private Residences

A certificate of operation is not required for vertical conveyances, including stairway chairlifts, and inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts located in private residences.¹⁹

Elevators in private residences are not required to have a pre-use inspection by a certified elevator inspector not employed, associated, or having a conflict of interest with the elevator construction permitholder or elevator owner and certified as meeting the safety provisions of the Florida Building Code, including the performance of all required safety tests.²⁰

Section 399.01(9), F.S., defines the term "private residence" to mean a separate dwelling or a separate apartment in a multiple dwelling which is occupied by members of a single-family unit.

Safety Concerns with Private Elevators

There are multiple reports of injuries or fatalities involving children and elevators in private residences.²¹

Safety advocates filed a petition with the Consumer Product Safety Commission (commission) requesting mandatory safety standards for the design and installation of residential elevators to reduce the space between the interior elevator doors (elevator car/gate) and the exterior doors (hoistway or swing doors).²² The petition is based on concerns related to injuries and fatalities to children caused when children gain access to the space between the interior and exterior door. Injuries occur when a child is trapped between the doors or between a door and the landing and the elevator is called and the child is carried along and crushed when the child's body meets the sill.

The ASME standard for residential elevators requires a five inch clearance between interior and exterior doors. ASME A17.1, sec. 5.3.1.7.2, provides:

¹⁹ Section 399.03(5), F.S.

²⁰ Id.

²¹ See The Safety Institute, Safety Advocates Petition CPSC for Mandatory Residential Elevator Standard Citing Numerous at Deaths http://www.thesafetyinstitute.org/safety-advocates-petition-cpsc-for-mandatory-residential-elevator-standard-citing-numerous-deaths/ (last visited January 22, 2016), and CBS News, In-home elevator accidents causing catastrophic harm to kids at http://www.cbsnews.com/news/in-home-elevator-accidents-causing-catastrophic-harm-to-kids/ (last visited January 22, 2016).

²² Petition for Recall to Repair/Retrofit and Rulemaking by petitioners The Safety Institute, Carol Pollack-Nelson, Ph.D., and Cash, Krugler and Fredricks, L.L.C., filed with the United States Consumer Products Safety Commission on November 13, 2014. A copy of the petition is available at: http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=CPSC-2015-0001-0002 (last visited January 21, 2016).

Clearance Between Hoistway Doors or Gates and Landing Sills and Car Doors or Gates. The clearance between the hoistway doors or gates and the hoistway edge of the landing sill shall not exceed 75 mm (3 in). The distance between the hoistway face of the landing door or gate and the car door or gate shall not exceed 125mm (5 in.).

The petition noted that some states have enacted standards that are more stringent than required by ASME. The petition also noted that the Massachusetts elevator code restricts any gaps between the hoistway doors and the car doors or gates to three inches.²³

The commission invited written comments concerning the petition but has not taken further action.²⁴

Maxwell Erik Grablin, of Bradenton, Florida, was crushed by an elevator in his three-story home searching for his pet hamster while in the elevator shaft. Reports indicate that the elevator did not have a sensor. A sensor would have stopped the elevator when it detected his presence, e.g., a sensor similar in function to the sensor on garage doors that stops and reverses the decent of the door when faced with an obstruction.²⁵

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 399.031, F.S., to provide clearance and safety device requirements for elevators in private residences.

The bill requires that elevators installed in a private residence must provide clearance may not exceed 4 inches in the spaces between the edge of the landing sill, the hoistway doors, and the car doors.

The bill also requires that horizontal sliding car doors and folding car doors must be designed to withstand a force of 75 pounds using a 4-inch-diameter sphere without permanent deformation, or displacing the door from its guides or track. According to an elevator inspector, this provision relates to the rigidity of the elevator doors. Rigidity standards may prevent a child from warping the door in order to fit in the space provided.

The bill provides these standards for different types of elevator car and hoistway doors, including manual and power-operated horizontal sliding doors, folding doors, and swinging doors.

The bill also requires that all elevators in a residential dwelling must be equipped with a device that stops the elevator car's downward motion within two inches if the platform of the elevator is interrupted anywhere on its underside in its downward motion.²⁶ The force required to operate

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²⁴ See https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/01/22/2015-00907/petition-requesting-rulemaking-on-residential-elevators (last visited January 22, 2016).

²⁵ See Irby, Kate, *After Florida boy suffocates in elevator shaft chasing pet hamster, his parents on safety mission*, The Miami Herald, January 18, 2016 at http://www.miamiherald.com/news/state/florida/article55252190.html (last visited January 23, 2016).

²⁶ ASME 5.3.1.1.1 requires a stopping distance of 75 mm (three inches) in private residence elevators.

the device must not exceed 15 pounds. The elevator could only resume its decent after the elevator has been manually reset.

The bill applies to all new elevators installed in a private residence.

The bill provides that s. 399.031, F.S., may be cited as the "Maxwell Erik 'Max' Grablin Act."

The effective date of the bill is July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The department did not submit a fiscal analysis for the impact on the agency.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 399.031 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2016:

The committee substitute does not provide that the elevators installed in a residential dwelling must provide clearances that may not exceed three inches between the doors or gates and the hoistway land sill of the elevator.

The CS also does not require that elevators must be equipped with a sensor device that prevents the elevator from operating if an object or any part of a person is located between the hoistway face of the landing door or gate and the car door or gate.

The CS increase to four inches the maximum permissible distance for the spaces between the edge of the landing sill, the hoistway doors, and the car doors. The CS also requires that horizontal sliding car doors and folding car doors must be designed to withstand a force of 75 pounds under specified conditions. The CS provides these standards for different types of elevator car and hoistway doors.

The CS bill also requires that all elevators in a residential dwelling must be equipped with a device that stops the elevator car's downward motion within two inches if the platform of the elevator is interrupted anywhere on its underside in its downward motion, and provides additional requirements for operation of the device.

The CS does not use or define the term "residential dwelling."

The CS limits the application of the bill to all new elevators in a private residence, and does not apply to existing elevators.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Galvano

26-01445B-16 20161602___ A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to elevators; creating s. 399.031, F.S.; providing a short title; providing clearance requirements for elevators installed in residential dwellings; requiring all such elevators to be equipped with a certain sensor device; defining the term "residential dwelling"; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. Section 399.031, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 399.031 Clearance requirements between elevator doors for residential dwellings; sensor device required.—
- (1) This section may be cited as the "Maxwell Erik 'Max' Grablin Act."
 - (2) For elevators installed in a residential dwelling:
- (a) The clearance between the hoistway doors or gates and the edge of the hoistway landing sill may not exceed 3 inches; and
- (b) The clearance between the hoistway face of the landing door or gate and the car door or gate may not exceed 3 inches.
- (3) All elevators in a residential dwelling must be equipped with a sensor device that prevents the elevator from operating if an object or any part of a person is located between the hoistway face of the landing door or gate and the car door or gate.
- (4) As used in this section, the term "residential dwelling" means a single-family residence or a single residential unit or single apartment in a multifamily building.
 - (5) This section applies to all new and existing elevators

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THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:

Reapportionment, *Chair*Agriculture
Appropriations
Appropriations Subcommittee on Education
Education Pre-K - 12
Health Policy
Rules

JOINT COMMITTEE:

Joint Legislative Budget Commission

SENATOR BILL GALVANO

Majority Leader 26th District

January 19, 2016

Senator Rob Bradley Committee on Regulated Industries 330 Knott Building 404 S. Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Chairman Bradley:

I respectfully request SB 1602, Elevators, be scheduled for a hearing in the Committee on Regulated Industries at your earliest convenience.

If I may be of assistance to you on this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Bill Galvano

cc: Patrick L. "Booter" Imhof

Lynn Koon

^{□ 330} Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5026

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Regulated Industries

ITEM: SB 1602

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute **MEETING DATE:** Wednesday, January 27, 2016

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

PLACE: 110 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE			1/27/2016 Amendmei						
	T		Negron	1					
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Χ		Abruzzo							
		Bean							
X		Braynon							
X		Diaz de la Portilla							
Х		Flores							
		Latvala							
Χ		Negron							
Χ		Richter							
		Sachs							
Χ		Stargel							
Χ		Margolis, VICE CHAIR							
Χ		Bradley, CHAIR							
9	0		RCS	_					
Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 01/28/2016

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Negron) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 399.031, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

399.031 Clearance requirements between elevator doors for elevators inside a private residence.-

(1) This section may be cited as the "Maxwell Erik 'Max' Grablin Act."

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- (2) For elevators installed in a private residence: (a) The distance between the hoistway face of the hoistway doors and the hoistway edge of the landing sill may not exceed 3/4 inch for swinging doors and 2 1/4 inches for sliding doors. (b) 1. Horizontal sliding car doors and gates shall be designed and installed to withstand a force of 75 pounds applied horizontally on an area 4 inches by 4 inches at right angles to and at any location on the car door without permanent deformation. The deflection may not exceed 3/4 inch and may not displace the door from its guides or tracks. The force must be applied while the door is in the fully closed position. 2. Folding car doors shall be designed and installed to withstand a force of 75 pounds applied horizontally using a 4inch-diameter sphere at any location within the folds on the car door without permanent deformation. The deflection may not exceed 3/4 inch and may not displace the door from its guides or tracks. The force must be applied while the door is in the fully closed position. (c) The distance between the hoistway face of the landing door and the hoistway face of the car door or gate shall conform to one of the following: 1. If a power-operated horizontally sliding hoistway and car doors are used, the measurement between the leading edge of the doors or sight quard, if provided, may not exceed 4 inches. If it is possible for a user to detach or disconnect either door from the operator and such detachment or disconnection allows the user to operate the door manually, the requirement in
 - Page 2 of 4

2. If swinging hoistway doors and folding car doors are

subparagraph 5. applies.

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used and both doors are in the fully closed position, the space between the hoistway door and the folding door must reject a 4inch-diameter sphere at all points.

- 3. If swinging hoistway doors and car gates are used, the space between the hoistway door and the car gate must reject a 4-inch-diameter sphere at all points.
- 4. If the car doors are powered and arranged so that they cannot be closed until after the hoistway door is closed, and the car doors automatically open when the car is at a landing and the hoistway door is opened, the measurement between the hoistway face of the hoistway door and the hoistway face of the car door at its leading edge may not exceed 4 inches. If it is possible for a user to detach or disconnect either door from the operator and such detachment or disconnection allows the user to operate the door manually, the requirement in subparagraph 5. applies.
- 5. If swinging or horizontally sliding hoistway doors and manual horizontally sliding car doors are used and both doors are in the fully closed position, the space between the swinging or horizontally sliding hoistway door and the manual horizontally sliding car doors must reject a 4-inch-diameter sphere at all points.
- (3) The underside of the platform of an elevator car shall be equipped with a device that, if the platform of the elevator car is obstructed anywhere on its underside in its downward travel, interrupts the electric power to the driving machine motor and brake, if provided, and stops the elevator car's downward motion within 2 inches. The stroke of the device may not be less than the stopping distance of the platform of the



elevator car. The force required to operate the device may not exceed 15 pounds. Downward motion shall be permitted to resume only after the elevator has been manually reset.

(4) This section applies to all new elevators in a residential dwelling.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to elevators; creating s. 399.031, F.S.; providing a short title; providing clearance requirements for elevators installed in private residences; requiring certain doors and gates to withstand a specified amount of force; requiring certain doors to reject a sphere of a specified size under certain circumstances; requiring all such elevators to be equipped with a certain device; providing requirements for the device; providing applicability; providing an effective date.

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepared	By: The Professional Staff	of the Committee o	n Regulated I	ndustries				
BILL:	CS/SB 152	28							
INTRODUCER:	Regulated	Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Simpson							
SUBJECT:	Illicit Drug	SS							
DATE:	January 27	, 2016 REVISED:							
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION				
. Oxamendi		Imhof	RI	Fav/CS					
•			ACJ						
		-	AP						

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 1528 amends the schedule of controlled substances in s. 893.03, F.S., to describe, by core structure, the following synthetic controlled substances: synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones, substituted phenethylamines, N-benzyl Phenethylamine compounds, substituted tryptamines, and substituted phenylcyclohexylamines. According to the Office of the Attorney General, the class descriptions define these groups of substances by specific core structure to limit the effect that possible alterations to these substances may have to remove a synthetic or designer drug from the list of controlled substances. Each class description includes examples of compounds that are covered by the class description. The criminal penalties relating to the possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances will apply to these synthetic substances.

The bill revises the definition of the term "substantially similar" for the purpose of determining whether a substance is an analog to a controlled substance. The bill defines the term according to the chemical structure of the substance instead of according to its physiological effect. The bill also provides additional factors for determining whether a substance is an analog of a controlled substance to include comparisons to the accepted methods of marketing, distribution, and sales of the substance.

The bill also revises the chemical terms for existing controlled substances by correcting errors in existing substance listings and deleting double entries. According to the Office of the Attorney

General, the chemical terms in these provisions were reviewed by chemists and the revisions in this bill are based on their recommendations.

The bill creates a noncriminal penalty for selling, manufacturing, or delivering, or possessing with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver certain unlawful controlled substance in, on, or near an assisted living facility. The noncriminal penalty is a \$500 fine and 100 hours of community service. The bill creates a felony of the third degree for a person 18 years of age or older who delivers to a person under the age of 18 certain illegal controlled substance, who uses or hires a person under the age of 18 in the sale or delivery of such substance, or who uses a person under the age of 18 to assist in avoiding detection for specified violations. The bill creates a felony of the second degree for actual or constructive possession of a Schedule V controlled substance unless the controlled substance was lawfully obtained from a medical practitioner or pursuant to a valid prescription or order of a medical practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.

The bill provides that a place or premises that has been used on two or more occasions within a six-month period as a site of a violation of ch. 499, F.S., may be declared a public nuisance and abated.

The bill includes misbranded drugs in the listing of paraphernalia that are deemed to be contraband and subject to civil forfeiture.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Controlled Substances

Chapter 893, F.S., sets forth the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. This chapter classifies controlled substances into five schedules in order to regulate the manufacture, distribution, preparation, and dispensing of the substances. The schedules are as follows:

- A Schedule I substance has a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards. Examples: heroin and methaqualone. 1
- A Schedule II substance has a high potential for abuse, a currently accepted but severely restricted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples: cocaine and morphine.²
- A Schedule III substance has a potential for abuse less than the substances contained in Schedules I and II, a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence or, in the case of anabolic steroids, may lead to physical damage. Examples: lysergic acid; ketamine; and some anabolic steroids.³

¹ Section 893.03(1), F.S.

² Section 893.03(2), F.S.

³ Section 893.03(3), F.S.

• A Schedule IV substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the substances in Schedule III, a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to the substances in Schedule III. Examples: alprazolam; diazepam; and phenobarbital.⁴

• A Schedule V substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the substances in Schedule IV, a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to the substances in Schedule IV. Examples: low dosage levels of codeine; certain stimulants; and certain narcotic compounds.⁵

A substance is a "controlled substance" if it is listed in any of five schedules in s. 893.03, F.S. The particular scheduling determines penalties, i.e. which penalties may be imposed for unlawful possession, sale, manufacture, etc., and the conditions under which the substance can be legally possessed, prescribed, sold, etc. A substance in Schedule I is considered to have a high potential for abuse, have no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and does not meet accepted safety standards in its use under medical supervision.

The sale, manufacture, and delivery of a controlled substance listed in s. 893.03(1)(c), F.S., (Schedule I(c)), as well as the possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver such substance is considered a third degree felony. However, if any of these acts are committed within 1,000 feet of certain designated places, the felony degree and penalties are greater. For example, selling a controlled substance listed in Schedule I(c) within 1,000 feet of the real property of a child care facility or secondary school is a second degree felony. Other prohibited activities include bringing a controlled substance listed in Schedule I(c) into the state and the purchase or possession with intent to purchase such a controlled substance, which are all third degree felonies.

Synthetic Drugs

Synthetic drugs mimic the effects of controlled substances. Synthetic drugs are also known as "new or novel psychoactive substances," or "designer drugs." Synthetic drugs are used to circumvent existing prohibitions on controlled substances. According to the Office of the Attorney General, the increasing number of synthetic drug variants available and the higher toxicity of the new variants poses an increasing public health threat.

⁴ Section 893.03(4), F.S.

⁵ Section 893.03(5), F.S.

⁶ "Potential for abuse" means that a substance has properties of a central nervous system stimulant or depressant or an hallucinogen that create a substantial likelihood of its being: (a) Used in amounts that create a hazard to the user's health or the safety of the community; (b) Diverted from legal channels and distributed through illegal channels; or (c) Taken on the user's own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice. s. 893.02(20), F.S.

⁷ Section 893.03(1), F.S.

⁸ Section 893.13(9), F.S., provides that the provisions of s. 893.13(1)-(8), F.S., are not applicable to the delivery to, or actual or constructive possession for medical or scientific use or purpose only of controlled substances by, persons included in certain classes specified in this subsection, or the agents or employees of those persons, for use in the usual course of their business or profession or in the performance of their official duties. *See also* s. 893.13(1)(a)2., F.S. A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years in state prison, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁹ Section 893.13(1)(c)-(f) and (h), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 893.13(1)(c)2., F.S. A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years in state prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹¹ Section 893.13(2)(a)2. and (5)(b), F.S.

Concerned about the use of synthetic drugs in Broward County, the State Attorney to the issue to the grand jury. On December 30, 2015, the Broward State Attorney's Office released a grand jury report. The report examined the extent of the problem of synthetic drugs in Broward County and made several recommendation, including a recommendation for legislation to address the problem.

The grand jury report attributed more than 60 recent deaths to "Flakka." According to information provided by the Attorney General's Office and the grand jury report, synthetic drugs are typically manufactured in pharmaceutical factories in China or Southeast Asia and are often sold through the internet.

Controlled substance "analogs" are new substances that are not controlled under ch. 893, F.S., but which have a "potential for abuse" and are manufactured, distributed, possessed, and used as substitutes for controlled substances.¹³

Controlled substance analogs are treated, for purposes of drug abuse prevention and control, as a controlled substance in Schedule I of s. 893.03, F.S. Section 893.0356(3), F.S., defines the term "potential for abuse" in relation to properties as a central nervous system stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogen. The definition also requires that the substance creates a substantial likelihood of being:

- (a) Used in amounts that create a hazard to the user's health or the safety of the community;
- (b) Diverted from legal channels and distributed through illegal channels; or
- (c) Taken on the user's own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice.

Proof of potential for abuse can be based upon a showing that these activities are already taking place, or upon a showing that the nature and properties of the substance make it reasonable to assume that there is a substantial likelihood that such activities will take place, in other than isolated or occasional instances.

Section 893.0356(3), F.S., provides that the potential for abuse is proven by showing "that these activities are already taking place, or upon a showing that the nature and properties of the substance make it reasonable to assume that there is a substantial likelihood that such activities will take place, in other than isolated or occasional instances."

When a new synthetic drug is initially introduced, it may not necessarily be controlled or illegal under state or federal law. The Florida Attorney General may adopt emergency rules to add the new synthetic drug to the controlled substance schedule. ¹⁴ The Legislature then can amend the controlled substances schedule to incorporate the new synthetic drug. Since 2011, 136 chemical

¹² See *Interim Report of the Broward County Grand Jury, July through December Term, 2015, Synthetic Drug Investigation,* December 30, 2015. A copy of the report is available at:

http://www.bbhcflorida.org/sites/default/files/Signed%20Final%20Report-GJ%20Syn%20Drug%20Investigation.pdf (last visited January 19, 2016).

¹³ Section 893.0356, F.S.

¹⁴ See ss. 893.035 and 893.0356, F.S.

compounds commonly used to produce synthetic drugs have been added to the schedule of controlled substances, including alpha-PVP, which is the main ingredient in the synthetic form of cathinone drug popularly known as "Flakka." ¹⁵

According to the Office of the Attorney General, the core synthetic drugs of concern in Florida fall into the following categories or classifications:¹⁶

- Synthetic cannabinoids, such as "K2" or "Spice" that produce a high similar to cannabis;
- Substituted cathinones, which are commonly sold as "bath salts," are central nervous system
 stimulants that have stimulant properties related to cathinone, the psychoactive substance
 found in the shrub Catha edulis (khat) and produce pharmacological effects similar to
 methamphetamine, amphetamines, cocaine, Khat, LSD, and MDMA (Substituted Cathinones
 are central nervous system stimulants with no medicinal application and a tendency for
 dependence);
- Substituted phenethylamines that mimic the effects of stimulants and/or hallucinogens, including amphetamine, methamphetamine, and MDMA;
- N-benzyl Phenethylamines are derivatives of the phenethylamine molecule by substitution that significantly increases the potency of the molecule and is a potent hallucinogen and alternative to LSD);
- Substituted tryptamines are hallucinogenic substances; and
- Substituted phenylcyclohexylamines, which are comparable to PCP intoxication and results in behavioral/psychological effects from neurologic and physiologic abnormalities, stupor, or light or deep coma.

There are other potential classifications of drugs, ¹⁷ but according to the Office of the Attorney General, these classifications describe the top designer drugs of concern in Florida.

Approaches to Synthetic Drug Enforcement¹⁸

Three states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government schedule synthetic cannabinoids using the "neurochemical approach." This approach schedules the substances according to the effect they have on the brain rather than through either the listing of specific

¹⁵ See *Attorney General Pam Bondi News Release*, January 5, 2016, at copy is available at: http://www.myfloridalegal.com/newsrel.nsf/newsreleases/0C7B568A9CF4695385257F31005F4485 (last visited January 19, 2016).

¹⁶ The following information is derived from the Summary Bill Analysis provided by the Florida Office of the Attorney General. A copy is on file with the Senate Regulated Industries Committee.

¹⁷ These include: adamantoylindoles, adamantoylindazoles, benzoylindoles, cyclohexylphenols, cyclopropanoylindoles, naphthoylindoles, naphthoylindoles, naphthoylindoles, naphthoylindoles, naphthylmethylindoles, phenylacetylindoles, quinolinylindolecarboxylates, tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles, and tetramethylcyclopropane-thiazole carboxamides. *See* National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, Neurochemical Approach to Scheduling Novel Psychoactive Substances in the United States, 2015. A copy is available at: http://www.namsdl.org/library/FF633AB8-AA08-77FD-6A4EB68D8CD0DE20/ (lasted visited January 19, 2016)

¹⁸ For more information on how the federal government and other states and jurisdictions have addressed the issue of synthetic drug enforcement, see Gray, Heather, *Overview of Novel Psychoactive Substances and State Responses*, October 2014 at http://www.wardwebsites.net/conference2014/presentations/gray.pdf (last visited January 19, 2016).

substances or through the use of class definitions. ¹⁹ The advantage of scheduling cannabinoids using the neurochemical approach is that states may not need to continually update the schedules of substances each time a new drug is created or introduced. However, there is uncertainty in determining the proof required to obtain a conviction under this method. ²⁰

Some states use an "analogue approach" to identify synthetic drugs. Under an analogue approach, prosecutors must prove that a substance is both substantially similar structurally to a Schedule I or II controlled substance and that it has either substantially similar effect on the body or that the person represents or intends the substance to have a substantially similar effect on the body as the controlled substance. ²¹ The advantage of using the analogue approach is that it covers every substance so long as it is structurally similar to a Schedule I or II substance. However, the analogue approach does not provide clear guidance on what constitutes "substantially similar." ²²

Many states use these class definitions to schedule synthetic drugs or specify each novel psychoactive substance individually in the controlled substance schedule by its specific chemical structure or trade/street name. The vast majority of states in the United States use one of these two scheduling approaches or both in combination. The advantage of scheduling substances by class definition is that a prosecutor only needs to prove that the substance falls within a particular class. A prosecutor does not necessary have to prove its structural similarity to another substance or its effect on the body. Most states also include specific substances as examples of the particular class in the definition. The principal disadvantage to scheduling synthetic drugs through a classification approach is that if a substance does not fall within a particular named class and is not otherwise specifically listed, the substance is "legal" until it is particularly scheduled, although the state or federal analogue statute could fill the void until the substance is scheduled.²³

Among the recommendations in its report, the Broward County Grand Jury recommended that the Legislature adopt a classification system to include synthetic drugs within the existing provisions of s. 893.13, F.S.²⁴

Chapter 499 - Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act

The Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act in ch. 499, F.S., consists of three parts that cover drug, cosmetic, and household products, ether, and medical gas. Section 499.003(18), F.S., defines the term drug to mean an article that is:

¹⁹ National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, *Neurochemical Approach to Scheduling Novel Psychoactive Substances in the United States*, 2015. A copy is available at: http://www.namsdl.org/library/FF633AB8-AA08-77FD-644EB68D8CD0DE20/ (lasted visited January 19, 2016).

²⁰ *Id*.

²¹ *Id*.

²² *Id*.

²³ *Id*.

²⁴ *See* note 27.

(a) Recognized in the current edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any supplement to any of those publications;

- (b) Intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, therapy, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals;
- (c) Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or other animals; or
- (d) Intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), and includes active pharmaceutical ingredients, but does not include devices or their nondrug components, parts, or accessories. For purposes of this paragraph, an "active pharmaceutical ingredient" includes any substance or mixture of substances intended, represented, or labeled for use in drug manufacturing that furnishes or is intended to furnish, in a finished dosage form, any pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, therapy, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or other animals.

Section 499.005, F.S., specifies prohibited acts, including the manufacture, repackaging, sale, delivery, or holding or offering for sale of any drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.

Section 499.0051, F.S., provides criminal acts and criminal penalties under ch. 499, F.S., including the knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person (second degree felony), the knowing sale or delivery, or possession with intent to sell, contraband prescription drugs (second degree felony), and knowing trafficking in contraband prescription drugs (first degree felony).

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Controlled Substances

The bill amends s. 893.02, F.S., to define and revise definitions for chemical terms used in ch. 893, F.S., including "cannabinoid receptor agonist," "homologue," "nitrogen-heterocyclic analog," and "positional isomer."

The bill amends s. 893.03, F.S., to describe, by core structure, the following synthetic controlled substances:

- Synthetic cannabinoids;
- Substituted cathinones:
- Substituted phenethylamines;
- N-benzyl Phenethylamine compounds;
- Substituted tryptamines; and
- Substituted phenylcyclohexylamines.

The class descriptions define these groups of substances by specific core structure, according to the Office of the Attorney General, to limit the effect that possible alterations to these substances

may have in regards to remaining subject to the prohibitions in ch. 893, F.S. Each class description includes examples of compounds that are covered by the class description. The criminal penalties relating to the possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances will apply to these synthetic substances.

The bill amends s. 893.0356(3), F.S., to revise the definition of the term "substantially similar" to relate to the chemical structure of the substance. A substance is substantially similar to a controlled substance if it has a single difference in the structural formula that substitutes one atom or functional group for another, including, but not limited to, one halogen for another halogen, one hydrogen for a halogen or vice versa, an alkyl group added or deleted as a side chain to or from a molecule, or an alkyl group added or deleted from a side chain of a molecule.

The bill also amends s. 893.0356(4)(j), F.S., to provide additional factors for determining whether a substance is an analog of a controlled substance to include comparisons to the accepted methods of marketing, distribution, and sales of the substance.

The bill also amends ss. 893.03, 893.033, and 893.135, F.S., to revise the chemical terms for existing substances by correcting errors in existing substance listings and deleting double entries. According to the Office of the Attorney General, the chemical terms in these provisions were reviewed by chemists and the revisions in this bill are based on their recommendations.

Prohibitions

The bill amends s. 893.13(1)(h), F.S., to create a noncriminal penalty for selling, manufacturing, or delivering, possessing with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver any unlawful controlled substance in, on, or near an assisted living facility. The noncriminal penalty is a \$500 fine and 100 hours of community service. This noncriminal penalty refers to the remaining controlled substances listed in s. 893.03, F.S., that are not specifically listed in this paragraph.

The bill amends s. 893.13(4)(c), F.S., to create a felony of the third degree for a person 18 years of age or older who delivers to a person younger than 18 years of age any illegal controlled substance, who uses or hires a person younger than 18 years of age in the sale or delivery of such substance or who uses a person younger than 18 years of age to assist in avoiding detection for specified violations. This criminal violation refers to the remaining controlled substances listed in s. 893.03, F.S., that are not specifically listed in this subsection.

The bill amends s. 921.0022, F.S., to revise the offense severity ranking chart that must be used with the Criminal Punishment Code worksheet to compute a sentence score for each felony offender whose offense was committed on or after October 1, 1998. The bill revises the chart to include a violation of s. 893.13(4)(c), F.S., as "Level 3" violation.²⁵

The bill amends s. 893.13(6)(d), F.S., to create a felony of the second degree for actual or constructive possession of a Schedule V controlled substance unless the controlled substance was

²⁵ The offense severity ranking chart in s. 921.0022, F.S., has 10 offense levels, ranked from least severe, which are level 1 offenses, to most severe, which are level 10 offenses, and each felony offense is assigned to a level according to the severity of the offense.

lawfully obtained from a practitioner²⁶ or pursuant to a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.

Nuisance Violations

The bill amends s. 893.0138(2), F.S., to provide that a place or premises that has been used on two or more occasions within a six-month period as a site of a violation of ch. 499, F.S., may be declared a public nuisance and abated.

Drug Paraphernalia

The bill amends s. 893.145, F.S., to include misbranded drugs in the listing of paraphernalia that is deemed to be contraband and subject to civil forfeiture.

Effective Date

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

²⁶ Section 893.02(21), F.S., defines the term "practitioner" to mean "a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 458, a dentist licensed pursuant to chapter 466, a veterinarian licensed pursuant to chapter 474, an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to chapter 459, a naturopath licensed pursuant to chapter 462, a certified optometrist licensed pursuant to chapter 463, or a podiatric physician licensed pursuant to chapter 461, provided such practitioner holds a valid federal controlled substance registry number."

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Office of the Attorney General and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) anticipate that the FDLE's Crime Laboratory workload may experience an initial increase in costs associated with the testing of confiscated substances. However, the agencies further anticipate that the increase will be short-lived as the market for the substances is disrupted.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference has not met to determine the bill's fiscal impact.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 893.02, 893.03, 893.0356, 893.13, 893.135, 893.138, 893.145, 895.02, and 921.0022.

This bill reenacts the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 39.01, 316.193, 322.2616, 327.35, 440.102, 456.44, 458.326, 458.3265, 459.0137, 463.0055, 465.0276, 499.0121, 499.029, 782.04, 787.06, 817.563, 831.31, 893.0301, 893.035, 893.05, 893.055, 893.07, 893.12, 893.138, 944.474, 893.149, 397.451, 435.07, 772.12, 775.084, 810.02, 812.014, 831.311, 893.1351, 893.15, 903.133, 921.187, 893.147, 16.56, 655.50, 896.101, and 905.34.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2016:

The committee substitute does not amend ss. 561.29 and 569.003, F.S., to require the division to suspend an alcoholic beverage license for one year upon a finding a person has been convicted of a violation of ch. 499, F.S.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Simpson

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An act relating to illicit drugs; amending s. 561.29, F.S.; revising the circumstances under which the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may revoke or suspend a person's license; requiring the division to suspend the license of an establishment licensed under the Beverage Law under certain circumstances; prohibiting the division from reissuing a license to such establishment for a specified length of time under certain circumstances; amending s. 569.003, F.S.; requiring the division to suspend the license of an establishment licensed under the Beverage Law under certain circumstances; prohibiting the division from reissuing a license to such establishment for a specified length of time under certain circumstances; amending s. 893.02, F.S.; defining terms; deleting a definition; revising definitions; amending s. 893.03, F.S.; providing that class designation is a way to reference scheduled controlled substances; adding, deleting, and revising the list of Schedule I controlled substances; revising the list of Schedule III anabolic steroids; amending s. 893.033, F.S.; adding, deleting, and revising the list of precursor and essential chemicals; amending s. 893.0356, F.S.; defining the term "substantially similar"; deleting the term "potential for abuse"; requiring that a controlled substance analog be treated as the highest scheduled controlled substance of which it is an analog; amending s. 893.13, F.S.; creating a noncriminal penalty for selling, manufacturing, or delivering, or possessing with

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intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver any unlawful controlled substance in, on, or near an assisted living facility; creating a criminal penalty for a person 18 years of age or older who delivers to a person younger than 18 years of age any illegal controlled substance, who uses or hires a person younger than 18 years of age in the sale or delivery of such substance, or who uses a person younger than 18 years of age to assist in avoiding detection for specified violations; deleting a criminal penalty for possession of a certain amount of specified controlled substances; deleting certain exclusions to the definition of the term "cannabis"; creating a criminal penalty for possession of specified controlled substances; correcting a cross-reference; amending s. 893.135, F.S.; revising a dosage unit to include a gelatin capsule for the purpose of clarifying legislative intent regarding the weighing of a mixture containing a controlled substance; amending s. 893.138, F.S.; authorizing a place or premises that has been used on two or more occasions for specified violations within a certain time period to be declared a public nuisance; amending s. 893.145, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "drug paraphernalia"; amending s. 895.02, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "racketeering activity"; amending s. 921.0022, F.S.; adding an adult delivering controlled substances to a minor, using or hiring a minor to sell controlled substances, or using a minor to avoid

18-01704A-16 20161528 62 detection or apprehension to level 3 of the offense 63 severity ranking chart of the Criminal Punishment 64 Code; making technical changes; reenacting ss. 39.01(30)(a) and (g), 316.193(5), 322.2616(2)(c), 65 66 327.35(5), 440.102(11)(b), 456.44(2), 458.326(3), 67 458.3265(1)(e), 459.0137(1)(e), 463.0055(4)(a), 68 465.0276(1)(b), 499.0121(14) and (15)(a), 499.029(3)(a), 782.04(1) and (4), 787.06(2)(a), 69 70 817.563(1), 831.31, 893.0301, 893.035(7)(a), 893.05(1), 893.055(1)(b), 893.07(5)(b), 893.12(2)(b), 71 72 (c), and (d), and 944.474(2), F.S., to incorporate the 73 amendment made to s. 893.03, F.S., in references 74 thereto; reenacting s. 893.149(4), F.S., to 75 incorporate the amendment made to s. 893.033, F.S., in 76 a reference thereto; reenacting ss. 397.451(4)(b), 77 435.07(2), 772.12(2), 775.084(1)(a), 810.02(3), 78 812.014(2), 831.311(1), 893.1351(1), 893.138(3), 79 893.15, 903.133, and 921.187(1)(1), F.S., to 80 incorporate the amendment made to s. 893.13, F.S., in 81 references thereto; reenacting ss. 893.12(2)(a) and 82 893.147(6)(a), F.S., to incorporate the amendment made 83 to s. 893.145, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting 84 ss. 16.56(1)(a), 655.50(3)(g), 896.101(2)(g), and 85 905.34, F.S., to incorporate the amendment made to s. 86 895.02, F.S., in references thereto; providing an 87 effective date. 88 89 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 90

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Section 1. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 561.29, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

561.29 Revocation and suspension of license; power to subpoena.—

- (1) The division is given full power and authority to revoke or suspend the license of any person holding a license under the Beverage Law, when it is determined or found by the division upon sufficient cause appearing of:
- (a) Of a violation by the licensee or his or her or its agents, officers, servants, or employees, on the licensed premises, or elsewhere while in the scope of employment, of any of the laws of this state or of the United States, or violation of any municipal or county regulation in regard to the hours of sale, service, or consumption of alcoholic beverages or license requirements of special licenses issued under s. 561.20, or engaging in or permitting disorderly conduct on the licensed premises, or permitting another on the licensed premises to violate any of the laws of this state or of the United States. A conviction of the licensee or his or her or its agents, officers, servants, or employees in any criminal court of any violation as set forth in this paragraph shall not be considered in proceedings before the division for suspension or revocation of a license except as permitted by chapter 92 or the rules of evidence.
- (b) $\underline{\text{Of a}}$ violation by the licensee or, if a corporation, by any officers thereof, of any laws of this state or any state or territory of the United States.
 - (c) Of maintaining a nuisance on the licensed premises.
 - (d) Of maintaining licensed premises that are unsanitary or

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are not approved as sanitary by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the county board of health, or the Department of Health, whichever has jurisdiction thereof.

- (e) Of a violation by the licensee, or, if a corporation, by any officer or stockholder thereof, of any rule or rules promulgated by the division in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or of any law referred to in paragraph (a), or a violation of any such rule or law by any agent, servant, or employee of the licensee on the licensed premises or in the scope of such employment.
- (f) Of a determination that a person who is interested directly or indirectly in the license or licensed business authorized to sell spirituous beverages is not qualified.
- (g) $\underline{\text{Of}}$ a determination that any person required to be qualified by the division as a condition for the issuance of the license is not qualified.
- (h) Of a failure by the holder of any license under s. 561.20(1) to maintain the licensed premises in an active manner in which the licensed premises are open for the bona fide sale of authorized alcoholic beverages during regular business hours of at least 6 hours a day for a period of 120 days or more during any 12-month period commencing 18 months after the acquisition of the license by the licensee, regardless of the date the license was originally issued. Every licensee must notify the division in writing of any period during which his or her license is inactive and place the physical license with the division to be held in an inactive status. The division may

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waive or extend the requirement of this section upon the finding of hardship, including the purchase of the license in order to transfer it to a newly constructed or remodeled location.

However, during such closed period, the licensee shall make reasonable efforts toward restoring the license to active status. This paragraph shall apply to all annual license periods commencing on or after July 1, 1981, but shall not apply to licenses issued after September 30, 1988.

(i) Of a failure of any licensee issued a new or transfer license after September 30, 1988, under s. 561.20(1) to maintain the licensed premises in an active manner in which the licensed premises are open for business to the public for the bona fide retail sale of authorized alcoholic beverages during regular and reasonable business hours for at least 8 hours a day for a period of 210 days or more during any 12-month period commencing 6 months after the acquisition of the license by the licensee. It is the intent of this act that for purposes of compliance with this paragraph, a licensee shall operate the licensed premises in a manner so as to maximize sales and tax revenues thereon; this includes maintaining a reasonable inventory of merchandise, including authorized alcoholic beverages, and the use of good business practices to achieve the intent of this law. Any attempt by a licensee to circumvent the intent of this law shall be grounds for revocation or suspension of the alcoholic beverage license. The division may, upon written request of the licensee, give a written waiver of this requirement for a period not to exceed 12 months in cases where the licensee demonstrates that the licensed premises has been physically destroyed through no fault of the licensee, when the

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licensee has suffered an incapacitating illness or injury which is likely to be prolonged, or when the licensed premises has been prohibited from making sales as a result of any action of any court of competent jurisdiction. Any waiver given pursuant to this subsection may be continued upon subsequent written request showing that substantial progress has been made toward restoring the licensed premises to a condition suitable for the resumption of sales or toward allowing for a court having jurisdiction over the premises to release said jurisdiction, or that an incapacitating illness or injury continues to exist. However, in no event may the waivers necessitated by any one occurrence cumulatively total more than 24 months. Every licensee shall notify the division in writing of any period during which his or her license is inactive and place the physical license with the division to be held in an inactive status.

- (j) Of a failure of any licensee issued a license under s. 561.20(1) to maintain records of all monthly sales and all monthly purchases of alcoholic beverages and to produce such records for inspection by any division employee within 10 days of written request therefor.
- (k) $\underline{\text{Of a}}$ failure by the holder of any license issued under the Beverage Law to comply with a stipulation, consent order, or final order.
- (1) That, if in a public hearing by a preponderance of the evidence, the division finds that a person has been convicted of a violation of chapter 499 which involved the sale or the offer to sell, in the normal course of business, a misbranded, an adulterated, or a contraband drug in an establishment that has

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been issued a license under the Beverage Law under this chapter and the holder of the license knew or should have known of the offense occurring within the establishment, the division:

- 1. Shall suspend the Beverage Law license for the establishment for 1 year; and
- 2. May not issue another Beverage Law license under this chapter for 1 year from the date of suspension to a person that:
- a. Applies for or that made a retail transaction under the suspended Beverage Law license pursuant to subparagraph 1.; or
- b. Owned or co-owned, directly or indirectly, or was an officer, a director, a manager, or a partner of the establishment that had the license suspended pursuant to subparagraph 1.
- (4) Except for a violation of paragraph (1)(1), the division may compromise any alleged violations of the Beverage Law, by accepting from the licensee involved an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for violations arising out of a single transaction. All funds so collected are to be deposited in the state General Revenue Fund.
- (5) Except for a violation of paragraph (1)(1), the division may suspend the imposition of any penalty conditioned upon terms the division should in its discretion deem appropriate.

Section 2. Subsection (5) is added to section 569.003, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 569.003 Retail tobacco products dealer permits; application; qualifications; fees; renewal; duplicates.—
- (5) If the division finds in a public hearing by a preponderance of the evidence that a person has been convicted

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of a violation of chapter 499 which involved the sale or the
offer to sell, in the normal course of business, a misbranded,
an adulterated, or a contraband drug in an establishment that
has been issued a license under the Beverage Law under this
chapter and the holder of the license knew or should have known
of the offense occurring within the establishment, the division:

- (a) Shall suspend the Beverage Law license for the establishment for 1 year; and
- (b) May not issue another Beverage Law license under this chapter for 1 year from the date of suspension to a person that:
- 1. Applies for or that made a retail transaction under the suspended Beverage Law license pursuant to paragraph (a); or
- 2. Owned or co-owned, directly or indirectly, or was an officer, a director, a manager, or a partner of the establishment that had the license suspended pursuant to paragraph (a).

Section 3. Subsections (2), (11), and (16) of section 893.02, Florida Statutes, are amended, new subsections (17) and (20) are added to that section, present subsections (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), and (23) of that section are redesignated as subsections (18), (19), (21), (22), (23), (24), and (25), respectively, and subsections (4) and (14) are republished, to read:

- 893.02 Definitions.—The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (2) <u>"Cannabinoid receptor agonist" means a chemical</u>

 <u>compound or substance that, according to scientific or medical</u>

 research, study, testing, or analysis demonstrates the presence

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of binding activity at one or more of the CB1 or CB2 cell membrane receptors located within the human body "Analog" or "chemical analog" means a structural derivative of a parent compound that is a controlled substance.

- (4) "Controlled substance" means any substance named or described in Schedules I-V of s. 893.03. Laws controlling the manufacture, distribution, preparation, dispensing, or administration of such substances are drug abuse laws.
- (11) "Homologue" means a chemical compound in a series in which each compound differs by one or more repeating hydrocarbon functional group units at any single point within the compound alkyl functional groups on an alkyl side chain.
- (14) "Listed chemical" means any precursor chemical or essential chemical named or described in s. 893.033.
- (16) "Mixture" means any physical combination of two or more substances, including, but not limited to, a blend, an aggregation, a suspension, an emulsion, a solution, or a dosage unit, whether or not such combination can be separated into its components by physical means, whether mechanical or thermal.
- (17) "Nitrogen-heterocyclic analog" means an analog of a controlled substance which has a single carbon atom in a cyclic structure of a compound replaced by a nitrogen atom.
- (20) "Positional isomer" means any substance that possesses the same molecular formula and core structure and that has the same functional group or substituent as those found in the respective controlled substance, attached at any positions on the core structure, but in such manner that no new chemical functionalities are created and no existing chemical functionalities are destroyed relative to the respective

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294 controlled substance. Rearrangements of alkyl moieties within or 295 between functional groups or substituents, or divisions or 296 combinations of alkyl moieties, which do not create new chemical 297 functionalities or destroy existing chemical functionalities, 298 are allowed and include resulting compounds that are positional 299 isomers. As used in this definition, the term "core structure" 300 means the parent molecule that is the common basis for the class that includes, but is not limited to, tryptamine, 301 302 phenethylamine, or ergoline. Examples of rearrangements 303 resulting in creation or destruction of chemical 304 functionalities, and therefore resulting in compounds that are 305 not positional isomers, include, but are not limited to, ethoxy to alpha-hydroxyethyl, hydroxy and methyl to methoxy, or the 306 307 repositioning of a phenolic or alcoholic hydroxy group to create 308 a hydroxyamine. Examples of rearrangements resulting in 309 compounds that would be positional isomers, include, but are not 310 limited to, tert-butyl to sec-butyl, methoxy and ethyl to 311 isopropoxy, N,N-diethyl to N-methyl-N-propyl, or alpha-312 methylamino to N-methylamino. 313 Section 4. Section 893.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 314 read: 315 893.03 Standards and schedules.—The substances enumerated 316 in this section are controlled by this chapter. The controlled 317 substances listed or to be listed in Schedules I, II, III, IV, 318 and V are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, or trade name, or class designated. The provisions of 319 320 this section shall not be construed to include within any of the 321 schedules contained in this section any excluded drugs listed 322 within the purview of 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.22, styled "Excluded

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Substances"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.24, styled "Exempt Chemical Preparations"; 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.32, styled "Exempted Prescription Products"; or 21 C.F.R. s. 1308.34, styled "Exempt Anabolic Steroid Products."

- (1) SCHEDULE I.—A substance in Schedule I has a high potential for abuse and has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and in its use under medical supervision does not meet accepted safety standards. The following substances are controlled in Schedule I:
- (a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:
 - 1. Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl.
 - 2. Acetylmethadol.
 - 3. Allylprodine.
- 4. Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, also known as levo-alpha-acetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM).
 - 5. Alphamethadol.
- 6. Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-betaphenyl) ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine).
 - 7. Alpha-methylthiofentanyl.
 - 8. Alphameprodine.
 - 9. Benzethidine.
- 351 10. Benzylfentanyl.

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352
           11. Betacetylmethadol.
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           12. Beta-hydroxyfentanyl.
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           13. Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl.
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           14. Betameprodine.
356
           15. Betamethadol.
357
           16. Betaprodine.
358
           17. Clonitazene.
359
           18. Dextromoramide.
360
           19. Diampromide.
361
           20. Diethylthiambutene.
362
           21. Difenoxin.
363
           22. Dimenoxadol.
364
           23. Dimepheptanol.
365
           24. Dimethylthiambutene.
366
           25. Dioxaphetyl butyrate.
367
           26. Dipipanone.
           27. Ethylmethylthiambutene.
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369
           28. Etonitazene.
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           29. Etoxeridine.
371
           30. Flunitrazepam.
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           31. Furethidine.
373
           32. Hydroxypethidine.
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           33. Ketobemidone.
           34. Levomoramide.
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           35. Levophenacylmorphan.
377
           36. Desmethylprodine (1-Methyl-4-Phenyl-4-
378
     Propionoxypiperidine) (MPPP).
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           37. 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-
     piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide).
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381
           38. 3-Methylthiofentanyl.
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           39. Morpheridine.
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           40. Noracymethadol.
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           41. Norlevorphanol.
385
           42. Normethadone.
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           43. Norpipanone.
387
           44. Para-Fluorofentanyl.
           45. Phenadoxone.
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           46. Phenampromide.
390
           47. Phenomorphan.
391
           48. Phenoperidine.
392
           49. PEPAP (1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-Phenyl-4-
393
     Acetyloxypiperidine) (PEPAP).
394
           50. Piritramide.
395
           51. Proheptazine.
396
           52. Properidine.
397
           53. Propiram.
398
           54. Racemoramide.
399
           55. Thenylfentanyl.
400
           56. Thiofentanyl.
401
           57. Tilidine.
402
           58. Trimeperidine.
403
           59. Acetylfentanyl.
           60. Butyrylfentanyl.
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           61. Beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl.
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           (b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in
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     another schedule, any of the following substances, their salts,
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     isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such
     salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the
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410 specific chemical designation: 411 1. Acetorphine. 412 2. Acetyldihydrocodeine. 413 3. Benzylmorphine. 414 4. Codeine methylbromide. 415 5. Codeine-N-Oxide. 416 6. Cyprenorphine. 417 7. Desomorphine. 8. Dihydromorphine. 418 9. Drotebanol. 419 420 10. Etorphine (except hydrochloride salt). 421 11. Heroin. 422 12. Hydromorphinol. 423 13. Methyldesorphine. 424 14. Methyldihydromorphine. 425 15. Monoacetylmorphine. 426 16. Morphine methylbromide. 427 17. Morphine methylsulfonate. 428 18. Morphine-N-Oxide. 429 19. Myrophine. 430 20. Nicocodine. 431 21. Nicomorphine. 432 22. Normorphine. 23. Pholcodine. 433 24. Thebacon. 434 435 (c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in 436 another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or 437 preparation that contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances or that contains any of their salts, 438

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18-01704A-16 20161528 isomers, including optical, positional, or geometric isomers, 439 homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, esters, ethers, and 440 salts of isomers, homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, 441 442 esters, or ethers, if the existence of such salts, isomers, and 443 salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical 444 designation or class description: 445 1. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine. 2. 4-Methylaminorex (2-Amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline) 446 447 (4-methylaminorex). 3. Aminorex (2-Amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline) (Aminorex). 448 449 4. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine). 450 5. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine). 451 6. Bufotenine. 7. Cannabis. 452 8. Cathinone. 453 454 9. DET (Diethyltryptamine). 455 10. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine. 456 11. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine) 2,5-Dimethoxy 457 4-ethylamphetamine (DOET). 458 12. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine). 459 13. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (PCE) (Ethylamine 460 analog of phencyclidine). 14. JB-318 (N-Ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate). 461 462 15. N-Ethylamphetamine. 463 16. Fenethylline. 464 17. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-hydroxyamphetamine N-Hydroxy-3,4-465 methylenedioxyamphetamine. 466 18. Ibogaine.

19. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) (LSD).

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chemical designation.

37. Tetrahydrocannabinols.

18-01704A-16 20161528 468 20. Mescaline. 469 21. Methcathinone. 470 22. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine. 471 23. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine). 472 24. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine). 473 25. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine). 474 26. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine). 475 27. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine). 476 28. JB-336 (N-Methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate). 477 29. N, N-Dimethylamphetamine. 478 30. Parahexyl. 479 31. Peyote. 480 32. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (PCPY) (Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine). 481 482 33. Psilocybin. 483 34. Psilocyn. 484 35. Salvia divinorum, except for any drug product approved 485 by the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains 486 Salvia divinorum or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such 487 488 isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the 489 specific chemical designation. 490 36. Salvinorin A, except for any drug product approved by 491 the United States Food and Drug Administration which contains 492 Salvinorin A or its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of 493 isomers, esters, and ethers, if the existence of such isomers, 494 esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific

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497
           37. Xylazine.
           38. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (TCP)
498
499
      (Thiophene analog of phencyclidine).
500
           39. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
501
           40. Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone).
502
           41. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone) (MDPV).
503
           42. Methylmethcathinone.
504
           43. Methoxymethcathinone.
505
           44. Fluoromethcathinone.
506
           45. Methylethcathinone.
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           46. CP 47,497 (2-(\frac{(1R,3S)-3}{1R})-3-Hydroxycyclohexyl) -5-(2-1)
     methyloctan-2-yl)phenol), also known as CP 47,497 and its
508
509
     dimethyloctyl (C8) homologue.
           47. HU-210 [(6aR, 10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-
510
511
     methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol]-
512
     also known as HU-210.
513
           48. JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole), also known as
     <del>JWH-018</del>.
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515
           49. JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole), also known as
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     \frac{JWH - 0.73}{1}.
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           50. JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-
518
     naphthoyl)indole), also known as JWH-200.
519
           51. BZP (Benzylpiperazine).
520
           52. Fluorophenylpiperazine.
521
           53. Methylphenylpiperazine.
522
           54. Chlorophenylpiperazine.
523
          55. Methoxyphenylpiperazine.
524
           56. DBZP (1,4-Dibenzylpiperazine).
525
           57. TFMPP (3-Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine).
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526 58. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or (3,4-527 Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine). 59. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine). 528 529 60. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine. 530 61. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine). 531 62. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine). 532 63. Methyltryptamine. 64. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine). 533 65. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N, N-dimethyltryptamine). 534 535 66. Tyramine (4-Hydroxyphenethylamine). 536 67. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine). 537 68. DiPT (N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine). 538 69. DPT (N, N-Dipropyltryptamine). 539 70. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine). 540 71. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N, N-Diallyltryptamine) N, N-541 Diallyl-5-Methoxytryptamine. 542 72. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine). 543 73. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine). 544 74. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine). 545 75. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-isopropylthiophenethylamine). 546 547 76. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine). 77. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) $\frac{2,5-}{}$ 548 549 Dimethoxy-4-methylthiophenethylamine). 550 78. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) $\frac{2,5-}{}$ 551 Dimethoxy-4-ethylthiophenethylamine). 552 79. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine). 553 554 80. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine).

18-01704A-16 20161528 555 81. Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alphamethylaminobutyrophenone) beta-keto-N-556 557 methylbenzodioxolylpropylamine). 558 82. Ethcathinone. 559 83. Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone). 560 84. Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone). 561 85. Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-dimethylcathinone) N-N-Dimethyl-3, 4-methylenedioxycathinone. 562 563 86. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone N-N-Diethyl-564 3,4-methylenedioxycathinone. 565 87. 3,4-Methylenedioxy—propiophenone. 566 88. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-bromopropiophenone 2-Bromo-567 3,4-Methylenedioxypropiophenone. 568 89. 3,4-Methylenedioxy—propiophenone-2-oxime. 90. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone N-Acetyl-3,4-569 570 methylenedioxycathinone. 571 91. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone N-Acetyl-N-Methyl-3, 4-Methylenedioxycathinone. 572 573 92. 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone N-Acetyl-N-574 Ethyl-3,4-Methylenedioxycathinone. 575 93. Bromomethcathinone. 576 94. Buphedrone (alpha-Methylamino-butyrophenone). 577 95. Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-578 ethylaminobutyrophenone) beta-Keto-579 Ethylbenzodioxolylbutanamine). 580 96. Dimethylcathinone. 581 97. Dimethylmethcathinone. 582 98. Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alphamethylaminovalerophenone) (beta-Keto-583

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18-01704A-16 20161528 584 Methylbenzodioxolylpentanamine). 585 99. MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alphapyrrolidinopropiophenone) (MDPPP) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-586 pyrrolidinopropiophenone. 587 588 100. MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-589 pyrrolidinobutyrophenone) (MDPBP) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-590 pyrrolidinobutiophenone. 591 101. MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone) 592 (MOPPP). 593 102. MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone) Methyl-594 alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone (MPHP). 595 103. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP 596 (Benocyclidine) Benocyclidine (BCP) or benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine (BTCP). 597 598 104. F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone) (F-MABP). 599 105. MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone) (MeO-PBP). 600 106. Et-PBP (Ethyl-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone) (Et-PBP). 107. 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone) (3-601 602 Me-4-MeO-MCAT. 603 108. Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone) (Me-EABP). 604 109. Etizolam Methylamino-butyrophenone (MABP). 110. PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone) (PPP). 605 111. PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone) Pyrrolidinobutiophenone 606 (PBP). 607 608 112. PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or 609 (Pyrrolidinopentiophenone) (PVP). 610 113. MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone) (MPPP). 114. JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole). 611 115. JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole) 2-612

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613
     Methyl-1-propyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenylmethanone).
614
           116. JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole) Naphthalen-1-
     <del>yl-(1-hexylindol-3-yl)methanone)</del>.
615
616
           117. JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
617
           118. JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole) Naphthalen-1-
     yl-(1-propyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone).
618
619
           119. JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole) 4-
620
     methoxynaphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone).
621
           120. JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
622
           121. JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-
623
     2-y1)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene) \frac{((6aR, 10aR)-3-
624
     (1,1-Dimethylbutyl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-
625
     dibenzo[b,d]pyran)).
626
           122. JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole) 3-
627
     (naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indole).
628
           123. JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
629
           124. JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl) indole) \frac{2}{3}
630
     (2-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)ethanone).
631
           125. JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole) 4-
632
     ethylnaphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone).
633
           126. JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) \frac{2}{3}
634
     (2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)ethanone).
635
           127. JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole) \frac{2-}{}
     (2-methylphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)ethanone).
636
637
           128. JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).
638
           129. JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
639
           130. HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-
640
     (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-
     01).
641
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642
          131. HU-308 ([(1R,2R,5R)-2-[2,6-Dimethoxy-4-(2-methyloctan-
643
     2-y1) phenyl] -7, 7-dimethyl-4-bicyclo[3.1.1] hept-3-enyl]
644
     methanol).
645
           132. HU-331 (3-Hydroxy-2-[(1R, 6R)-3-methyl-6-(1-
646
     methylethenyl)-2-cyclohexen-1-yl]-5-pentyl-2,5-cyclohexadiene-
647
     1,4-dione).
648
          133. CB-13 (4-Pentyloxy-1-(1-naphthoyl)naphthalene)
649
     Naphthalen-1-yl-(4-pentyloxynaphthalen-1-yl)methanone).
650
           134. CB-25 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(3-hydroxy-5-pentylphenoxy)-
651
     undecanamide).
652
           135. CB-52 (N-Cyclopropyl-11-(2-hexyl-5-hydroxyphenoxy)-
653
     undecanamide).
654
           136. CP 55,940 (2-[3-Hydroxy-5-propanol-cyclohexyl]-5-(2-
     methyloctan-2-yl)phenol) 2-[(1R, 2R, 5R)-5-hydroxy-2-(3-k)]
655
656
     hydroxypropyl)cyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol).
657
           137. AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole) \frac{1-}{1-}
     [(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(2-iodophenyl)methanone).
658
659
           138. AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole) \frac{1}{1-}
660
     [(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone).
661
           139. RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole) (4-
662
     methoxyphenyl) (1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone).
663
           140. RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-
     methoxyphenylacetyl)indole) 1-(1-(2-cyclohexylethyl)-1H-indol-3-
664
665
     y1)-2-(2-methoxyphenylethanone).
666
           141. WIN55,212-2 ((R)-(+)-[2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
667
     morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
668
     naphthalenylmethanone).
           142. WIN55,212-3 ([(3S)-2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-
669
     morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
670
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     18-01704A-16
671
     naphthalenylmethanone).
672
           143. Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone) 2-
673
     (methylamino) -1-phenyl-1-pentanone).
674
          144. Fluoroamphetamine.
675
          145. Fluoromethamphetamine.
676
          146. Methoxetamine.
677
          147. Methiopropamine.
678
          148. 4-Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-
679
     methylaminobutyrophenone) 2-Methylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)butan-
680
     1-one).
681
          149. APB ((2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
682
          150. APDB ((2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
           151. UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
683
684
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole) <del>(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-</del>
685
     yl) (2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl) methanone).
686
           152. XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
687
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole) <del>(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-</del>
     3-y1) (2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl) methanone).
688
689
           153. Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
690
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole) (1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indol-
691
     3-yl) (2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl) methanone.
692
          154. AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide)
693
     1-pentyl-N-tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl-1H-indazole-3-
     carboxamide).
694
695
           155. AM-2233(1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
696
     iodobenzoyl)indole) (2-iodophenyl)[1-[(1-methyl-2-
697
     piperidinyl) methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl]-methanone).
698
           156. STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-
699
     carboxamide) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-tricyclo[3.3.1.13,7]dec-1-yl-
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700
     1H-indole-3-carboxamide).
701
          157. URB-597 ((3'-(Aminocarbonyl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)-
702
     cyclohexylcarbamate).
703
           158. URB-602 ([1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl-carbamic acid,
704
     cyclohexyl ester).
705
          159. URB-754 (6-Methyl-2-[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-1-
706
     benzoxazin-4-one).
707
           160. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) \frac{2-(2,5-)}{2}
708
     Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine).
709
           161. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine) 2-(2,5-
710
     Dimethoxyphenyl) ethanamine).
711
          162. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) \frac{2-(2,5-)}{2}
712
     Dimethoxy-4-nitrophenyl) ethanamine).
713
           163. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine) 2-
     (2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenyl)ethanamine).
714
715
           164. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
716
     methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) 4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-N-[(2-
717
     methoxyphenyl) methyl] -benzeneethanamine).
718
          165. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) (MDMA).
719
          166. PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate) 1-
720
     pentyl-8-quinolinyl ester-1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid).
721
           167. 5-Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-
722
     carboxylate) 8-quinolinyl ester-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-
723
     carboxylic acid).
724
           168. BB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-
725
     carboxylate) 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-8-quinolinyl ester-1H-indole-
726
     3-carboxylic acid).
727
           169. <del>5-</del>Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-
728
     (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide) N-((3s,5s,7s)-adamantan-1-
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3-carboxamide.

18-01704A-16 20161528 v1)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide). 170. AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1pentylindazole-3-carboxamide) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide). 171. AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl) indazole-3-carboxamide) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide). 172. ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide) N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide). 173. Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide) N-(1-Amino-3,3dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3carboxamide). 174. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-N-[(2methoxyphenyl) methyl] -benzeneethanamine). 175. 25C-C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine) 4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-N-[(2methoxyphenyl) methyl] -benzeneethanamine). 176. AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide): N-[1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide. 177. FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3carboxylate): Quinolin-8-yl-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole-3carboxylate. 178. Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide): 1-(Fluoropentyl)-N-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1H-indole-

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758
          179. Fluoro-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-
759
     (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide): Methyl 2-(1-
760
     (fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate.
761
          180. THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indazole)
762
     [1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl] (naphthalen-1-yl) methanone.
763
          181. AM-855 ((4aR,12bR)-8-Hexyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-
764
     1,4,4a,8,9,10,11,12b-octahydronaphtho[3,2-c]isochromen-12-ol).
765
          182. AM-905 ((6aR,9R,10aR)-3-[(E)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-
766
     (hydroxymethyl) -6, 6-dimethyl-6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-
767
     hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
768
          183. AM-906 ((6aR, 9R, 10aR) -3-[(Z)-Hept-1-enyl]-9-
769
     (hydroxymethyl) -6,6-dimethyl-6a,7,8,9,10,10a-
770
     hexahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
771
          184. AM-2389 ((6aR, 9R, 10aR) -3-(1-Hexyl-cyclobut-1-yl)-
772
     6a,7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1,9
773
     diol).
774
          185. HU-243 ((6aR, 8S, 9S, 10aR) -9-(Hydroxymethyl) -6, 6-
775
     dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-8,9-ditritio-7,8,10,10a-
776
     tetrahydro-6aH-benzo[c]chromen-1-ol).
777
          186. HU-336 ((6aR, 10aR)-6, 6, 9-Trimethyl-3-pentyl-
778
     6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1H-benzo[c]chromene-1,4(6H)-dione).
779
          187. MAPB ((2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
780
          188. 5-IT (2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).
781
          189. 6-IT (2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methyl-ethylamine).
782
          190. Synthetic Cannabinoids. Unless specifically excepted
783
     or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a
784
     pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and
785
     Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or
786
     preparation that contains any quantity of a synthetic
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cannabinoid found to be in any of the following chemical class descriptions, or homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers (including optical, positional, or geometric), esters, ethers, salts, and salts of homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such homologues, nitrogen-heterocyclic analogs, isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers is possible within the specific chemical class or designation. Since nomenclature of these synthetically produced cannabinoids is not internationally standardized and may continually evolve, these structures or the compounds of these structures shall be included under this subparagraph, regardless of their specific numerical designation of atomic positions covered, if it can be determined through a recognized method of scientific testing or analysis that the substance contains properties that fit within one or more of the following categories:

a. Tetrahydrocannabinols. Any tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis, the synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant or in the resinous extracts of the genus Cannabis, or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity, including, but not limited to, Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, Delta 8 tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, Delta 6a,10a tetrahydrocannabinols and their optical isomers, or any compound containing a tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene structure with substitution at the 3-position or substitution at the 9-position, with or without substitution at the 1-position with hydroxyl or alkoxy groups, including, but not limited to:

20161528 816 (I) Tetrahydrocannabinol. 817 (II) HU-210 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-818 819 ol). 820 (III) HU-211 ((6aS,10aS)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-821 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-822 01). 823 (IV) JWH-051 ((6aR,10aR)-9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-824 (2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene). 825 (V) JWH-133 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methylpentan-826 2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene). 827 (VI) JWH-057 ((6aR,10aR)-6,6,9-Trimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-828 2-y1)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo [c] chromene). 829 (VII) JWH-359 ((6aR,10aR)-1-Methoxy-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-(2,3-830 dimethylpentan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromene). 831 (VIII) AM-087 ((6aR, 10aR) -3-(2-Methyl-6-bromohex-2-yl)-832 6,6,9-trimethyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol). 833 (IX) AM-411 ((6aR, 10aR) -3-(1-Adamantyl) -6, 6, 9-trimethyl-834 6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol). 835 (X) Parahexyl. 836 b. Naphthoylindoles, Naphthoylindazoles, 837 Naphthoylcarbazoles, Naphthylmethylindoles, Naphthylmethylindazoles, and Naphthylmethylcarbazoles. Any 838 839 compound containing a naphthoylindole, naphthoylindazole, naphthoylcarbazole, naphthylmethylindole, 840 841 naphthylmethylindazole, or naphthylmethylcarbazole structure, 842 with or without substitution on the indole, indazole, or 843 carbazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to: 844

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845
          (I) JWH-007 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
846
          (II) JWH-011 (1-(1-Methylhexyl)-2-methyl-3-(1-
847
     naphthoyl) indole).
848
          (III) JWH-015 (1-Propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
849
          (IV) JWH-016 (1-Butyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
850
          (V) JWH-018 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
851
          (VI) JWH-019 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
852
          (VII) JWH-020 (1-Heptyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
853
          (VIII) JWH-022 (1-(4-Pentenyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
854
          (IX) JWH-071 (1-Ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
855
          (X) JWH-072 (1-Propyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
856
          (XI) JWH-073 (1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
857
          (XII) JWH-080 (1-Butyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
858
          (XIII) JWH-081 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl) indole).
859
          (XIV) JWH-098 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-
860
     naphthoyl) indole).
861
          (XV) JWH-116 (1-Pentyl-2-ethyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
862
          (XVI) JWH-122 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
863
          (XVII) JWH-149 (1-Pentyl-2-methyl-3-(4-methyl-1-
864
     naphthoyl) indole).
865
          (XVIII) JWH-164 (1-Pentyl-3-(7-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole).
866
          (XIX) JWH-175 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthylmethyl)indole).
867
          (XX) JWH-180 (1-Propyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl) indole).
868
          (XXI) JWH-182 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
869
          (XXII) JWH-184 (1-Pentyl-3-[(4-methyl)-1-
870
     naphthylmethyl]indole).
          (XXIII) JWH-193 (1-[2-(4-Morpholiny1)ethy1]-3-(4-methy1-1-)
871
872
     naphthoyl) indole).
873
          (XXIV) JWH-198 (1-[2-(4-Morpholiny1)ethy1]-3-(4-methoxy-1-
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874
     naphthoyl) indole).
875
          (XXV) JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)
876
     indole).
877
          (XXVI) JWH-210 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole).
878
          (XXVII) JWH-387 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
879
          (XXVIII) JWH-398 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
880
          (XXVIX) JWH-412 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthoyl)indole).
          (XXX) JWH-424 (1-Pentyl-3-(8-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole).
881
882
          (XXXI) AM-1220 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(1-
883
     naphthoyl) indole).
884
          (XXXII) AM-1235 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-6-nitro-3-(1-
885
     naphthoyl) indole).
886
          (XXXIII) AM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
887
     naphthoyl) indole).
888
          (XXXIV) Chloro JWH-018 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(1-
889
     naphthoyl) indole).
890
          (XXXV) Bromo JWH-018 (1-(Bromopentyl)-3-(1-
891
     naphthoyl)indole).
892
          (XXXVI) AM-2232 (1-(4-Cyanobutyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole).
893
          (XXXVII) THJ-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
894
     naphthoyl) indazole).
895
          (XXXVIII) MAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-methyl-1-
896
     naphthoyl) indole).
897
          (XXXIX) EAM-2201 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(4-ethyl-1-
898
     naphthoyl) indole).
899
          (XL) EG-018 (9-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl) carbazole).
900
          (XLI) EG-2201 (9-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-
901
     naphthoyl) carbazole).
902
          c. Naphthoylpyrroles. Any compound containing a
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20161528 903 naphthoylpyrrole structure, with or without substitution on the 904 pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the 905 naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to: 906 (I) JWH-030 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole). 907 (II) JWH-031 (1-Hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole). 908 (III) JWH-145 (1-Pentyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole). 909 (IV) JWH-146 (1-Heptyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole). 910 (V) JWH-147 (1-Hexyl-5-phenyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole). 911 (VI) JWH-307 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-912 naphthoyl)pyrrole). 913 (VII) JWH-309 (1-Pentyl-5-(1-naphthalenyl)-3-(1-914 naphthoyl)pyrrole). 915 (VIII) JWH-368 (1-Pentyl-5-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-(1-916 naphthoyl)pyrrole). 917 (IX) JWH-369 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1-918 naphthoyl)pyrrole). 919 (X) JWH-370 (1-Pentyl-5-(2-methylphenyl)-3-(1-920 naphthoyl)pyrrole). 921 d. Naphthylmethylenindenes. Any compound containing a 922 naphthylmethylenindene structure, with or without substitution 923 at the 3-position of the indene ring to any extent, whether or 924 not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any extent, including, 925 but not limited to, JWH-176 (3-Pentyl-1-926 (naphthylmethylene) indene). 927 e. Phenylacetylindoles and Phenylacetylindazoles. Any 928 compound containing a phenylacetylindole or phenylacetylindazole 929 structure, with or without substitution on the indole or 930 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to: 931

20161528 18-01704A-16 932 (I) JWH-167 (1-Pentyl-3-(phenylacetyl)indole). 933 (II) JWH-201 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole). 934 (III) JWH-203 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-chlorophenylacetyl)indole). 935 (IV) JWH-250 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole).936 (V) JWH-251 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-methylphenylacetyl)indole). 937 (VI) JWH-302 (1-Pentyl-3-(3-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole). 938 (VII) Cannabipiperidiethanone. 939 (VIII) RCS-8 (1-(2-Cyclohexylethyl)-3-(2-940 methoxyphenylacetyl)indole). f. Cyclohexylphenols. Any compound containing a 941 942 cyclohexylphenol structure, with or without substitution at the 943 5-position of the phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not 944 substituted on the cyclohexyl ring to any extent, including, but 945 not limited to: 946 (I) CP 47,497 (2-(3-Hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-(2-methyloctan-2-947 yl)phenol). 948 (II) Cannabicyclohexanol (CP 47,497 dimethyloctyl (C8) 949 homologue). 950 (III) CP-55,940 (2-(3-Hydroxy-5-propanol-cyclohexyl)-5-(2-951 methyloctan-2-yl)phenol). 952 g. Benzoylindoles and Benzoylindazoles. Any compound 953 containing a benzoylindole or benzoylindazole structure, with or 954 without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any 955 extent, whether or not substituted on the phenyl ring to any 956 extent, including, but not limited to: 957 (I) AM-679 (1-Pentyl-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole). 958 (II) AM-694 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole). 959 (III) AM-1241 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-960 iodo-5-nitrobenzoyl)indole).

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(IV) Pravadoline (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-2-methyl-3-(4-
961
962
     methoxybenzoyl)indole).
963
          (V) AM-2233 (1-[(N-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2-
964
     iodobenzoyl) indole).
965
          (VI) RCS-4 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
966
          (VII) RCS-4 C4 homologue (1-Butyl-3-(4-
967
     methoxybenzoyl)indole).
968
          (VIII) AM-630 (1-[2-(4-Morpholiny1)ethy1]-2-methy1-6-iodo-
969
     3-(4-methoxybenzoyl)indole).
970
          h. Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles and
971
     Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazoles. Any compound containing a
972
     tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole or
973
     tetramethylcyclopropanoylindazole structure, with or without
974
     substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent,
975
     whether or not substituted on the tetramethylcyclopropyl group
976
     to any extent, including, but not limited to:
977
          (I) UR-144 (1-Pentyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
978
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
979
          (II) XLR11 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
980
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
981
          (III) Chloro UR-144 (1-(Chloropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
982
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
983
          (IV) A-796,260 (1-[2-(4-Morpholinyl)ethyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-
984
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
          (V) A-834,735 (1-[4-(Tetrahydropyranyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-
985
986
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
987
          (VI) M-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-2-methyl-3-(2,2,3,3-
988
     tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole).
989
          (VII) FUB-144 (1-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-
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20161528 18-01704A-16 990 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole). 991 (VIII) FAB-144 (1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-3-(2,2,3,3-992 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indazole). 993 (IX) XLR12 (1-(4,4,4-Trifluorobuty1)-3-(2,2,3,3-994 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole). 995 (X) AB-005 (1-[(1-Methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl]-3-(2,2,3,3-996 tetramethylcyclopropanoyl)indole). 997 i. Adamantoylindoles, Adamantoylindazoles, Adamantylindole 998 carboxamides, and Adamantylindazole carboxamides. Any compound 999 containing an adamantoyl indole, adamantoyl indazole, adamantyl 1000 indole carboxamide, or adamantyl indazole carboxamide structure, 1001 with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the adamantyl ring to 1002 1003 any extent, including, but not limited to: 1004 (I) AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide). (II) Fluoro AKB48 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-1005 1006 3-carboxamide). 1007 (III) STS-135 (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-1008 carboxamide). 1009 (IV) AM-1248 (1-(1-Methylpiperidine) methyl-3-(1-1010 adamantoyl) indole). 1011 (V) AB-001 (1-Pentyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole). 1012 (VI) APICA (N-Adamant-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide). (VII) Fluoro AB-001 (1-(Fluoropentyl)-3-(1-1013 1014 adamantoyl) indole). 1015 j. Quinolinylindolecarboxylates, 1016 Quinolinylindazolecarboxylates, Quinolinylindolecarboxamides, 1017 and Quinolinylindazolecarboxamides. Any compound containing a quinolinylindole carboxylate, quinolinylindazole carboxylate, 1018

18-01704A-16 20161528 1019 isoquinolinylindole carboxylate, isoquinolinylindazole 1020 carboxylate, quinolinylindole carboxamide, quinolinylindazole 1021 carboxamide, isoquinolinylindole carboxamide, or 1022 isoquinolinylindazole carboxamide structure, with or without 1023 substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any extent, 1024 whether or not substituted on the quinoline or isoquinoline ring 1025 to any extent, including, but not limited to: 1026 (I) PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxylate). 1027 (II) Fluoro PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3carboxylate). 1028 1029 (III) BB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-1030 carboxylate). 1031 (IV) FUB-PB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-1032 carboxylate). 1033 (V) NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxylate). 1034 (VI) Fluoro NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-1035 3-carboxylate). 1036 (VII) FUB-NPB-22 (8-Quinolinyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-1037 3-carboxylate). 1038 (VIII) THJ (8-Quinolinyl 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide). 1039 (IX) Fluoro THJ (8-Quinolinyl 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-1040 carboxamide). 1041 k. Naphthylindolecarboxylates and 1042 Naphthylindazolecarboxylates. Any compound containing a naphthylindole carboxylate or naphthylindazole carboxylate 1043 1044 structure, with or without substitution on the indole or 1045 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the 1046 naphthyl ring to any extent, including, but not limited to: (I) NM-2201 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)indole-3-1047

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20161528 1048 carboxylate). 1049 (II) SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-pentylindazole-3-1050 carboxylate). 1051 (III) Fluoro SDB-005 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-1052 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxylate). (IV) FDU-PB-22 (1-Naphthalenyl 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indole-3-1053 1054 carboxylate). 1055 (V) 3-CAF (2-Naphthalenyl 1-(2-fluorophenyl)indazole-3-1056 carboxylate). 1057 1. Naphthylindole carboxamides and Naphthylindazole 1058 carboxamides. Any compound containing a naphthylindole 1059 carboxamide or naphthylindazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or indazole ring to any 1060 1061 extent, whether or not substituted on the naphthyl ring to any 1062 extent, including, but not limited to: 1063 (I) NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindole-3-carboxamide). 1064 (II) Fluoro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(fluoropentyl)indole-1065 3-carboxamide). 1066 (III) Chloro-NNEI (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(chloropentyl) 1067 indole-3-carboxamide). 1068 (IV) MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-pentylindazole-3-1069 carboxamide). 1070 (V) Fluoro MN-18 (N-Naphthalen-1-yl 1-1071 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1072 m. Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl 1073 indazole carboxamides, Alkylcarbonyl indole carboxylates, and 1074 Alkylcarbonyl indazole carboxylates. Any compound containing an 1075 alkylcarbonyl group, including 1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1076 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl, 1-amino-1-oxo-3-

18-01704A-16 20161528 1077 phenylpropan-2-yl, 1-methoxy-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl, with an 1078 indole carboxamide, indazole carboxamide, indole carboxylate, or 1079 indazole carboxylate, with or without substitution on the indole 1080 or indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on 1081 the alkylcarbonyl group to any extent, including, but not 1082 limited to: 1083 (I) ADBICA, (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1084 pentylindole-3-carboxamide). 1085 (II) Fluoro ADBICA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-1086 yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide). 1087 (III) Fluoro ABICA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1088 (fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide). (IV) AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1089 1090 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide). 1091 (V) Fluoro AB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1092 1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1093 (VI) ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3, 3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1094 1-pentylindazole-3-carboxamide). 1095 (VII) Fluoro ADB-PINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-1096 oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1097 (VIII) AB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1098 (4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1099 (IX) ADB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-1100 yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1101 (X) AB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1102 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). (XI) MA-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1103 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1104 1105 (XII) MAB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-

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20161528 1106 yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1107 (XIII) AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1108 pentylindazole-3-carboxamide). 1109 (XIV) Fluoro AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-1110 (fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1111 (XV) FUB-AMB (N-(1-Methoxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-1112 fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1113 (XVI) MDMB-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-1114 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1115 (XVII) MDMB-FUBINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-1116 2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). (XVIII) MDMB-CHMICA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-1117 1118 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indole-3-carboxamide). 1119 (XIX) PX-1 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-1120 fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide). 1121 (XX) PX-2 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-1122 fluoropentyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1123 (XXI) PX-3 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-1124 (cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1125 (XXII) PX-4 (N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(4-1126 fluorobenzyl)indazole-3-carboxamide). 1127 (XXIII) MO-CHMINACA (N-(1-Methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-1128 2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)indazole-3-carboxylate). 1129 n. Cumylindolecarboxamides and Cumylindazolecarboxamides. 1130 Any compound containing a N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indole 1131 carboxamide or N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl) indazole carboxamide structure, with or without substitution on the indole or 1132 indazole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted on the 1133 1134 phenyl ring of the cumyl group to any extent, including, but not

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1135 limited to: 1136 (I) CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-pentylindole-3-1137 carboxamide). 1138 (II) Fluoro CUMYL-PICA (N-(2-Phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-1139 (fluoropentyl)indole-3-carboxamide). 1140 o. Other Synthetic Cannabinoids. Any material, compound, 1141 mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a Synthetic Cannabinoid, as described in sub-subparagraphs a.-n.: 1142 1143 (I) With or without modification or replacement of a 1144 carbonyl, carboxamide, alkylene, alkyl, or carboxylate linkage 1145 between two core ring or group structures with or without the 1146 addition of a carbon or replacement of a carbon; (II) With or without replacement of a core ring or group 1147 1148 structure, whether or not substituted on the ring or group 1149 structures to any extent; and 1150 (III) Is a cannabinoid receptor agonist, unless 1151 specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule or contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United 1152 1153 States Food and Drug Administration. 1154 191. Substituted Cathinones. Unless specifically excepted, 1155 listed in another schedule, or contained within a pharmaceutical 1156 product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, 1157 including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, and salts of 1158 isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence of such salts 1159 1160 is possible within any of the following specific chemical 1161 designations: 1162 a. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-phenyl-1 propanone 1163 structure;

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b. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-naphthyl-1-propanone 1164 1165 structure; or c. Any compound containing a 2-amino-1-thiophene-1-1166 1167 propanone structure, 1168 1169 whether or not the compound is further modified: 1170 (I) With or without substitution on the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, thio, fused alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, 1171 haloalkyl, hydroxyl, nitro, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused 1172 1173 dihydrofuran, fused tetrahydropyran, fused alkyl ring, or halide 1174 substituents; 1175 (II) With or without substitution at the 3-propanone 1176 position with an alkyl substituent or removal of the methyl 1177 group at the 3-propanone position; 1178 (III) With or without substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen 1179 atom with alkyl, dialkyl, acetyl, or benzyl groups, whether or 1180 not further substituted in the ring system; or 1181 (IV) With or without inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom 1182 in a cyclic structure, including, but not limited to: 1183 (A) Methcathinone. 1184 (B) Ethcathinone. 1185 (C) Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone). (D) 2,3-Methylenedioxymethcathinone. 1186 1187 (E) MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone). 1188 (F) Methylmethcathinone. 1189 (G) Methoxymethcathinone. 1190 (H) Fluoromethcathinone. 1191 (I) Methylethcathinone. 1192 (J) Butylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-

1	
1193	methylaminobutyrophenone).
1194	(K) Ethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone).
1195	(L) BMDP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone).
1196	(M) Naphyrone (Naphthylpyrovalerone).
1197	(N) Bromomethcathinone.
1198	(O) Buphedrone (alpha-Methylaminobutyrophenone).
1199	(P) Eutylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
1200	ethylaminobutyrophenone).
1201	(Q) Dimethylcathinone.
1202	(R) Dimethylmethcathinone.
1203	(S) Pentylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
1204	methylaminovalerophenone).
1205	(T) Pentedrone (alpha-Methylaminovalerophenone).
1206	(U) MDPPP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
1207	pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
1208	(V) MDPBP (3,4-Methylenedioxy-alpha-
1209	<pre>pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).</pre>
1210	(W) MPPP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
1211	(X) PPP (Pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
1212	(Y) PVP (Pyrrolidinovalerophenone) or
1213	(Pyrrolidinopentiophenone).
1214	(Z) MOPPP (Methoxy-alpha-pyrrolidinopropiophenone).
1215	(AA) MPHP (Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone).
1216	(BB) F-MABP (Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone).
1217	(CC) Me-EABP (Methylethylaminobutyrophenone).
1218	(DD) PBP (Pyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
1219	(EE) MeO-PBP (Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
1220	(FF) Et-PBP (Ethylpyrrolidinobutyrophenone).
1221	(GG) 3-Me-4-MeO-MCAT (3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone).

18-01704A-16 20161528 1222 (HH) Dimethylone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-1223 dimethylcathinone). 1224 (II) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N,N-diethylcathinone. 1225 (JJ) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylcathinone. 1226 (KK) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylmethcathinone. 1227 (LL) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-acetylethcathinone. 1228 (MM) Methylbuphedrone (Methyl-alpha-1229 methylaminobutyrophenone). 1230 (NN) Methyl-alpha-methylaminohexanophenone. 1231 (00) N-Ethyl-N-methylcathinone. 1232 (PP) PHP (Pyrrolidinohexanophenone). 1233 (QQ) PV8 (Pyrrolidinoheptanophenone). 1234 (RR) Chloromethcathinone. (SS) 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-aminoacetophenone. 1235 1236 192. Substituted Phenethylamines. Unless specifically 1237 excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained 1238 within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States 1239 Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, 1240 or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, 1241 and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence 1242 of such salts is possible within any of the following specific 1243 chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine structure, without a beta-keto group, and without a benzyl group 1244 1245 attached to the amine group, whether or not the compound is 1246 further modified with or without substitution on the phenyl ring 1247 to any extent with alkyl, alkylthio, nitro, alkoxy, thio, 1248 halide, fused alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, fused dihydrofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents, 1249 1250 whether or not further substituted on a ring to any extent, with

or without substitution at the alpha or beta po	sition by any
1252 alkyl substituent, with or without substitution	at the nitrogen
1253 atom, and with or without inclusion of the 2-am	ino nitrogen atom
in a cyclic structure, including, but not limit	ed to:
a. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylami	ne).
b. 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylami	ne).
1257 c. 2C-T-4 (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxyph	enethylamine).
d. 2C-C (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylam	ine).
e. 2C-T (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxypheneth	ylamine).
f. 2C-T-2 (4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenet	hylamine).
1261 g. 2C-T-7 (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxyp	henethylamine).
h. 2C-I (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamin	e).
i. 2C-D (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylam	ine).
j. 2C-H (2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine).	
1265 <u>k. 2C-N (4-Nitro-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylami</u>	ne).
1266 <u>1. 2C-P (4-(n)-Propyl-2,5-dimethoxypheneth</u>	ylamine).
m. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	<u>).</u>
n. MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine) or	(3,4-
1269 <u>Methylenedioxy-N-methylbutanamine).</u>	
o. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine).	
p. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine.	
1272 <u>q. Fluoroamphetamine.</u>	
1273 <u>r. Fluoromethamphetamine.</u>	
1274 s. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylampheta:	mine).
1275 <u>t. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).</u>	
1276 <u>u. DOC (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine)</u>	<u>.</u>
1277 v. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine)	<u>.</u>
w. DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine).	
1279 x. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine)	<u>•</u>

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1280
           y. PMA (4-Methoxyamphetamine).
1281
           z. N-Ethylamphetamine.
1282
           aa. N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
1283
           bb. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
1284
           cc. PMMA (4-Methoxymethamphetamine).
1285
           dd. N, N-Dimethylamphetamine.
1286
           ee. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine.
1287
           ff. 4-APB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
1288
           gg. 5-APB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
1289
           hh. 6-APB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
1290
           ii. 7-APB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran).
1291
           jj. 4-APDB (4-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
1292
           kk. 5-APDB (5-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
1293
           11. 6-APDB (6-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
1294
           mm. 7-APDB (7-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran).
1295
           nn. 4-MAPB (4-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
1296
           oo. 5-MAPB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
1297
           pp. 6-MAPB (6-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
1298
           qq. 7-MAPB (7-(2-Methylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
1299
           rr. 5-EAPB (5-(2-Ethylaminopropyl)benzofuran).
1300
           ss. 5-MAPDB (5-(2-Methylaminopropyl)-2,3-
1301
      dihydrobenzofuran),
1302
1303
      which does not include phenethylamine, mescaline as described in
1304
      subparagraph (1)(c)20., substituted cathinones as described in
1305
      subparagraph (1)(c)191., N-Benzyl phenethylamine compounds as
1306
      described in subparagraph (1)(c)193., or methamphetamine as
1307
      described in subparagraph (2)(c)4.
1308
           193. N-Benzyl Phenethylamine Compounds. Unless specifically
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1309 excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or contained 1310 within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States 1311 Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, 1312 or preparation, including its salts, isomers, esters, or ethers, 1313 and salts of isomers, esters, or ethers, whenever the existence 1314 of such salts is possible within any of the following specific 1315 chemical designations, any compound containing a phenethylamine 1316 structure without a beta-keto group, with substitution on the 1317 nitrogen atom of the amino group with a benzyl substituent, with 1318 or without substitution on the phenyl or benzyl ring to any 1319 extent with alkyl, alkoxy, thio, alkylthio, halide, fused 1320 alkylenedioxy, fused furan, fused benzofuran, or fused tetrahydropyran substituents, whether or not further substituted 1321 1322 on a ring to any extent, with or without substitution at the 1323 alpha position by any alkyl substituent, including, but not 1324 limited to: 1325 a. 25B-NBOMe (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-1326 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine). 1327 b. 25B-NBOH (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-1328 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine). 1329 c. 25B-NBF (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-1330 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine). 1331 d. 25B-NBMD (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-1332 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine). 1333 e. 25I-NBOMe (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-1334 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine). 1335 f. 25I-NBOH (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-1336 hydroxybenzyl) | phenethylamine). 1337 g. 25I-NBF (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(218-01704A-16

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1338
                 fluorobenzyl) ] phenethylamine).
1339
                              h. 25I-NBMD (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
1340
                 methylenedioxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
1341
                              i. 25T2-NBOMe (4-Methylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1342
                 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylanamine).
                               j. 25T4-NBOMe (4-Isopropylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1343
1344
                 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylanamine).
1345
                               k. 25T7-NBOMe (4-(n)-Propylthio-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1346
                 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylanamine).
                               1. 25C-NBOMe (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1347
1348
                 methoxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
1349
                              m. 25C-NBOH (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1350
                 hydroxybenzyl)]phenethylamine).
1351
                              n. 25C-NBF (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1352
                 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
1353
                              o. 25C-NBMD (4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxy-[N-(2,3-
1354
                 methylenedioxybenzyl) ] phenethylamine).
1355
                              p. 25H-NBOMe (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1356
                 methoxybenzyl) ] phenethylamine).
1357
                               q. 25H-NBOH (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1358
                 hydroxybenzyl) ] phenethylamine).
1359
                              r. 25H-NBF (2,5-Dimethoxy-[N-(2-
1360
                 fluorobenzyl)]phenethylamine).
1361
                              s. 25D-NBOMe (4-Methyl-2, 5-dimethoxy-[N-(2-methyl-2, 5-dimethyl-2, 5-
1362
                 methoxybenzyl) ] phenethylamine),
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1364
                 which does not include substituted cathinones as described in
                 subparagraph (1)(c)191.
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1366
                              194. Substituted Tryptamines. Unless specifically excepted
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18-01704A-16 20161528 or unless listed in another schedule, or contained within a 1367 1368 pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and 1369 Drug Administration, any material, compound, mixture, or 1370 preparation containing a 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine, for 1371 example tryptamine, structure with or without mono- or di-1372 substitution of the amine nitrogen with alkyl or alkenyl groups, 1373 or by inclusion of the amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic 1374 structure, whether or not substituted at the alpha position with 1375 an alkyl group, whether or not substituted on the indole ring to 1376 any extent with any alkyl, alkoxy, halo, hydroxyl, or acetoxy 1377 groups, including, but not limited to: 1378 a. Alpha-Ethyltryptamine. 1379 b. Bufotenine. 1380 c. DET (Diethyltryptamine). 1381 d. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine). 1382 e. MET (N-Methyl-N-ethyltryptamine). 1383 f. DALT (N, N-Diallyltryptamine). 1384 q. EiPT (N-Ethyl-N-isopropyltryptamine). 1385 h. MiPT (N-Methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine). 1386 i. 5-Hydroxy-AMT (5-Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine). 1387 j. 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine. 1388 k. 5-MeO-MiPT (5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine). 1389 1. 5-MeO-AMT (5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine). 1390 m. Methyltryptamine. 1391 n. 5-MeO-DMT (5-Methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine). 1392 o. 5-Me-DMT (5-Methyl-N, N-dimethyltryptamine). 1393 p. 5-MeO-DiPT (5-Methoxy-N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine). 1394 q. DiPT (N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine). 1395 r. DPT (N, N-Dipropyltryptamine).

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1396 s. 4-Hydroxy-DiPT (4-Hydroxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine). 1397 t. 5-MeO-DALT (5-Methoxy-N, N-Diallyltryptamine). 1398 u. 4-AcO-DMT (4-Acetoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine). 1399 v. 4-AcO-DiPT (4-Acetoxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine). 1400 w. 4-Hydroxy-DET (4-Hydroxy-N, N-diethyltryptamine). 1401 x. 4-Hydroxy-MET (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine). 1402 y. 4-Hydroxy-MiPT (4-Hydroxy-N-methyl-N-1403 isopropyltryptamine). 1404 z. Methyl-alpha-ethyltryptamine. 1405 aa. Bromo-DALT (Bromo-N, N-diallyltryptamine), 1406 1407 which does not include tryptamine, psilocyn as described in subparagraph (1)(c)34., or psilocybin as described in 1408 1409 subparagraph (1)(c)33. 1410 195. Substituted Phenylcyclohexylamines. Unless 1411 specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, or 1412 contained within a pharmaceutical product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, any material, compound, 1413 1414 mixture, or preparation containing a phenylcyclohexylamine 1415 structure, with or without any substitution on the phenyl ring, 1416 any substitution on the cyclohexyl ring, any replacement of the 1417 phenyl ring with a thiophenyl or benzothiophenyl ring, with or without substitution on the amine with alkyl, dialkyl, or alkoxy 1418 substitutients, inclusion of the nitrogen in a cyclic structure, 1419 or any combination of the above, including, but not limited to: 1420 1421 a. BTCP (Benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine) or BCP 1422 (Benocyclidine). 1423 b. PCE (N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine) (Ethylamine analog 1424 of phencyclidine).

4. Methaqualone.

18-01704A-16 20161528 1425 c. PCPY (N-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine) (Pyrrolidine 1426 analog of phencyclidine). 1427 d. PCPr (Phenylcyclohexylpropylamine). 1428 e. TCP (1-[1-(2-Thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine) (Thiophene 1429 analog of phencyclidine). 1430 f. PCEEA (Phenylcyclohexyl(ethoxyethylamine)). 1431 g. PCMPA (Phenylcyclohexyl(methoxypropylamine)). 1432 h. Methoxetamine. 1433 i. 3-Methoxy-PCE ((3-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylethylamine). 1434 j. Bromo-PCP ((Bromophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1435 k. Chloro-PCP ((Chlorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1436 1. Fluoro-PCP ((Fluorophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1437 m. Hydroxy-PCP ((Hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1438 n. Methoxy-PCP ((Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1439 o. Methyl-PCP ((Methylphenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1440 p. Nitro-PCP ((Nitrophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1441 q. Oxo-PCP ((Oxophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1442 r. Amino-PCP ((Aminophenyl)cyclohexylpiperidine). 1443 (d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in 1444 another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that which contains any quantity of the following 1445 1446 substances, including any of its salts, isomers, optical 1447 isomers, salts of their isomers, and salts of these optical 1448 isomers whenever the existence of such isomers and salts is 1449 possible within the specific chemical designation: 1450 1. 1,4-Butanediol. 1451 2. Gamma-butyrolactone (GBL). 1452 3. Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB).

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1454 5. Mecloqualone.

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- (2) SCHEDULE II.—A substance in Schedule II has a high potential for abuse and has a currently accepted but severely restricted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse of the substance may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. The following substances are controlled in Schedule II:
- (a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin or independently by means of chemical synthesis:
- 1. Opium and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, except nalmefene or isoquinoline alkaloids of opium, including, but not limited to the following:
 - a. Raw opium.
 - b. Opium extracts.
 - c. Opium fluid extracts.
- d. Powdered opium.
- e. Granulated opium.
 - f. Tincture of opium.
 - g. Codeine.
 - h. Ethylmorphine.
 - i. Etorphine hydrochloride.
- j. Hydrocodone.
 - k. Hydromorphone.
- 1480 l. Levo-alphacetylmethadol (also known as levo-alpha-1481 acetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM).
 - m. Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone).

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n. Morphine.

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- o. Oxycodone.
- p. Oxymorphone.
- 1486 q. Thebaine.
- 2. Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of a substance which is chemically equivalent to or identical with any of the substances referred to in subparagraph 1., except that these substances shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
- 3. Any part of the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum*, 1493 L.
 - 4. Cocaine or ecgonine, including any of their stereoisomers, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of cocaine or ecgonine.
 - (b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:
 - 1. Alfentanil.
 - 2. Alphaprodine.
 - 3. Anileridine.
 - 4. Bezitramide.
- 5. Bulk propoxyphene (nondosage forms).
- 1508 6. Carfentanil.
- 7. Dihydrocodeine.
- 1510 8. Diphenoxylate.
- 1511 9. Fentanyl.

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1512 10. Isomethadone. 11. Levomethorphan. 1513 1514 12. Levorphanol. 1515 13. Metazocine. 1516 14. Methadone. 1517 15. Methadone-Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-1518 dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane. 1519 16. Moramide-Intermediate, 2-methyl-1520 3-morpholoino-1,1-diphenylpropane-carboxylic acid. 1521 17. Nabilone. 1522 18. Pethidine (meperidine). 1523 19. Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-1524 methyl-4-phenylpiperidine. 1525 20. Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-1526 phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate. 1527 21. Pethidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4- phenylpiperidine-1528 4-carboxylic acid. 22. Phenazocine. 1529 1530 23. Phencyclidine. 1531 24. 1-Phenylcyclohexylamine. 1532 25. Piminodine. 1533 26. 1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile. 1534 27. Racemethorphan. 1535 28. Racemorphan. 29. Sufentanil. 1536 1537 (c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in 1538 another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or 1539 preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, including their salts, isomers, optical isomers, 1540

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salts of their isomers, and salts of their optical isomers:

1. Amobarbital.

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- 2. Amphetamine.
- 3. Glutethimide.
- 4. Methamphetamine.
- Methylphenidate.
- 1547 6. Pentobarbital.
- 1548 7. Phenmetrazine.
 - 8. Phenylacetone.
- 1550 9. Secobarbital.
 - (3) SCHEDULE III.—A substance in Schedule III has a potential for abuse less than the substances contained in Schedules I and II and has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse of the substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence or, in the case of anabolic steroids, may lead to physical damage. The following substances are controlled in Schedule III:
 - (a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant or stimulant effect on the nervous system:
 - 1. Any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, including thiobarbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid or thiobarbituric acid, including, but not limited to, butabarbital and butalbital.
 - 2. Benzphetamine.

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- 1570 3. Chlorhexadol.
- 1571 4. Chlorphentermine.
- 1572 5. Clortermine.
- 1573 6. Lysergic acid.
- 7. Lysergic acid amide.
- 1575 8. Methyprylon.
- 1576 9. Phendimetrazine.
- 1577 10. Sulfondiethylmethane.
- 1578 11. Sulfonethylmethane.
- 1579 12. Sulfonmethane.

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- 13. Tiletamine and zolazepam or any salt thereof.
- (b) Nalorphine.
- (c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following controlled substances or any salts thereof:
- 1. Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
- 2. Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.
- 3. Not more than 300 milligrams of hydrocodone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.
- 4. Not more than 300 milligrams of hydrocodone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with

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recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients that are not controlled substances.

- 5. Not more than 1.8 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.
- 6. Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.
- 7. Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, with recognized therapeutic amounts of one or more active ingredients which are not controlled substances.

For purposes of charging a person with a violation of s. 893.135 involving any controlled substance described in subparagraph 3. or subparagraph 4., the controlled substance is a Schedule III controlled substance pursuant to this paragraph but the weight of the controlled substance per milliliters or per dosage unit is not relevant to the charging of a violation of s. 893.135. The weight of the controlled substance shall be determined pursuant to s. 893.135(6).

- (d) Anabolic steroids.
- 1. The term "anabolic steroid" means any drug or hormonal substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone, other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids, that promotes muscle growth and includes:
 - a. Androsterone.

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             b. Androsterone acetate.
1628
1629
             c. Boldenone.
1630
             d. Boldenone acetate.
1631
             e. Boldenone benzoate.
1632
             f. Boldenone undecylenate.
1633
             g. Chlorotestosterone (Clostebol) (4-chlortestosterone).
1634
             h. Clostebol.
1635
             h.i. Dehydrochlormethyltestosterone.
             i.<del>j.</del> Dihydrotestosterone (Stanolone) <del>(4-</del>
1636
1637
       dihydrotestosterone).
             <u>j.</u>k. Drostanolone.
1638
1639
             k.<del>l.</del> Ethylestrenol.
1640
             1.m. Fluoxymesterone.
1641
             m.n. Formebulone (Formebolone).
1642
             n.<del>o.</del> Mesterolone.
1643
             o.p. Methandrostenolone (Methandienone).
1644
             p.q. Methandranone.
1645
             q.<del>r.</del> Methandriol.
1646
             s. Methandrostenolone.
1647
             r.t. Methenolone.
1648
             s.u. Methyltestosterone.
1649
             t.<del>v.</del> Mibolerone.
1650
             u.w. Nortestosterone (Nandrolone).
1651
             v.x. Norethandrolone.
1652
             y. Nortestosterone.
1653
             w.z. Nortestosterone decanoate.
1654
             x. aa. Nortestosterone phenylpropionate.
1655
             y. bb. Nortestosterone propionate.
1656
             z.<del>cc.</del> Oxandrolone.
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1657
            aa.<del>dd.</del> Oxymesterone.
1658
            bb.ee. Oxymetholone.
1659
            ff. Stanolone.
1660
            cc.<del>gg.</del> Stanozolol.
1661
            dd. hh. Testolactone.
1662
            ee.<del>ii.</del> Testosterone.
1663
            ff. jj. Testosterone acetate.
1664
            gg.kk. Testosterone benzoate.
1665
            hh. 11. Testosterone cypionate.
1666
            ii.mm. Testosterone decanoate.
1667
            jj.nn. Testosterone enanthate.
1668
            kk. oo. Testosterone isocaproate.
1669
            11.pp. Testosterone oleate.
1670
            mm.qq. Testosterone phenylpropionate.
1671
            nn. rr. Testosterone propionate.
1672
            oo.ss. Testosterone undecanoate.
1673
            pp.tt. Trenbolone.
1674
            gg.uu. Trenbolone acetate.
1675
            rr. vv. Any salt, ester, or isomer of a drug or substance
1676
      described or listed in this subparagraph if that salt, ester, or
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      isomer promotes muscle growth.
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            2. The term does not include an anabolic steroid that is
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      expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle
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      or other nonhuman species and that has been approved by the
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      United States Secretary of Health and Human Services for such
1682
      administration. However, any person who prescribes, dispenses,
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      or distributes such a steroid for human use is considered to
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      have prescribed, dispensed, or distributed an anabolic steroid
      within the meaning of this paragraph.
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(e) Ketamine, including any isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

- (f) Dronabinol (synthetic THC) in sesame oil and encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (g) Any drug product containing gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, for which an application is approved under s. 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
- (4) SCHEDULE IV.—A substance in Schedule IV has a low potential for abuse relative to the substances in Schedule III and has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse of the substance may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to the substances in Schedule III. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation, are controlled in Schedule IV:
 - (a) Alprazolam.
 - (b) Barbital.
 - (c) Bromazepam.
- (d) Camazepam.
 - (e) Cathine.
- (f) Chloral betaine.

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1715	(g)	Chloral hydrate.	
1716	(h)	Chlordiazepoxide.	
1717	(i)	Clobazam.	
1718	(j)	Clonazepam.	
1719	(k)	Clorazepate.	
1720	(1)	Clotiazepam.	
1721	(m)	Cloxazolam.	
1722	(n)	Delorazepam.	
1723	(0)	Propoxyphene (dosage forms).	
1724	(p)	Diazepam.	
1725	(q)	Diethylpropion.	
1726	(r)	Estazolam.	
1727	(s)	Ethchlorvynol.	
1728	(t)	Ethinamate.	
1729	(u)	Ethyl loflazepate.	
1730	(A)	Fencamfamin.	
1731	(w)	Fenfluramine.	
1732	(X)	Fenproporex.	
1733	(Ā)	Fludiazepam.	
1734	(z)	Flurazepam.	
1735	(aa) Halazepam.	
1736	(bb) Haloxazolam.	
1737	(cc) Ketazolam.	
1738	(dd) Loprazolam.	
1739	(ee) Lorazepam.	
1740	(ff) Lormetazepam.	
1741	(gg) Mazindol.	
1742	(hh) Mebutamate.	
1743	(ii) Medazepam.	

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1744
            (jj) Mefenorex.
1745
            (kk) Meprobamate.
1746
            (11) Methohexital.
1747
            (mm) Methylphenobarbital.
1748
            (nn) Midazolam.
1749
            (00) Nimetazepam.
1750
            (pp) Nitrazepam.
1751
            (qq) Nordiazepam.
1752
            (rr) Oxazepam.
1753
            (ss) Oxazolam.
1754
            (tt) Paraldehyde.
1755
            (uu) Pemoline.
1756
            (vv) Pentazocine.
1757
            (ww) Phenobarbital.
1758
            (xx) Phentermine.
1759
            (yy) Pinazepam.
1760
            (zz) Pipradrol.
1761
            (aaa) Prazepam.
1762
            (bbb) Propylhexedrine, excluding any patent or proprietary
1763
      preparation containing propylhexedrine, unless otherwise
1764
      provided by federal law.
1765
            (ccc) Quazepam.
1766
            (ddd) Tetrazepam.
1767
            (eee) SPA[(-)-1 dimethylamino-1, 2]
1768
      diphenylethane].
1769
            (fff) Temazepam.
1770
            (qqq) Triazolam.
1771
            (hhh) Not more than 1 milligram of difenoxin and not less
       than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
1772
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1773 (iii) Butorphanol tartrate.

(jjj) Carisoprodol.

- (5) SCHEDULE V.—A substance, compound, mixture, or preparation of a substance in Schedule V has a low potential for abuse relative to the substances in Schedule IV and has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and abuse of such compound, mixture, or preparation may lead to limited physical or psychological dependence relative to the substances in Schedule IV.
- (a) Substances controlled in Schedule V include any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of controlled substances, which shall include one or more active medicinal ingredients which are not controlled substances in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the controlled substance alone:
- 1. Not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
- 2. Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
- 3. Not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
- 4. Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
- 5. Not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.
- (b) Narcotic drugs. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or

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preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs and their salts: Buprenorphine.

(c) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers: Pyrovalerone.

Section 5. Section 893.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.033 Listed chemicals.—The chemicals listed in this section are included by whatever official, common, usual, chemical, or trade name designated.

- (1) PRECURSOR CHEMICALS.—The term "listed precursor chemical" means a chemical that may be used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of this chapter and is critical to the creation of the controlled substance, and such term includes any salt, optical isomer, or salt of an optical isomer, whenever the existence of such salt, optical isomer, or salt of optical isomer is possible within the specific chemical designation. The following are "listed precursor chemicals":
 - (a) Anthranilic acid.
 - (b) Benzaldehyde.
 - (c) Benzyl cyanide.
 - (d) Chloroephedrine.
- (e) Chloropseudoephedrine.
- 1828 (f) Ephedrine.
- (g) Ergonovine.
- (h) Ergotamine.

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1831
             (i) Ergocristine.
1832
             (i) Hydriodic acid.
1833
             (j) Ethylamine.
1834
             (k) Iodine tincture above 2.2 percent.
1835
             (1) (k) Isosafrole.
1836
             (m) (1) Methylamine.
1837
             (n) \frac{m}{3}, 4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.
1838
             (o) (n) N-Acetylanthranilic acid.
1839
             (p) (o) N-Ethylephedrine.
1840
             (q) (p) N-Ethylpseudoephedrine.
1841
             (r) <del>(q)</del> N-Methylephedrine.
1842
             (s) (r) N-Methylpseudoephedrine.
             (t) ANPP (4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine).
1843
1844
             (u) NPP (N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone).
1845
             (v)<del>(s)</del> Nitroethane.
1846
             (w) (t) Norpseudoephedrine.
1847
             (x) \frac{(u)}{(u)} Phenylacetic acid.
1848
             (y) \frac{(v)}{(v)} Phenylpropanolamine.
1849
             (z)<del>(w)</del> Piperidine.
1850
             (aa)<del>(x)</del> Piperonal.
1851
             (bb) <del>(y)</del> Propionic anhydride.
1852
             (cc) \frac{(z)}{(z)} Pseudoephedrine.
1853
             (dd) <del>(aa)</del> Safrole.
1854
             (2) ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS.—The term "listed essential
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       chemical" means a chemical that may be used as a solvent,
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       reagent, or catalyst in manufacturing a controlled substance in
1857
       violation of this chapter. The following are "listed essential
       chemicals":
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1859
             (a) Acetic anhydride.
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18-01704A-16 20161528 1860 (b) Acetone. (c) Ammonium salts, including, but not limited to, nitrate, 1861 sulfate, phosphate, or chloride. 1862 1863 (d) (c) Anhydrous ammonia. 1864 (e) Benzoquinone. 1865 (f) (d) Benzyl chloride. 1866 (g) (e) 2-Butanone. 1867 (h) (f) Ethyl ether. 1868 (i) Formic acid. (j) (g) Hydrochloric acid gas. 1869 1870 (k) (h) Hydriodic acid. 1871 (1)(i) Iodine. 1872 (m) Lithium. 1873 (n) Organic solvents, including, but not limited to, 1874 Coleman Fuel, camping fuel, ether, toluene, or lighter fluid. 1875 (o) Organic cosolvents, including, but not limited to, 1876 glycerol, propylene glycol, or polyethylene glycol. 1877 (p) Potassium dichromate. 1878 (q) (j) Potassium permanganate. 1879 (r) Sodium. 1880 (s) Sodium dichromate. 1881 (t) Sodium borohydride. 1882 (u) Sodium cyanoborohydride. 1883 (v) Sodium hydroxide. 1884 (w) Sulfuric acid. 1885 (k) Toluene. 1886 Section 6. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 893.0356, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (j) is added to 1887 1888 subsection (4) of that section, and paragraph (a) of subsection

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(2) of that section is republished, to read:

893.0356 Control of new substances; findings of fact; "controlled substance analog" defined.—

- (2) (a) As used in this section, "controlled substance analog" means a substance which, due to its chemical structure and potential for abuse, meets the following criteria:
- 1. Is substantially similar to that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03; and
- 2. Has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system or is represented or intended to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to or greater than that of a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03.
- (3) As used in this section, the term "substantially similar," as the term applies to the chemical structure of a substance, means that the chemical structure of the substance compared to the structure of a controlled substance has a single difference in the structural formula that substitutes one atom or functional group for another, including, but not limited to, one halogen for another halogen, one hydrogen for a halogen or vice versa, an alkyl group added or deleted as a side chain to or from a molecule, or an alkyl group added or deleted from a side chain of a molecule. "potential for abuse" in this section means that a substance has properties as a central nervous system stimulant or depressant or a hallucinogen that create a substantial likelihood of its being:
- (a) Used in amounts that create a hazard to the user's health or the safety of the community;

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1918 (b) Diverted from legal channels and distributed through 1919 illegal channels; or

- (c) Taken on the user's own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice.
- Proof of potential for abuse can be based upon a showing that
 these activities are already taking place, or upon a showing
 that the nature and properties of the substance make it
 reasonable to assume that there is a substantial likelihood that
 such activities will take place, in other than isolated or
 occasional instances.
 - (4) The following factors shall be relevant to a finding that a substance is a controlled substance analog within the purview of this section:
 - (j) Comparisons to the accepted methods of marketing, distribution, and sales of the substance and that which the substance is purported to be, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The difference in price at which the substance is sold and the price at which the substance it is purported to be or advertised as is normally sold;
 - 2. The difference in how the substance is imported,
 manufactured, or distributed compared to how the substance it is
 purported to be or advertised as is normally imported,
 manufactured, or distributed;
 - 3. The difference in the appearance of the substance in overall finished dosage form compared to the substance it is purported to be or advertised as normally appears in overall finished dosage form; and
 - 4. The difference in how the substance is labeled for sale,

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packaged for sale, or the method of sale, including, but not limited to, the placement of the substance in an area commonly viewable to the public for purchase consideration compared to how the substance it is purported to be or advertised as is normally labeled for sale, packaged for sale, or sold to the public.

(5) A controlled substance analog shall, for purposes of drug abuse prevention and control, be treated as the highest scheduled a controlled substance of which it is a controlled substance analog to in Schedule I of s. 893.03.

Section 7. Subsections (1), (4), and (6), and paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 893.13, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (2), paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of that section are republished, to read:

893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties.-

- (1) (a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance. A person who violates this provision with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s.

 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,

 (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of

 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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3. A controlled substance named or described in s.

893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable
as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not sell or deliver in excess of 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302 or a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, or at any time in, on, or within 1,000 feet of real property comprising a state, county, or municipal park, a community center, or a publicly owned recreational facility. As used in this paragraph, the term "community center" means a facility operated by a nonprofit community-based organization for the provision of recreational, social, or educational services to the public. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 calendar years

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unless the offense was committed within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302.

- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

This paragraph does not apply to a child care facility unless the owner or operator of the facility posts a sign that is not less than 2 square feet in size with a word legend identifying the facility as a licensed child care facility and that is posted on the property of the child care facility in a conspicuous place where the sign is reasonably visible to the public.

- (d) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4.

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commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.
- (e) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance not authorized by law in, on, or within 1,000 feet of a physical place for worship at which a church or religious organization regularly conducts religious services or within 1,000 feet of a convenience business as defined in s. 812.171. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold,

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manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

- (f) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public housing facility at any time. As used in this section, the term "real property comprising a public housing facility" means real property, as defined in s. 421.03(12), of a public corporation created as a housing authority pursuant to part I of chapter 421. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.
- (g) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not manufacture methamphetamine or phencyclidine, or possess any listed chemical as defined in s. 893.033 in violation of s. 893.149 and with intent to manufacture methamphetamine or

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phencyclidine. If a person violates this paragraph and:

- 1. The commission or attempted commission of the crime occurs in a structure or conveyance where any child younger than 16 years of age is present, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 calendar years.
- 2. The commission of the crime causes any child younger than 16 years of age to suffer great bodily harm, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years.
- (h) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person may not sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising an assisted living facility, as that term is used in chapter 429. A person who violates this paragraph with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) (a), (1) (b), (1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or (2) (c) 4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2. A controlled substance named or described in s.

 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,

 (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of

 the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold,

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manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

- (2) (a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, a person may not purchase, or possess with intent to purchase, a controlled substance. A person who violates this provision with respect to:
- 1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- 2132 2. A controlled substance named or described in s.

 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,

 (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of

 the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - 3. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (b) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not purchase more than 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (4) Except as authorized by this chapter, a person 18 years of age or older may not deliver any controlled substance to a person younger than 18 years of age, use or hire a person younger than 18 years of age as an agent or employee in the sale

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or delivery of such a substance, or use such person to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for a violation of this chapter. A person who violates this <u>paragraph</u> provision with respect to:

- (a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
 - (c) Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Imposition of sentence may not be suspended or deferred, and the person so convicted may not be placed on probation.

- (5) A person may not bring into this state any controlled substance unless the possession of such controlled substance is authorized by this chapter or unless such person is licensed to do so by the appropriate federal agency. A person who violates this provision with respect to:
- 2175 (a) A controlled substance named or described in s.
 2176 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4.
 2177 commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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(b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (6) (a) A person may not be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance unless such controlled substance was lawfully obtained from a practitioner or pursuant to a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice or to be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance except as otherwise authorized by this chapter. A person who violates this provision commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) If the offense is the possession of 20 grams or less of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, or 3 grams or less of a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)46.-50., 114.-142., 151.-159., or 166.-173., 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, and a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)46.-50., 114.-142., 151.-159., or 166.-173. does not include the substance in a powdered form.
- (c) Except as provided in this chapter, a person may not possess more than 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any

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mixture containing any such substance. A person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (d) If the offense is possession of a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5), the person commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (e) (d) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws of this state relating to arrest, a law enforcement officer may arrest without warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is violating the provisions of this chapter relating to possession of cannabis.
 - (7) (a) A person may not:
- 1. Distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of this chapter.
- 2. Refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice, or information required under this chapter.
- 3. Refuse entry into any premises for any inspection or refuse to allow any inspection authorized by this chapter.
- 4. Distribute a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) except pursuant to an order form as required by s. 893.06.
- 5. Keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place which is resorted to by persons using controlled substances in violation of this chapter for the purpose of using these substances, or which is used for keeping or selling them in violation of this chapter.

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6. Use to his or her own personal advantage, or reveal, any information obtained in enforcement of this chapter except in a prosecution or administrative hearing for a violation of this chapter.

- 7. Possess a prescription form unless it has been signed by the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon and completed. This subparagraph does not apply if the person in possession of the form is the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon, an agent or employee of that practitioner, a pharmacist, or a supplier of prescription forms who is authorized by that practitioner to possess those forms.
- 8. Withhold information from a practitioner from whom the person seeks to obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance that the person making the request has received a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance of like therapeutic use from another practitioner within the previous 30 days.
- 9. Acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.
- 10. Affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a controlled substance.
- 11. Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter.
- 12. Store anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not approved by the United States Department of Transportation to hold anhydrous ammonia or is not constructed in accordance with

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sound engineering, agricultural, or commercial practices.

13. With the intent to obtain a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that are not medically necessary for the person or an amount of a controlled substance or substances that is not medically necessary for the person, obtain or attempt to obtain from a practitioner a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this subparagraph, a material fact includes whether the person has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by another practitioner or as described in subparagraph 8.

(8)

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if a prescribing practitioner has violated paragraph (a) and received \$1,000 or more in payment for writing one or more prescriptions or, in the case of a prescription written for a controlled substance described in s. 893.135, has written one or more prescriptions for a quantity of a controlled substance which, individually or in the aggregate, meets the threshold for the offense of trafficking in a controlled substance under s. 893.135 s. 893.15, the violation is reclassified as a felony of the second degree and ranked in level 4 of the Criminal Punishment Code.

Section 8. Paragraphs (g) and (l) of subsection (1) of section 893.135, Florida Statutes, are republished, paragraph (k) of that subsection is amended, and subsection (6) of that section is amended, to read:

893.135 Trafficking; mandatory sentences; suspension or

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reduction of sentences; conspiracy to engage in trafficking.-

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

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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 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.

- (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 any of the following substances described in s. 893.03(1)(c):
 - a. (MDMA) 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA);
 - b. DOB (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine);
 - c. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine);
- d. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine;
- e. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine) 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-2351 ethylamphetamine (DOET);
 - f. N-ethylamphetamine;

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- g. N-Hydroxy-3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
- h. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
 - i. PMA (4-methoxyamphetamine);
 - j. PMMA (4-methoxymethamphetamine);
 - k. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine);
 - 1. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine);
- m. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine);
- 2360 n. N, N-dimethylamphetamine;

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- o. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine;
 - p. Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone);
 - q. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone) (MDPV); or
 - r. Methylmethcathinone,

individually or analogs thereto or isomers thereto or in any combination of or any mixture containing any substance listed in sub-subparagraphs a.-r., 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:
- 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.
- 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 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 years and shall

18-01704A-16 20161528 2382 be ordered to pay a fine of \$250,000. 2383 3. A person who knowingly manufactures or brings into this state 30 kilograms or more of any of the following substances 2384 2385 described in s. 893.03(1)(c): 2386 a. MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine) (MDMA); 2387 b. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine); 2388 c. 2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine); 2389 d. 2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine; 2390 e. DOET (4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine) 2,5-Dimethoxy 2391 ethylamphetamine (DOET); 2392 f. N-ethylamphetamine; 2393 q. N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; 2394 h. 5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; i. PMA (4-methoxyamphetamine); 2395 2396 j. PMMA (4-methoxymethamphetamine); 2397 k. DOM (4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine); 2398 1. MDEA (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine); 2399 m. MDA (3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine); 2400 n. N, N-dimethylamphetamine; 2401 o. 3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine; 2402 p. Methylone (3,4-Methylenedioxymethcathinone); 2403 q. MDPV (3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone) (MDPV); or 2404 r. Methylmethcathinone, 2405 2406 individually or analogs thereto or isomers thereto or in any 2407 combination of or any mixture containing any substance listed in 2408 sub-subparagraphs a.-r., and who knows that the probable result 2409 of such manufacture or importation would be the death of any 2410 person commits capital manufacture or importation of

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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 provided under subparagraph 1.

2415 (1)1. Any person who knowingly sells, purchases, 2416 manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is 2417 knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, 1 gram or 2418 more of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) as described in s. 893.03(1)(c), or of any mixture containing lysergic acid 2419 2420 diethylamide (LSD), commits a felony of the first degree, which 2421 felony shall be known as "trafficking in lysergic acid 2422 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

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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.

- (6) A mixture, as defined in s. 893.02, containing any controlled substance described in this section includes, but is not limited to, a solution or a dosage unit, including but not limited to, a gelatin capsule, pill, or tablet, containing a controlled substance. For the purpose of clarifying legislative intent regarding the weighing of a mixture containing a controlled substance described in this section, the weight of the controlled substance is the total weight of the mixture, including the controlled substance and any other substance in the mixture. If there is more than one mixture containing the same controlled substance, the weight of the controlled substance is calculated by aggregating the total weight of each mixture.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 893.138, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 893.138 Local administrative action to abate drug-related, prostitution-related, or stolen-property-related public nuisances and criminal gang activity.—
 - (2) Any place or premises that has been used:
- (a) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of a violation of s. 796.07;
- (b) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of the unlawful sale, delivery, manufacture, or cultivation of any controlled substance;

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(c) On one occasion as the site of the unlawful possession of a controlled substance, where such possession constitutes a felony and that has been previously used on more than one occasion as the site of the unlawful sale, delivery, manufacture, or cultivation of any controlled substance;

- (d) By a criminal gang for the purpose of conducting criminal gang activity as defined by s. 874.03; or
- (e) On more than two occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of a violation of s. 812.019 relating to dealing in stolen property; or
- (f) On two or more occasions within a 6-month period, as the site of a violation of chapter 499,

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

Section 10. Subsections (6) and (12) of section 893.145, Florida Statutes, are 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 includes, but is not limited to:

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(6) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, <u>caffeine</u>, <u>dimethyl sulfone</u>, <u>mannitol</u>, <u>mannite</u>, dextrose, and lactose, used, intended for use, or designed for use in <u>diluting cutting</u> controlled substances; <u>or substances</u> <u>such as damiana leaf</u>, <u>marshmallow leaf</u>, and <u>mullein leaf</u>, <u>used</u>, <u>intended for use</u>, <u>or designed for use as carrier mediums of controlled substances</u>.

- (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) cannabis, cocaine, hashish, hashish oil, or nitrous oxide 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.
 - (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.
- 2523 (j) Air-driven pipes.
- (k) Chillums.
- 2525 (1) Bongs.
- 2526 (m) Ice pipes or chillers.

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2527 (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.
- 2541 (v) Duct tape.

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- Section 11. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 895.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 895.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the term:
- (1) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or intimidate another person to commit:
- (a) Any crime that is chargeable by petition, indictment, or information under the following provisions of the Florida Statutes:
- 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of cigarette taxes.
- 2. Section 316.1935, relating to fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer and aggravated fleeing or eluding.

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- 3. Section 403.727(3)(b), relating to environmental control.
- 2558 4. Section 409.920 or s. 409.9201, relating to Medicaid 2559 fraud.
 - 5. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.
- 2561 6. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers' 2562 compensation.
 - 7. Section 443.071(4), relating to creation of a fictitious employer scheme to commit reemployment assistance fraud.
 - 8. Section 465.0161, relating to distribution of medicinal drugs without a permit as an Internet pharmacy.
 - 9. Section 499.0051, relating to crimes involving contraband, and adulterated, or misbranded drugs.
 - 10. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
 - 11. Chapter 517, relating to sale of securities and investor protection.
- 2572 12. Section 550.235 or s. 550.3551, relating to dogracing and horseracing.
 - 13. Chapter 550, relating to jai alai frontons.
 - 14. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.
- 2576 15. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, distribution, and use of explosives.
 - 16. Chapter 560, relating to money transmitters, if the violation is punishable as a felony.
 - 17. Chapter 562, relating to beverage law enforcement.
- 2581 18. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance
 2582 without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating
 2583 to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare
 2584 arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or

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2585 aiding an unauthorized insurer.

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- 19. Section 655.50, relating to reports of currency transactions, when such violation is punishable as a felony.
- 20. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious practices.
- 2590 21. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to real estate timeshare plans.
 - 22. Section 775.13(5)(b), relating to registration of persons found to have committed any offense for the purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang.
 - 23. Section 777.03, relating to commission of crimes by accessories after the fact.
 - 24. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.
 - 25. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.
- 2600 26. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping or human trafficking.
 - 27. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms.
 - 28. Chapter 794, relating to sexual battery, but only if such crime was committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or further the interests of a criminal gang, or for the purpose of increasing a criminal gang member's own standing or position within a criminal gang.
 - 29. Former s. 796.03, former s. 796.035, s. 796.04, s. 796.05, or s. 796.07, relating to prostitution.
 - 30. Chapter 806, relating to arson and criminal mischief.
 - 31. Chapter 810, relating to burglary and trespass.
- 2612 32. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related crimes.

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- 2614 33. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
- 2615 34. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false pretenses, fraud generally, and credit card crimes.
 - 35. Chapter 825, relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
- 2619 36. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- 37. Section 828.122, relating to fighting or baiting animals.
 - 38. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
- 39. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks and drafts.
 - 40. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
- 2627 41. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.
- 2628 42. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public office.
 - 43. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
- 2631 44. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or 2632 s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
 - 45. Chapter 849, relating to gambling, lottery, gambling or gaming devices, slot machines, or any of the provisions within that chapter.
 - 46. Chapter 874, relating to criminal gangs.
 - 47. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and control.
- 2639 48. Chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions.
- 49. Sections 914.22 and 914.23, relating to tampering with or harassing a witness, victim, or informant, and retaliation

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2643	against a witness, vic	ctim, or informan	t.	
2644	50. Sections 918.	50. Sections 918.12 and 918.13, relating to tampering with		
2645	jurors and evidence.			
2646	Section 12. Parag	graphs (c), (e),	and (g) of subsection (3)	
2647	of section 921.0022, F	Florida Statutes,	are amended, and	
2648	paragraphs (b), (d), a	and (h) of that s	ubsection are republished,	
2649	to read:			
2650	921.0022 Criminal	Punishment Code	; offense severity ranking	
2651	chart			
2652	(3) OFFENSE SEVER	RITY RANKING CHAR'	T	
2653	(b) LEVEL 2			
2654				
	Florida	Felony		
	Statute	Degree	Description	
2655				
	379.2431	3rd	Possession of 11 or	
	(1) (e) 3.		fewer marine turtle eggs	
			in violation of the	
			Marine Turtle Protection	
			Act.	
2656				
	379.2431	3rd	Possession of more than	
	(1) (e) 4.		11 marine turtle eggs in	
			violation of the Marine	
			Turtle Protection Act.	
2657				
	403.413(6)(c)	3rd	Dumps waste litter	
			exceeding 500 lbs. in	
			weight or 100 cubic feet	
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			in volume or any
			quantity for commercial
			purposes, or hazardous
			waste.
2658			
	517.07(2)	3rd	Failure to furnish a
			prospectus meeting
			requirements.
2659			
	590.28(1)	3rd	Intentional burning of
			lands.
2660			
	784.05(3)	3rd	Storing or leaving a
			loaded firearm within
			reach of minor who uses
			it to inflict injury or
2661			death.
2001	787.04(1)	3rd	In violation of court
	707.04(1)	SIU	order, take, entice,
			etc., minor beyond state
			limits.
2662			TIME CO.
	806.13(1)(b)3.	3rd	Criminal mischief;
	, , , ,		damage \$1,000 or more to
			public communication or
			any other public
			service.
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2664	810.061(2)	3rd	Impairing or impeding telephone or power to a dwelling; facilitating or furthering burglary.
2665	810.09(2)(e)	3rd	Trespassing on posted commercial horticulture property.
2666	812.014(2)(c)1.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$300 or more but less than \$5,000.
2667	812.014(2)(d)	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree; \$100 or more but less than \$300, taken from unenclosed curtilage of dwelling.
2668	812.015(7)	3rd	Possession, use, or attempted use of an antishoplifting or inventory control device countermeasure.
2669	817.234(1)(a)2.	3rd	False statement in support of insurance claim.

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	817.481(3)(a)	3rd	Obtain credit or
			purchase with false,
			expired, counterfeit,
			etc., credit card, value
			over \$300.
2670			
	817.52(3)	3rd	Failure to redeliver
			hired vehicle.
2671			
	817.54	3rd	With intent to defraud,
			obtain mortgage note,
			etc., by false
			representation.
2672			
	817.60(5)	3rd	Dealing in credit cards
			of another.
2673			
	817.60(6)(a)	3rd	Forgery; purchase goods,
			services with false
			card.
2674			
	817.61	3rd	Fraudulent use of credit
			cards over \$100 or more
			within 6 months.
2675			
	826.04	3rd	Knowingly marries or has
			sexual intercourse with
			person to whom related.
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	831.01	3rd	Forgery.
2677	831.02	3rd	Uttering forged instrument; utters or
2678			publishes alteration with intent to defraud.
0.670	831.07	3rd	Forging bank bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
2679	831.08	3rd	Possessing 10 or more forged notes, bills, checks, or drafts.
2680	831.09	3rd	Uttering forged notes, bills, checks, drafts, or promissory notes.
2681	831.11	3rd	Bringing into the state forged bank bills, checks, drafts, or notes.
2682	832.05(3)(a)	3rd	Cashing or depositing item with intent to defraud.
2683	843.08	3rd	False personation.

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2684			
	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of any s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2) (c) 2., (2) (c) 3.,
			(2) (c) 5., (2) (c) 6.,
			(2) (c) 7., (2) (c) 8.,
			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4)
			drugs other than
			cannabis.
2685			
	893.147(2)	3rd	Manufacture or delivery
			of drug paraphernalia.
2686			
2687			
2688	(c) LEVEL 3		
2689			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
2690			
	119.10(2)(b)	3rd	Unlawful use of
			confidential information
			from police reports.
2691			
	316.066	3rd	Unlawfully obtaining or
	(3)(b)-(d)		using confidential crash
			reports.
2692			-
	316.193(2)(b)	3rd	Felony DUI, 3rd conviction.
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	316.1935(2)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude law enforcement officer in patrol vehicle with siren and lights activated.
26942695	319.30(4)	3rd	Possession by junkyard of motor vehicle with identification number plate removed.
	319.33(1)(a)	3rd	Alter or forge any certificate of title to a motor vehicle or mobile home.
2696			
	319.33(1)(c)	3rd	Procure or pass title on stolen vehicle.
2697	319.33(4)	3rd	With intent to defraud, possess, sell, etc., a blank, forged, or unlawfully obtained title or registration.
2698			
2699	327.35(2)(b)	3rd	Felony BUI.
	328.05(2)	3rd	Possess, sell, or counterfeit fictitious,

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			stolen, or fraudulent
			titles or bills of sale of
			vessels.
2700			
	328.07(4)	3rd	Manufacture, exchange, or
			possess vessel with
			counterfeit or wrong ID
			number.
2701			
	376.302(5)	3rd	Fraud related to
			reimbursement for cleanup
			expenses under the Inland
			Protection Trust Fund.
2702			
	379.2431	3rd	Taking, disturbing,
	(1) (e) 5.		mutilating, destroying,
			causing to be destroyed,
			transferring, selling,
			offering to sell,
			molesting, or harassing
			marine turtles, marine
			turtle eggs, or marine
			turtle nests in violation
			of the Marine Turtle
			Protection Act.
2703			
	379.2431	3rd	Soliciting to commit or
	(1)(e)6.		conspiring to commit a
			violation of the Marine
ı			J

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			Turtle Protection Act.
2704			
	400.9935(4)(a)	3rd	Operating a clinic, or
	or (b)		offering services requiring
			licensure, without a
			license.
2705			
	400.9935(4)(e)	3rd	Filing a false license
			application or other
			required information or
			failing to report
			information.
2706			
	440.1051(3)	3rd	False report of workers'
			compensation fraud or
			retaliation for making such
			a report.
2707			
	501.001(2)(b)	2nd	Tampers with a consumer
			product or the container
			using materially
			false/misleading
			information.
2708			
	624.401(4)(a)	3rd	Transacting insurance
			without a certificate of
			authority.
2709			
	624.401(4)(b)1.	3rd	Transacting insurance
ļ			·

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			without a certificate of
			authority; premium
			collected less than
			\$20,000.
2710			
	626.902(1)(a) &	3rd	Representing an
	(b)		unauthorized insurer.
2711			
	697.08	3rd	Equity skimming.
2712			
	790.15(3)	3rd	Person directs another to
			discharge firearm from a
0710			vehicle.
2713	806.10(1)	3rd	Maliaiavaly iniuma
	000.10(1)	310	Maliciously injure, destroy, or interfere with
			vehicles or equipment used
			in firefighting.
2714			in illerighting.
2,11	806.10(2)	3rd	Interferes with or assaults
			firefighter in performance
			of duty.
2715			-
	810.09(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property other
			than structure or
			conveyance armed with
			firearm or dangerous
			weapon.
2716			

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	812.014(2)(c)2.	3rd	Grand theft; \$5,000 or more
			but less than \$10,000.
2717			
	812.0145(2)(c)	3rd	Theft from person 65 years
			of age or older; \$300 or
0710			more but less than \$10,000.
2718	815.04(5)(b)	2nd	Computer offense devised to
	013.04(J)(D)	2110	defraud or obtain property.
2719			deriada or obtain property.
	817.034(4)(a)3.	3rd	Engages in scheme to
			defraud (Florida
			Communications Fraud Act),
			property valued at less
			than \$20,000.
2720			
	817.233	3rd	Burning to defraud insurer.
2721	0.1.700.4		
	817.234	3rd	Unlawful solicitation of
	(8)(b) & (c)		persons involved in motor vehicle accidents.
2722			venitore accidents.
2 / 2 2	817.234(11)(a)	3rd	Insurance fraud; property
			value less than \$20,000.
2723			·
	817.236	3rd	Filing a false motor
			vehicle insurance
			application.
2724			

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	817.2361	3rd	Creating, marketing, or
			presenting a false or
			fraudulent motor vehicle
			insurance card.
2725			
	817.413(2)	3rd	Sale of used goods as new.
2726			
	817.505(4)	3rd	Patient brokering.
2727			
	828.12(2)	3rd	Tortures any animal with
			intent to inflict intense
			pain, serious physical
			injury, or death.
2728	001 00 (0) ()	0 1	
	831.28(2)(a)	3rd	Counterfeiting a payment
			instrument with intent to
			defraud or possessing a
			counterfeit payment instrument.
2729			IIISCI ullette.
2123	831.29	2nd	Possession of instruments
	001113		for counterfeiting driver
			licenses or identification
			cards.
2730			
	838.021(3)(b)	3rd	Threatens unlawful harm to
			public servant.
2731			
	843.19	3rd	Injure, disable, or kill
I			ı

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ı	18-01704A-16		20161528
2732			police dog or horse.
	860.15(3)	3rd	Overcharging for repairs
2733			and parts.
	870.01(2)	3rd	Riot; inciting or
2734			encouraging.
	893.13(1)(a)2.	3rd	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cannabis (or other
			s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2) (c) 2., (2) (c) 3.,
			(2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
			(2)(c)7., (2)(c)8.,
			(2)(c)9., (3), or (4)
2735			drugs).
2,00	893.13(1)(d)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver s. 893.03(1)(c),
			(2) (c) 1., (2) (c) 2.,
			(2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5.,
			(2) (c) 6., (2) (c) 7.,
			(2) (c) 8., (2) (c) 9., (3), or
			(4) drugs within 1,000 feet
2736			of university.
	893.13(1)(f)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver s. 893.03(1)(c),
			(2) (c) 1., (2) (c) 2.,

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			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5.,
			(2)(c)6., (2)(c)7.,
			(2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or
			(4) drugs within 1,000 feet
			of public housing facility.
2737			-
	893.13(4)(c)	3rd	Use or hire of minor;
			deliver to minor other
			controlled substances.
2738			
	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of any
			controlled substance other
			than felony possession of
			cannabis.
2739			
	893.13(7)(a)8.	3rd	Withhold information from
			practitioner regarding
			previous receipt of or
			prescription for a
			controlled substance.
2740			
2,10	893.13(7)(a)9.	3rd	Obtain or attempt to obtain
	030.13 (// (d/ 3.	010	controlled substance by
			fraud, forgery,
			misrepresentation, etc.
2741			misrepresentation, etc.
2/11	893.13(7)(a)10.	3rd	Affix false or forged label
	093.13(7)(a)10.	Jia	-
			to package of controlled substance.
			Substance.

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2742			
2743	893.13(7)(a)11.	3rd	Furnish false or fraudulent material information on any document or record required by chapter 893.
	893.13(8)(a)1.	3rd	Knowingly assist a patient, other person, or owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance through deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practitioner's practice.
2744	893.13(8)(a)2.	3rd	Employ a trick or scheme in the practitioner's practice to assist a patient, other person, or owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance.
2746	893.13(8)(a)3.	3rd	Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person.
	893.13(8)(a)4.	3rd	Write a prescription for a

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			controlled substance for a
			patient, other person, or
			an animal if the sole
			purpose of writing the
			prescription is a monetary
			benefit for the
			practitioner.
2747			
	918.13(1)(a)	3rd	Alter, destroy, or conceal
			investigation evidence.
2748			
	944.47	3rd	Introduce contraband to
	(1)(a)1. & 2.		correctional facility.
2749			
	944.47(1)(c)	2nd	Possess contraband while
			upon the grounds of a
			correctional institution.
2750			
	985.721	3rd	Escapes from a juvenile
			facility (secure detention
			or residential commitment
			facility).
2751			
2752	(d) LEVEL 4		
2753			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
2754			
	316.1935(3)(a)	2nd	Driving at high speed or

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			with wanton disregard
			for safety while fleeing
			or attempting to elude
			law enforcement officer
			who is in a patrol
			vehicle with siren and
			lights activated.
2755			
	499.0051(1)	3rd	Failure to maintain or
			deliver pedigree papers.
2756			
	499.0051(2)	3rd	Failure to authenticate
			pedigree papers.
2757			
	499.0051(6)	2nd	Knowing sale or
			delivery, or possession
			with intent to sell,
			contraband prescription
			drugs.
2758			
	517.07(1)	3rd	Failure to register
			securities.
2759			
	517.12(1)	3rd	Failure of dealer,
			associated person, or
			issuer of securities to
			register.
2760			
	784.07(2)(b)	3rd	Battery of law
I			· ·

enforcement officer, firefighter, etc. 784.074(1)(c) 784.074(1)(c) 3rd Battery of sexually violent predators facility staff. 784.075 3rd Battery on detention or commitment facility staff. 784.078 3rd Battery of facility employee by throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials. 784.08(2)(c) 3rd Battery on a person 65 years of age or older. 784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code inspector.		18-01704A-16		20161528
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784.074(1)(c) 784.074(1)(c) 3rd Battery of sexually violent predators facility staff. 2762 784.075 3rd Battery on detention or commitment facility staff. 2763 784.078 3rd Battery of facility employee by throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials. 2764 784.08(2)(c) 3rd Battery on a person 65 years of age or older. 2765 784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 2766 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				firefighter, etc.
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784.075 784.075 784.075 784.075 784.078 784.078 784.078 3rd 8attery on detention or commitment facility staff. 2763 784.078 3rd 8attery of facility employee by throwing, tossing, or expelling certain fluids or materials. 2764 784.08(2)(c) 3rd 8attery on a person 65 years of age or older. 2765 784.081(3) 3rd 8attery on specified official or employee. 2766 784.082(3) 3rd 8attery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.		, , , ,		_
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certain fluids or materials. 2764 784.08(2)(c) 3rd Battery on a person 65 years of age or older. 2765 784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 2766 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				employee by throwing,
materials. 2764 784.08(2)(c) 3rd Battery on a person 65 years of age or older. 2765 784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 2766 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				tossing, or expelling
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784.08(2)(c) 3rd Battery on a person 65 years of age or older. 784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				materials.
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784.081(3) 3rd Battery on specified official or employee. 2766 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				years of age or older.
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2766 784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				official or employee.
784.082(3) 3rd Battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee. 2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code	2766			1 1
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other detainee. 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code		. 0 1 0 0 2 (0)	020	
2767 784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code				_
784.083(3) 3rd Battery on code	2767			ocher decarnee.
	2101	704 00272	21	Dobbons on coll-
inspector.		784.083(3)	3ra	_
				inspector.

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2768	784.085	3rd	Battery of child by throwing, tossing, projecting, or expelling certain fluids or materials.
2769	787.03(1)	3rd	Interference with custody; wrongly takes minor from appointed guardian.
	787.04(2)	3rd	Take, entice, or remove child beyond state limits with criminal intent pending custody proceedings.
2771	787.04(3)	3rd	Carrying child beyond state lines with criminal intent to avoid producing child at custody hearing or delivering to designated person.
2772	787.07	3rd	Human smuggling.
2773	790.115(1)	3rd	Exhibiting firearm or

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			weapon within 1,000 feet
			of a school.
2774			
	790.115(2)(b)	3rd	Possessing electric
			weapon or device,
			destructive device, or
			other weapon on school
			property.
2775			
2770	790.115(2)(c)	3rd	Possessing firearm on
	, 50 • 110 (2) (0)	010	school property.
2776			School property.
2110	800.04(7)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious
	000.04(7)(0)	314	exhibition; offender
0777			less than 18 years.
2777	010 00 (4) (-)	2 1	December 1
	810.02(4)(a)	3rd	Burglary, or attempted
			burglary, of an
			unoccupied structure;
			unarmed; no assault or
			battery.
2778			
	810.02(4)(b)	3rd	Burglary, or attempted
			burglary, of an
			unoccupied conveyance;
			unarmed; no assault or
			battery.
2779			
	810.06	3rd	Burglary; possession of

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,	18-01704A-16		20161528
2780			tools.
2781	810.08(2)(c)	3rd	Trespass on property, armed with firearm or dangerous weapon.
2782	812.014(2)(c)3.	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree \$10,000 or more but less than \$20,000.
2702	812.014	3rd	Grand theft, 3rd degree,
	(2) (c) 410.	JId	a will, firearm, motor vehicle, livestock, etc.
2783			
2784	812.0195(2)	3rd	Dealing in stolen property by use of the Internet; property stolen \$300 or more.
	817.563(1)	3rd	Sell or deliver substance other than controlled substance agreed upon, excluding s. 893.03(5) drugs.
2785	817.568(2)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent use of personal identification information.
2786			

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2787	817.625(2)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent use of scanning device or reencoder.
	828.125(1)	2nd	Kill, maim, or cause great bodily harm or permanent breeding disability to any registered horse or cattle.
2788	837.02(1)	3rd	Perjury in official proceedings.
2789	837.021(1)	3rd	Make contradictory statements in official proceedings.
2790	838.022	3rd	Official misconduct.
	839.13(2)(a)	3rd	Falsifying records of an individual in the care and custody of a state agency.
2792	839.13(2)(c)	3rd	Falsifying records of the Department of Children and Families.
2793			

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	843.021	3rd	Possession of a concealed handcuff key
2794			by a person in custody.
	843.025	3rd	Deprive law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer of means of protection or
2795			communication.
2193	843.15(1)(a)	3rd	Failure to appear while on bail for felony (bond estreature or bond jumping).
2796			
	847.0135(5)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition using computer; offender less than 18 years.
2797			enan 10 years.
	874.05(1)(a)	3rd	Encouraging or recruiting another to join a criminal gang.
2798	893.13(2)(a)1.	2nd	Purchase of cocaine (or
			other s. 893.03(1)(a), (b), or (d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4.

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			drugs).
2799			
	914.14(2)	3rd	Witnesses accepting
			bribes.
2800			
	914.22(1)	3rd	Force, threaten, etc.,
			witness, victim, or
			informant.
2801			
	914.23(2)	3rd	Retaliation against a
			witness, victim, or
			informant, no bodily
			injury.
2802			
	918.12	3rd	Tampering with jurors.
2803			
	934.215	3rd	Use of two-way
			communications device to
			facilitate commission of
			a crime.
2804			
2805	(e) LEVEL 5		
2806			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
2807			
	316.027(2)(a)	3rd	Accidents involving
			personal injuries other
			than serious bodily
ļ			

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			injury, failure to stop;
			leaving scene.
2808			
	316.1935(4)(a)	2nd	Aggravated fleeing or
	, , , , ,		eluding.
2809			cruaring.
2009	222 2476)	2 md	Carologg operation of
	322.34(6)	3rd	Careless operation of
			motor vehicle with
			suspended license,
			resulting in death or
			serious bodily injury.
2810			
	327.30(5)	3rd	Vessel accidents
			involving personal
			injury; leaving scene.
2811			
	379.367(4)	3rd	Willful molestation of a
			commercial harvester's
			spiny lobster trap,
			line, or buoy.
2012			ille, or buoy.
2812	200 2601	0 1	
	379.3671	3rd	Willful molestation,
	(2) (c) 3.		possession, or removal
			of a commercial
			harvester's trap
			contents or trap gear by
			another harvester.
2813			
	381.0041(11)(b)	3rd	Donate blood, plasma, or
	. , ,		

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			organs knowing HIV
			positive.
2814			
	440.10(1)(g)	2nd	Failure to obtain
			workers' compensation
			coverage.
2815			
	440.105(5)	2nd	Unlawful solicitation
			for the purpose of
			making workers'
			compensation claims.
2816			
	440.381(2)	2nd	Submission of false,
			misleading, or
			incomplete information
			with the purpose of
			avoiding or reducing
			workers' compensation
			premiums.
2817			
	624.401(4)(b)2.	2nd	Transacting insurance
			without a certificate or
			authority; premium
			collected \$20,000 or
			more but less than
			\$100,000.
2818			
	626.902(1)(c)	2nd	Representing an
			unauthorized insurer;
Į			l

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2819			repeat offender.
	790.01(2)	3rd	Carrying a concealed firearm.
2820	790.162	2nd	Threat to throw or
			discharge destructive device.
2821	790.163(1)	2nd	False report of deadly
			explosive or weapon of mass destruction.
2822	790.221(1)	2nd	Possession of short-
			barreled shotgun or machine gun.
2823	790.23	2nd	Felons in possession of
			firearms, ammunition, or electronic weapons or
2824			devices.
	796.05(1)	2nd	Live on earnings of a prostitute; 1st offense.
2825	800.04(6)(c)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious
			conduct; offender less than 18 years of age.
2826			. 1

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	800.04(7)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition; offender 18 years of age or older.
2827	806.111(1)	3rd	Possess, manufacture, or dispense fire bomb with intent to damage any structure or property.
2829	812.0145(2)(b)	2nd	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$10,000 or more but less than \$50,000.
2830	812.015(8)	3rd	Retail theft; property stolen is valued at \$300 or more and one or more specified acts.
2831	812.019(1)	2nd	Stolen property; dealing in or trafficking in.
2832	812.131(2)(b)	3rd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
	812.16(2)	3rd	Owning, operating, or conducting a chop shop.
2833	817.034(4)(a)2.	2nd	Communications fraud,

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			value \$20,000 to
			\$50,000.
2834			
	817.234(11)(b)	2nd	Insurance fraud;
			property value \$20,000
			or more but less than
			\$100,000.
2835			
	817.2341(1),	3rd	Filing false financial
	(2)(a) & (3)(a)		statements, making false
			entries of material fact
			or false statements
			regarding property
			values relating to the
			solvency of an insuring
			entity.
2836			
	817.568(2)(b)	2nd	Fraudulent use of
			personal identification
			information; value of
			benefit, services
			received, payment
			avoided, or amount of
			injury or fraud, \$5,000
			or more or use of
			personal identification
			information of 10 or
			more persons.
2837			
ı			

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	817.625(2)(b)	2nd	Second or subsequent fraudulent use of scanning device or
2838			reencoder.
	825.1025(4)	3rd	Lewd or lascivious exhibition in the
			presence of an elderly person or disabled adult.
2839	827.071(4)	2nd	Possess with intent to
			promote any photographic material, motion
			picture, etc., which includes sexual conduct
2840			by a child.
	827.071(5)	3rd	Possess, control, or intentionally view any photographic material, motion picture, etc.,
2841			which includes sexual conduct by a child.
2011	839.13(2)(b)	2nd	Falsifying records of an individual in the care and custody of a state agency involving great

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2842			bodily harm or death.
	843.01	3rd	Resist officer with
			violence to person;
			resist arrest with
			violence.
2843			
	847.0135(5)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious
			exhibition using
			computer; offender 18
			years or older.
2844			
	847.0137	3rd	Transmission of
	(2) & (3)		pornography by
			electronic device or
			equipment.
2845			
	847.0138	3rd	Transmission of material
	(2) & (3)		harmful to minors to a
			minor by electronic
			device or equipment.
2846			
	874.05(1)(b)	2nd	Encouraging or
			recruiting another to
			join a criminal gang;
			second or subsequent
			offense.
2847			
	874.05(2)(a)	2nd	Encouraging or
•			·

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			recruiting person under
			13 years of age to join
			a criminal gang.
2848			
	893.13(1)(a)1.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cocaine (or
			other s. 893.03(1)(a),
			(1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a),
			(2)(b), or (2)(c)4.
			drugs).
2849			
	893.13(1)(c)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cannabis (or
			other s. 893.03(1)(c),
			(2)(c)1., (2)(c)2.,
			(2)(c)3., (2)(c)5.,
			(2)(c)6., (2)(c)7.,
			(2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3),
			or (4) drugs) within
			1,000 feet of a child
			care facility, school,
			or state, county, or
			municipal park or
			publicly owned
			recreational facility or
			community center.
2850			
	893.13(1)(d)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cocaine (or

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			other s. 893.03(1)(a),
			(1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a),
			(2)(b), or (2)(c)4.
			drugs) within 1,000 feet
			of university.
2851	000 10/11/	0 1	
	893.13(1)(e)2.	2nd	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cannabis or
			other drug prohibited
			under s. 893.03(1)(c),
			(2) (c) 1., (2) (c) 2.,
			(2) (c) 3., (2) (c) 5.,
			(2) (c) 6., (2) (c) 7., (2) (c) 8., (2) (c) 9., (3),
			or (4) within 1,000 feet
			of property used for
			religious services or a
			specified business site.
2852			specified business siec.
	893.13(1)(f)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cocaine (or
			other s. 893.03(1)(a),
			(1)(b), (1)(d), or
			(2)(a), (2)(b), or
			(2)(c)4. drugs) within
			1,000 feet of public
			housing facility.
2853	000 10 (4) (3)	2	77
	893.13(4)(b)	2nd	Use or hire of minor;

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			deliver to minor other
			controlled substance
			cannabis (or other s.
			893.03(1)(c), (2)(c)1.,
			(2)(c)2., (2)(c)3.,
			(2)(c)5., (2)(c)6.,
			(2) (c) 7., (2) (c) 8.,
			$\frac{(2) (c) 9., (3), or (4)}{(2) (c) 9., (3)}$
			drugs) .
2854			
	893.1351(1)	3rd	Ownership, lease, or
			rental for trafficking
			in or manufacturing of
			controlled substance.
2855			
2856	(g) LEVEL 7		
2857			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
2858			
	316.027(2)(c)	1st	Accident involving death,
			failure to stop; leaving
			scene.
2859			
	316.193(3)(c)2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious
			bodily injury.
2860			
	316.1935(3)(b)	1st	Causing serious bodily
			injury or death to another

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			person; driving at high
			speed or with wanton
			disregard for safety while
			fleeing or attempting to
			elude law enforcement
			officer who is in a patrol
			vehicle with siren and
			lights activated.
2861			
	327.35(3)(c)2.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in
			serious bodily injury.
2862			
	402.319(2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and
			negligence or intentional
			act resulting in great
			bodily harm, permanent
			disfiguration, permanent
			disability, or death.
2863			
	409.920	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud;
	(2) (b) 1.a.		\$10,000 or less.
2864			
	409.920	2nd	Medicaid provider fraud;
	(2) (b) 1.b.		more than \$10,000, but
			less than \$50,000.
2865			
	456.065(2)	3rd	Practicing a health care
			profession without a
			license.

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 $\textbf{CODING:} \ \ \textbf{Words} \ \ \underline{\textbf{stricken}} \ \ \textbf{are deletions;} \ \ \textbf{words} \ \ \underline{\textbf{underlined}} \ \ \textbf{are additions.}$

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2866			
	456.065(2)	2nd	Practicing a health care
			profession without a
			license which results in
			serious bodily injury.
2867			
	458.327(1)	3rd	Practicing medicine
			without a license.
2868			
	459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic
			medicine without a
			license.
2869			
	460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic
	, ,		medicine without a
			license.
2870			
	461.012(1)	3rd	Practicing podiatric
	` ,		medicine without a
			license.
2871			
	462.17	3rd	Practicing naturopathy
			without a license.
2872			2 22 22 22 22 22 22 23 23 23
_ ,	463.015(1)	3rd	Practicing optometry
	- 00 0 20 (2)	014	without a license.
2873			
2013	464.016(1)	3rd	Practicing nursing without
	101.010(1)	JIU	a license.
			a ilcense.

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0074	18-01704A-16		20161528
2874	465.015(2)	3rd	Practicing pharmacy without a license.
2876	466.026(1)	3rd	Practicing dentistry or dental hygiene without a license.
	467.201	3rd	Practicing midwifery without a license.
2877	468.366	3rd	Delivering respiratory care services without a license.
2879	483.828(1)	3rd	Practicing as clinical laboratory personnel without a license.
2880	483.901(9)	3rd	Practicing medical physics without a license.
	484.013(1)(c)	3rd	Preparing or dispensing optical devices without a prescription.
2881	484.053	3rd	Dispensing hearing aids without a license.

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	494.0018(2)	1st	Conviction of any
			violation of chapter 494
			in which the total money
			and property unlawfully
			obtained exceeded \$50,000
			and there were five or
			more victims.
2883			
	560.123(8)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report currency
			or payment instruments
			exceeding \$300 but less
			than \$20,000 by a money
			services business.
2884			
	560.125(5)(a)	3rd	Money services business by
			unauthorized person,
			currency or payment
			instruments exceeding \$300
			but less than \$20,000.
2885			
	655.50(10)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report
			financial transactions
			exceeding \$300 but less
			than \$20,000 by financial
			institution.
2886			
	775.21(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual predator; failure
			to register; failure to
			renew driver license or

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			identification card; other
			registration violations.
2887			-
	775.21(10)(b)	3rd	Sexual predator working
			where children regularly
			congregate.
2888			-
	775.21(10)(g)	3rd	Failure to report or
			providing false
			information about a sexual
			predator; harbor or
			conceal a sexual predator.
2889			
	782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of
			a person by a person other
			than the perpetrator or
			the perpetrator of an
			attempted felony.
2890			
	782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being
			by the act, procurement,
			or culpable negligence of
			another (manslaughter).
2891			,
	782.071	2nd	Killing of a human being
			or unborn child by the
			operation of a motor
			vehicle in a reckless
			manner (vehicular
			manner (venicular

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			homicide).
2892			
	782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being
			by the operation of a
			vessel in a reckless
			manner (vessel homicide).
2893			
	784.045(1)(a)1.	2nd	Aggravated battery;
			intentionally causing
			great bodily harm or
2004			disfigurement.
2894	784.045(1)(a)2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using
	704.043(1)(a)2.	2110	deadly weapon.
2895			deadly weapon.
2030	784.045(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated battery;
			perpetrator aware victim
			pregnant.
2896			
	784.048(4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking;
			violation of injunction or
			court order.
2897			
	784.048(7)	3rd	Aggravated stalking;
			violation of court order.
2898			
	784.07(2)(d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law
			enforcement officer.
2899			

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2900	784.074(1)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually violent predators facility staff.
2900	784.08(2)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65 years of age or older.
2902	784.081(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified official or employee.
2903	784.082(1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained person on visitor or other detainee.
2904	784.083(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code inspector.
	787.06(3)(a)2.	1st	Human trafficking using coercion for labor and services of an adult.
2905	787.06(3)(e)2.	1st	Human trafficking using coercion for labor and services by the transfer or transport of an adult from outside Florida to within the state.

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2906			
	790.07(4)	1st	Specified weapons
			violation subsequent to
			previous conviction of s.
			790.07(1) or (2).
2907			, , , , ,
	790.16(1)	1st	Discharge of a machine gun
	730.10(1)	100	under specified
			circumstances.
2908			CITCUMS carrees.
2900	790.165(2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell,
	790.103(2)	2110	
			possess, or deliver hoax bomb.
2000			· anoa
2909	700 165 (2)	2 1	December displaying as
	790.165(3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
			threatening to use any
			hoax bomb while committing
			or attempting to commit a
			felony.
2910			
	790.166(3)	2nd	Possessing, selling,
			using, or attempting to
			use a hoax weapon of mass
			destruction.
2911			
	790.166(4)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
			threatening to use a hoax
			weapon of mass destruction
			while committing or
Į.			ı

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			attempting to commit a
			felony.
2912			
	790.23	1st,PBL	Possession of a firearm by
			a person who qualifies for
			the penalty enhancements
			provided for in s. 874.04.
2913			
	794.08(4)	3rd	Female genital mutilation;
			consent by a parent,
			guardian, or a person in
			custodial authority to a
			victim younger than 18
			years of age.
2914			
	796.05(1)	1st	Live on earnings of a
			prostitute; 2nd offense.
2915			
	796.05(1)	1st	Live on earnings of a
			prostitute; 3rd and
			subsequent offense.
2916			
	800.04(5)(c)1.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious
			molestation; victim
			younger than 12 years of
			age; offender younger than
			18 years of age.
2917			
	800.04(5)(c)2.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious

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			molestation; victim 12
			years of age or older but
			younger than 16 years of
			age; offender 18 years of
			age or older.
2918			
	800.04(5)(e)	1st	Lewd or lascivious
			molestation; victim 12
			years of age or older but
			younger than 16 years;
			offender 18 years or
			older; prior conviction
			for specified sex offense.
2919			
	806.01(2)	2nd	Maliciously damage
			structure by fire or
0000			explosive.
2920	810.02(3)(a)	2nd	Dunglany of against
	010.02(3)(a)	2110	Burglary of occupied dwelling; unarmed; no
			assault or battery.
2921			assault of pactery.
	810.02(3)(b)	2nd	Burglary of unoccupied
			dwelling; unarmed; no
			assault or battery.
2922			_
	810.02(3)(d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied
			conveyance; unarmed; no
			assault or battery.
Į			

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2923			
	810.02(3)(e)	2nd	Burglary of authorized
2924			emergency vehicle.
2 72 4	812.014(2)(a)1.	1st	Property stolen, valued at \$100,000 or more or a semitrailer deployed by a law enforcement officer; property stolen while causing other property damage; 1st degree grand theft.
2925			
2026	812.014(2)(b)2.	2nd	Property stolen, cargo valued at less than \$50,000, grand theft in 2nd degree.
2926	812.014(2)(b)3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency medical equipment; 2nd degree grand theft.
2927	812.014(2)(b)4.	2nd	Property stolen, law enforcement equipment from authorized emergency vehicle.
	812.0145(2)(a)	1st	Theft from person 65 years of age or older; \$50,000

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			or more.
2929			
	812.019(2)	1st	Stolen property;
			initiates, organizes,
			plans, etc., the theft of
			property and traffics in
			stolen property.
2930			
	812.131(2)(a)	2nd	Robbery by sudden
			snatching.
2931			
	812.133(2)(b)	1st	Carjacking; no firearm,
			deadly weapon, or other
			weapon.
2932			
	817.034(4)(a)1.	1st	Communications fraud,
			value greater than
			\$50,000.
2933			
	817.234(8)(a)	2nd	Solicitation of motor
			vehicle accident victims
			with intent to defraud.
2934			
	817.234(9)	2nd	Organizing, planning, or
			participating in an
			intentional motor vehicle
			collision.
2935			
	817.234(11)(c)	1st	Insurance fraud; property

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			value \$100,000 or more.
2936			
	817.2341	1st	Making false entries of
	(2) (b) & (3) (b)		material fact or false
			statements regarding
			property values relating
			to the solvency of an
			insuring entity which are
			a significant cause of the
			insolvency of that entity.
2937			
	817.535(2)(a)	3rd	Filing false lien or other
			unauthorized document.
2938			
	825.102(3)(b)	2nd	Neglecting an elderly
			person or disabled adult
			causing great bodily harm,
			disability, or
			disfigurement.
2939			
	825.103(3)(b)	2nd	Exploiting an elderly
			person or disabled adult
			and property is valued at
			\$10,000 or more, but less
			than \$50,000.
2940			
	827.03(2)(b)	2nd	Neglect of a child causing
			great bodily harm,
			disability, or

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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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			disfigurement.
2941	827.04(3)	3rd	Impregnation of a child under 16 years of age by
2942			person 21 years of age or older.
2942	837.05(2)	3rd	Giving false information about alleged capital felony to a law enforcement officer.
2943			cirror control of the circumstance of the circ
2944	838.015	2nd	Bribery.
2344	838.016	2nd	Unlawful compensation or reward for official behavior.
2945			
	838.021(3)(a)	2nd	Unlawful harm to a public servant.
2946			
2947	838.22	2nd	Bid tampering.
	843.0855(2)	3rd	Impersonation of a public officer or employee.
2948	843.0855(3)	3rd	Unlawful simulation of legal process.
2949			

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2950	843.0855(4)	3rd	Intimidation of a public officer or employee.
2951	847.0135(3)	3rd	Solicitation of a child, via a computer service, to commit an unlawful sex act.
2952	847.0135(4)	2nd	Traveling to meet a minor to commit an unlawful sex act.
2953	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
	874.05(2)(b)	1st	Encouraging or recruiting person under 13 to join a criminal gang; second or subsequent offense.
2954	874.10	1st,PBL	Knowingly initiates, organizes, plans, finances, directs, manages, or supervises criminal gang-related activity.
2,555	893.13(1)(c)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver cocaine (or other

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			drug prohibited under s.
			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
			(2)(c)4.) within 1,000
			feet of a child care
			facility, school, or
			state, county, or
			municipal park or publicly
			owned recreational
			facility or community
			center.
2956			
	893.13(1)(e)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or
			deliver cocaine or other
			drug prohibited under s.
			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
			(2)(c)4., within $1,000$
			feet of property used for
			religious services or a
			specified business site.
2957			
	893.13(4)(a)	1st	Use or hire of minor;
			deliver to minor <u>other</u>
			controlled substance
			cocaine (or other s.
			893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
			(1) (d), (2) (a), (2) (b), or
			(2)(c)4. drugs) .

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2958			
	893.135(1)(a)1.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis,
			more than 25 lbs., less
0.05.0			than 2,000 lbs.
2959	893.135	1 a +	Manfficking in cooring
	(1) (b) 1.a.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than 28 grams, less
	(I) (D) I.a.		than 200 grams.
2960			chan 200 grams.
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in illegal
	(1)(c)1.a.		drugs, more than 4 grams,
			less than 14 grams.
2961			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1)(c)2.a.		hydrocodone, 14 grams or
			more, less than 28 grams.
2962			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (c) 2.b.		hydrocodone, 28 grams or
2963			more, less than 50 grams.
2903	893.135	1st	Trafficking in oxycodone,
	(1) (c) 3.a.	150	7 grams or more, less than
	(=) (0) 0 0 0		14 grams.
2964			-
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in oxycodone,
	(1)(c)3.b.		14 grams or more, less
			than 25 grams.
2965			

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	893.135(1)(d)1.	1st	Trafficking in
			phencyclidine, more than
			28 grams, less than 200
			grams.
2966			
	893.135(1)(e)1.	1st	Trafficking in
			methaqualone, more than
			200 grams, less than 5
			kilograms.
2967			
	893.135(1)(f)1.	1st	Trafficking in
			amphetamine, more than 14
			grams, less than 28 grams.
2968			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1)(g)1.a.		flunitrazepam, 4 grams or
			more, less than 14 grams.
2969			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in gamma-
	(1)(h)1.a.		hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),
			1 kilogram or more, less
			than 5 kilograms.
2970			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-
	(1)(j)1.a.		Butanediol, 1 kilogram or
			more, less than 5
			kilograms.
2971			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in

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	(1)(k)2.a.		Phenethylamines, 10 grams
			or more, less than 200
			grams.
2972			
	893.1351(2)	2nd	Possession of place for
			trafficking in or
			manufacturing of
			controlled substance.
2973			
	896.101(5)(a)	3rd	Money laundering,
			financial transactions
			exceeding \$300 but less
0074			than \$20,000.
2974	896.104(4)(a)1.	3rd	Structuring transactions
	090.104(4)(a)1.	SIG	to evade reporting or
			registration requirements,
			financial transactions
			exceeding \$300 but less
			than \$20,000.
2975			
	943.0435(4)(c)	2nd	Sexual offender vacating
			permanent residence;
			failure to comply with
			reporting requirements.
2976			
	943.0435(8)	2nd	Sexual offender; remains
			in state after indicating
			intent to leave; failure
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			to comply with reporting
			requirements.
2977			
	943.0435(9)(a)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to comply with reporting
			requirements.
2978			
	943.0435(13)	3rd	Failure to report or
			providing false
			information about a sexual
			offender; harbor or
			conceal a sexual offender.
2979			
	943.0435(14)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to report and reregister;
			failure to respond to
			address verification;
			providing false
			registration information.
2980			
	944.607(9)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to comply with reporting
			requirements.
2981			
	944.607(10)(a)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to submit to the taking of
			a digitized photograph.
2982			
	944.607(12)	3rd	Failure to report or
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 ${\bf CODING:}$ Words ${\bf stricken}$ are deletions; words ${\bf \underline{underlined}}$ are additions.

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			providing false
			information about a sexual
			offender; harbor or
			conceal a sexual offender.
2983			
	944.607(13)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to report and reregister;
			failure to respond to
			address verification;
			providing false
2984			registration information.
2304	985.4815(10)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
	, ,		to submit to the taking of
			a digitized photograph.
2985			
	985.4815(12)	3rd	Failure to report or
			providing false
			information about a sexual
			offender; harbor or
			conceal a sexual offender.
2986	005 4015 (10)	2 1	
	985.4815(13)	3rd	Sexual offender; failure
			to report and reregister;
			failure to respond to address verification;
			providing false
			registration information.
2987			- J

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2988	(h) LEVEL 8		
2989			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
2990			
	316.193	2nd	DUI manslaughter.
	(3)(c)3.a.		
2991			
	316.1935(4)(b)	1st	Aggravated fleeing or
			attempted eluding with
			serious bodily injury or
			death.
2992			
	327.35(3)(c)3.	2nd	Vessel BUI manslaughter.
2993			
	499.0051(7)	1st	Knowing trafficking in
			contraband prescription
			drugs.
2994			
	499.0051(8)	1st	Knowing forgery of
			prescription labels or
			prescription drug labels.
2995			
	560.123(8)(b)2.	2nd	Failure to report
			currency or payment
			instruments totaling or
			exceeding \$20,000, but
			less than \$100,000 by
			money transmitter.
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2996	560.125(5)(b)	2nd	Money transmitter business by unauthorized person, currency or payment instruments totaling or exceeding \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.
	655.50(10)(b)2.	2nd	Failure to report financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$20,000, but less than \$100,000 by financial institutions.
2998	777.03(2)(a)	1st	Accessory after the fact, capital felony.
2999	782.04(4)	2nd	Killing of human without design when engaged in act or attempt of any felony other than arson, sexual battery, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, aggravated fleeing or eluding with serious bodily injury or death, aircraft piracy, or

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			unlawfully discharging
			bomb.
3000			
	782.051(2)	1st	Attempted felony murder
			while perpetrating or
			attempting to perpetrate
			a felony not enumerated
			-
2001			in s. 782.04(3).
3001	782.071(1)(b)	1st	Committing vehicular
	/02.0/1(1)(D)	150	-
			homicide and failing to
			render aid or give
2000			information.
3002	702 072/21	1st	Committing woods
	782.072(2)	150	Committing vessel
			homicide and failing to
			render aid or give
2002			information.
3003	707 06/21/611	1 ~ 4	Uuman taaffi ahina faa
	787.06(3)(a)1.	1st	Human trafficking for
			labor and services of a
2004			child.
3004	505 05 (0) (1)		
	787.06(3)(b)	1st	Human trafficking using
			coercion for commercial
			sexual activity of an
			adult.
3005			
	787.06(3)(c)2.	1st	Human trafficking using

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			coercion for labor and
			services of an
			unauthorized alien adult.
3006			
	787.06(3)(e)1.	1st	Human trafficking for
			labor and services by the
			transfer or transport of
			a child from outside
			Florida to within the
			state.
3007			
	787.06(3)(f)2.	1st	Human trafficking using
			coercion for commercial
			sexual activity by the
			transfer or transport of
			any adult from outside
			Florida to within the
			state.
3008			
	790.161(3)	1st	Discharging a destructive
			device which results in
			bodily harm or property
			damage.
3009			
	794.011(5)(a)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12
			years of age or older but
			younger than 18 years;
			offender 18 years or
			older; offender does not
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			use physical force likely
			to cause serious injury.
3010			
	794.011(5)(b)	2nd	Sexual battery; victim
			and offender 18 years of
			age or older; offender
			does not use physical
			force likely to cause
2011			serious injury.
3011	794.011(5)(c)	2nd	Sexual battery; victim 12
	731.011(3)(3)	2110	years of age or older;
			offender younger than 18
			years; offender does not
			use physical force likely
			to cause injury.
3012			
	794.011(5)(d)	1st	Sexual battery; victim 12
			years of age or older;
			offender does not use
			physical force likely to
			cause serious injury;
			prior conviction for
3013			specified sex offense.
	794.08(3)	2nd	Female genital
	, ,	-	mutilation, removal of a
			victim younger than 18
			years of age from this

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			state.
3014			
	800.04(4)(b)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious
			battery.
3015			
	800.04(4)(c)	1st	Lewd or lascivious
			battery; offender 18
			years of age or older;
			prior conviction for
			specified sex offense.
3016			
	806.01(1)	1st	Maliciously damage
			dwelling or structure by
			fire or explosive,
			believing person in
			structure.
3017			
	810.02(2)(a)	1st,PBL	Burglary with assault or
			battery.
3018			
	810.02(2)(b)	1st,PBL	Burglary; armed with
			explosives or dangerous
			weapon.
3019	04.0.00.40.4.4		
	810.02(2)(c)	1st	Burglary of a dwelling or
			structure causing
			structural damage or
			\$1,000 or more property
			damage.

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3020			
	812.014(2)(a)2.	1st	Property stolen; cargo valued at \$50,000 or more, grand theft in 1st degree.
3021			
3022	812.13(2)(b)	1st	Robbery with a weapon.
3023	812.135(2)(c)	1st	Home-invasion robbery, no firearm, deadly weapon, or other weapon.
3024	817.535(2)(b)	2nd	Filing false lien or other unauthorized document; second or subsequent offense.
3025	817.535(3)(a)	2nd	Filing false lien or other unauthorized document; property owner is a public officer or employee.
3023	817.535(4)(a)1.	2nd	Filing false lien or other unauthorized document; defendant is incarcerated or under supervision.
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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	817.535(5)(a)	2nd	Filing false lien or
			other unauthorized
			document; owner of the
			property incurs financial
			loss as a result of the
			false instrument.
3027			
	817.568(6)	2nd	Fraudulent use of
			personal identification
			information of an
			individual under the age
0000			of 18.
3028	005 100 (0)	1	
	825.102(2)	1st	Aggravated abuse of an
			elderly person or disabled adult.
3029			disabled adult.
3023	825.1025(2)	2nd	Lewd or lascivious
	020.1020(2)	2110	battery upon an elderly
			person or disabled adult.
3030			
	825.103(3)(a)	1st	Exploiting an elderly
			person or disabled adult
			and property is valued at
			\$50,000 or more.
3031			
	837.02(2)	2nd	Perjury in official
			proceedings relating to
			prosecution of a capital
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			felony.
3032	837.021(2)	2nd	Making contradictory statements in official proceedings relating to
3033			prosecution of a capital felony.
	860.121(2)(c)	1st	Shooting at or throwing any object in path of railroad vehicle resulting in great bodily
3034			harm.
3035	860.16	1st	Aircraft piracy.
3033	893.13(1)(b)	1st	Sell or deliver in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b).
3036			
2027	893.13(2)(b)	1st	Purchase in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (b).
3037	893.13(6)(c)	1st	Possess in excess of 10 grams of any substance specified in s.

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			893.03(1)(a) or (b).
3038			
	893.135(1)(a)2.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis,
			more than 2,000 lbs.,
2020			less than 10,000 lbs.
3039	893.135	1 ~+	mastiching in gogoine
	(1) (b) 1.b.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine,
	(I) (D) I.D.		more than 200 grams, less than 400 grams.
3040			chan 400 grams.
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in illegal
	(1) (c) 1.b.		drugs, more than 14
			grams, less than 28
			grams.
3041			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (c) 2.c.		hydrocodone, 50 grams or
			more, less than 200
			grams.
3042			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in oxycodone,
	(1) (c) 3.c.		25 grams or more, less
3043			than 100 grams.
3043	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (d) 1.b.	150	phencyclidine, more than
	(1) (4) 1.0.		200 grams, less than 400
			grams.
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	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (e) 1.b.		methaqualone, more than 5
			kilograms, less than 25
			kilograms.
3045			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1)(f)1.b.		amphetamine, more than 28
			grams, less than 200
			grams.
3046			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (g) 1.b.		flunitrazepam, 14 grams
			or more, less than 28
			grams.
3047			
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in gamma-
	(1) (h) 1.b.		hydroxybutyric acid
			(GHB), 5 kilograms or
			more, less than 10
2040			kilograms.
3048	002 125	1	man ffiching in 1 A
	893.135	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-
	(1)(j)1.b.		Butanediol, 5 kilograms
			or more, less than 10 kilograms.
3049			KIIOGIAMS.
J (4)	893.135	1st	Trafficking in
	(1) (k) 2.b.	150	Phenethylamines, 200
	(I) (V) Z • N •		grams or more, less than
			grams or more, ress chair

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2050			400 grams.
3050 3051	893.1351(3)	1st	Possession of a place used to manufacture controlled substance when minor is present or resides there.
3052	895.03(1)	1st	Use or invest proceeds derived from pattern of racketeering activity.
3053	895.03(2)	1st	Acquire or maintain through racketeering activity any interest in or control of any enterprise or real property.
3054	895.03(3)	1st	Conduct or participate in any enterprise through pattern of racketeering activity.
3034	896.101(5)(b)	2nd	Money laundering, financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.

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896.104(4)(a)2.

2nd

Structuring transactions to evade reporting or registration requirements, financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$20,000 but less than \$100,000.

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Section 13. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (a) and (g) of subsection (30) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

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39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

3064 3065 (30) "Harm" to a child's health or welfare can occur when any person:

(a) Inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon the child

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physical, mental, or emotional injury. In determining whether harm has occurred, the following factors must be considered in evaluating any physical, mental, or emotional injury to a child:

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the age of the child; any prior history of injuries to the child; the location of the injury on the body of the child; the

multiplicity of the injury; and the type of trauma inflicted.

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Such injury includes, but is not limited to:

3074 3075 1. Willful acts that produce the following specific injuries:

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a. Sprains, dislocations, or cartilage damage.

- 3077 b. Bone or skull fractures.
 - c. Brain or spinal cord damage.
- 3079 d. Intracranial hemorrhage or injury to other internal organs.
 - e. Asphyxiation, suffocation, or drowning.
 - f. Injury resulting from the use of a deadly weapon.
- g. Burns or scalding.

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- h. Cuts, lacerations, punctures, or bites.
- i. Permanent or temporary disfigurement.
- j. Permanent or temporary loss or impairment of a body part or function.

As used in this subparagraph, the term "willful" refers to the intent to perform an action, not to the intent to achieve a result or to cause an injury.

- 2. Purposely giving a child poison, alcohol, drugs, or other substances that substantially affect the child's behavior, motor coordination, or judgment or that result in sickness or internal injury. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "drugs" means prescription drugs not prescribed for the child or not administered as prescribed, and controlled substances as outlined in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03.
- 3. Leaving a child without adult supervision or arrangement appropriate for the child's age or mental or physical condition, so that the child is unable to care for the child's own needs or another's basic needs or is unable to exercise good judgment in responding to any kind of physical or emotional crisis.
- 4. Inappropriate or excessively harsh disciplinary action that is likely to result in physical injury, mental injury as

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defined in this section, or emotional injury. The significance of any injury must be evaluated in light of the following factors: the age of the child; any prior history of injuries to the child; the location of the injury on the body of the child; the multiplicity of the injury; and the type of trauma inflicted. Corporal discipline may be considered excessive or abusive when it results in any of the following or other similar injuries:

- a. Sprains, dislocations, or cartilage damage.
- b. Bone or skull fractures.
- c. Brain or spinal cord damage.
- 3117 d. Intracranial hemorrhage or injury to other internal 3118 organs.
 - e. Asphyxiation, suffocation, or drowning.
 - f. Injury resulting from the use of a deadly weapon.
 - g. Burns or scalding.
 - h. Cuts, lacerations, punctures, or bites.
 - i. Permanent or temporary disfigurement.
- j. Permanent or temporary loss or impairment of a body part or function.
 - k. Significant bruises or welts.
 - (g) Exposes a child to a controlled substance or alcohol. Exposure to a controlled substance or alcohol is established by:
 - 1. A test, administered at birth, which indicated that the child's blood, urine, or meconium contained any amount of alcohol or a controlled substance or metabolites of such substances, the presence of which was not the result of medical treatment administered to the mother or the newborn infant; or
 - 2. Evidence of extensive, abusive, and chronic use of a

controlled substance or alcohol by a parent when the child is demonstrably adversely affected by such usage.

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As used in this paragraph, the term "controlled substance" means prescription drugs not prescribed for the parent or not administered as prescribed and controlled substances as outlined in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03.

Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 316.193, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

316.193 Driving under the influence; penalties.-

(5) The court shall place all offenders convicted of violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall require completion of a substance abuse course conducted by a DUI program licensed by the department under s. 322.292, which must include a psychosocial evaluation of the offender. If the DUI program refers the offender to an authorized substance abuse treatment provider for substance abuse treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section, completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment is a condition of reporting probation. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment. The referral to treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation shall not be waived without a supporting independent psychosocial evaluation conducted by an authorized substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the court, which shall have access to the DUI program's psychosocial evaluation before the independent psychosocial evaluation is conducted. The court shall review the

3164 results and recommendations of both evaluations before 3165 determining the request for waiver. The offender shall bear the 3166 full cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in 3167 3168 Schedules I through V of s. 893.03. If an offender referred to 3169 treatment under this subsection fails to report for or complete 3170 such treatment or fails to complete the DUI program substance 3171 abuse education course and evaluation, the DUI program shall 3172 notify the court and the department of the failure. Upon receipt 3173 of the notice, the department shall cancel the offender's 3174 driving privilege, notwithstanding the terms of the court order 3175 or any suspension or revocation of the driving privilege. The 3176 department may temporarily reinstate the driving privilege on a 3177 restricted basis upon verification from the DUI program that the 3178 offender is currently participating in treatment and the DUI 3179 education course and evaluation requirement has been completed. 3180 If the DUI program notifies the department of the second failure 3181 to complete treatment, the department shall reinstate the 3182 driving privilege only after notice of completion of treatment 3183 from the DUI program. The organization that conducts the 3184 substance abuse education and evaluation may not provide 3185 required substance abuse treatment unless a waiver has been 3186 granted to that organization by the department. A waiver may be 3187 granted only if the department determines, in accordance with 3188 its rules, that the service provider that conducts the substance 3189 abuse education and evaluation is the most appropriate service 3190 provider and is licensed under chapter 397 or is exempt from 3191 such licensure. A statistical referral report shall be submitted 3192 quarterly to the department by each organization authorized to

3193 provide services under this section.

Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 322.2616, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

322.2616 Suspension of license; persons under 21 years of age; right to review.—

(2)

(c) When a driver subject to this section has a bloodalcohol or breath-alcohol level of 0.05 or higher, the
suspension shall remain in effect until such time as the driver
has completed a substance abuse course offered by a DUI program
licensed by the department. The driver shall assume the
reasonable costs for the substance abuse course. As part of the
substance abuse course, the program shall conduct a substance
abuse evaluation of the driver, and notify the parents or legal
guardians of drivers under the age of 19 years of the results of
the evaluation. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of
alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I
through V of s. 893.03. If a driver fails to complete the
substance abuse education course and evaluation, the driver
license shall not be reinstated by the department.

Section 16. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 327.35, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

327.35 Boating under the influence; penalties; "designated drivers."-

(5) In addition to any sentence or fine, the court shall

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place any offender convicted of violating this section on monthly reporting probation and shall require attendance at a substance abuse course specified by the court; and the agency conducting the course may refer the offender to an authorized service provider for substance abuse evaluation and treatment, in addition to any sentence or fine imposed under this section. The offender shall assume reasonable costs for such education, evaluation, and treatment, with completion of all such education, evaluation, and treatment being a condition of reporting probation. Treatment resulting from a psychosocial evaluation may not be waived without a supporting psychosocial evaluation conducted by an agency appointed by the court and with access to the original evaluation. The offender shall bear the cost of this procedure. The term "substance abuse" means the abuse of alcohol or any substance named or described in Schedules I-V of s. 893.03.

Section 17. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (11) of section 440.102, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

440.102 Drug-free workplace program requirements.—The following provisions apply to a drug-free workplace program implemented pursuant to law or to rules adopted by the Agency for Health Care Administration:

- (11) PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN MANDATORY-TESTING OR SPECIAL-RISK POSITIONS.—
- (b) An employee who is employed by a public employer in a special-risk position may be discharged or disciplined by a public employer for the first positive confirmed test result if

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the drug confirmed is an illicit drug under s. 893.03. A special-risk employee who is participating in an employee assistance program or drug rehabilitation program may not be allowed to continue to work in any special-risk or mandatory-testing position of the public employer, but may be assigned to a position other than a mandatory-testing position or placed on leave while the employee is participating in the program. However, the employee shall be permitted to use any accumulated annual leave credits before leave may be ordered without pay.

Section 18. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 456.44, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

456.44 Controlled substance prescribing.

- (2) REGISTRATION.—Effective January 1, 2012, a physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466 who prescribes any controlled substance, listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV as defined in s. 893.03, for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain, must:
- (a) Designate himself or herself as a controlled substance prescribing practitioner on the physician's practitioner profile.
- (b) Comply with the requirements of this section and applicable board rules.

Section 19. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (3) of section 458.326, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

458.326 Intractable pain; authorized treatment.-

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(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a physician may prescribe or administer any controlled substance under Schedules II-V, as provided for in s. 893.03, to a person for the treatment of intractable pain, provided the physician does so in accordance with that level of care, skill, and treatment recognized by a reasonably prudent physician under similar conditions and circumstances.

Section 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 458.3265, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

458.3265 Pain-management clinics.-

- (1) REGISTRATION.—
- (e) The department shall deny registration to any painmanagement clinic owned by or with any contractual or employment relationship with a physician:
- 1. Whose Drug Enforcement Administration number has ever been revoked.
- 2. Whose application for a license to prescribe, dispense, or administer a controlled substance has been denied by any jurisdiction.
- 3. Who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, an offense that constitutes a felony for receipt of illicit and diverted drugs, including a controlled substance listed in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03, in this state, any other state, or the United States.

Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 459.0137, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

459.0137 Pain-management clinics.

- (1) REGISTRATION. -
- (e) The department shall deny registration to any painmanagement clinic owned by or with any contractual or employment relationship with a physician:
- 1. Whose Drug Enforcement Administration number has ever been revoked.
- 2. Whose application for a license to prescribe, dispense, or administer a controlled substance has been denied by any jurisdiction.
- 3. Who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, an offense that constitutes a felony for receipt of illicit and diverted drugs, including a controlled substance listed in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03, in this state, any other state, or the United States.

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 463.0055, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

463.0055 Administration and prescription of ocular pharmaceutical agents.—

(4) A certified optometrist shall be issued a prescriber number by the board. Any prescription written by a certified optometrist for an ocular pharmaceutical agent pursuant to this section shall have the prescriber number printed thereon. A certified optometrist may not administer or prescribe:

(a) A controlled substance listed in Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03, except for an oral analysis placed on the formulary pursuant to this section for the relief of pain due to ocular conditions of the eye and its appendages.

Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 465.0276, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

465.0276 Dispensing practitioner.-

(1)

- (b) A practitioner registered under this section may not dispense a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03. This paragraph does not apply to:
- 1. The dispensing of complimentary packages of medicinal drugs which are labeled as a drug sample or complimentary drug as defined in s. 499.028 to the practitioner's own patients in the regular course of her or his practice without the payment of a fee or remuneration of any kind, whether direct or indirect, as provided in subsection (5).
- 2. The dispensing of controlled substances in the health care system of the Department of Corrections.
- 3. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or Schedule III in connection with the performance of a surgical procedure. The amount dispensed pursuant to the subparagraph may not exceed a 14-day supply. This exception does not allow for the dispensing of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or Schedule III more than 14 days after the performance of the surgical procedure. For purposes of this

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subparagraph, the term "surgical procedure" means any procedure in any setting which involves, or reasonably should involve:

- a. Perioperative medication and sedation that allows the patient to tolerate unpleasant procedures while maintaining adequate cardiorespiratory function and the ability to respond purposefully to verbal or tactile stimulation and makes intraand postoperative monitoring necessary; or
- b. The use of general anesthesia or major conduction anesthesia and preoperative sedation.
- 4. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or Schedule III pursuant to an approved clinical trial. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "approved clinical trial" means a clinical research study or clinical investigation that, in whole or in part, is state or federally funded or is conducted under an investigational new drug application that is reviewed by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- 5. The dispensing of methadone in a facility licensed under s. 397.427 where medication-assisted treatment for opiate addiction is provided.
- 6. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or Schedule III to a patient of a facility licensed under part IV of chapter 400.
- Section 24. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, subsection (14) and paragraph (a) of subsection (15) of section 499.0121, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:
 - 499.0121 Storage and handling of prescription drugs;

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recordkeeping.—The department shall adopt rules to implement this section as necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, requirements for the storage and handling of prescription drugs and for the establishment and maintenance of prescription drug distribution records.

(14) DISTRIBUTION REPORTING.—Each prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-of-state prescription drug wholesale distributor, retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor, manufacturer, or repackager that engages in the wholesale distribution of controlled substances as defined in s. 893.02 shall submit a report to the department of its receipts and distributions of controlled substances listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V as provided in s. 893.03. Wholesale distributor facilities located within this state shall report all transactions involving controlled substances, and wholesale distributor facilities located outside this state shall report all distributions to entities located in this state. If the prescription drug wholesale distributor, outof-state prescription drug wholesale distributor, retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor, manufacturer, or repackager does not have any controlled substance distributions for the month, a report shall be sent indicating that no distributions occurred in the period. The report shall be submitted monthly by the 20th of the next month, in the electronic format used for controlled substance reporting to the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System division of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Submission of electronic data must be made in a secured Internet environment that allows for manual

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or automated transmission. Upon successful transmission, an acknowledgment page must be displayed to confirm receipt. The report must contain the following information:

- (a) The federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number of the wholesale distributing location.
- (b) The federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number of the entity to which the drugs are distributed or from which the drugs are received.
- (c) The transaction code that indicates the type of transaction.
- (d) The National Drug Code identifier of the product and the quantity distributed or received.
- (e) The Drug Enforcement Administration Form 222 number or Controlled Substance Ordering System Identifier on all Schedule II transactions.
 - (f) The date of the transaction.

The department must share the reported data with the Department of Law Enforcement and local law enforcement agencies upon request and must monitor purchasing to identify purchasing levels that are inconsistent with the purchasing entity's clinical needs. The Department of Law Enforcement shall investigate purchases at levels that are inconsistent with the purchasing entity's clinical needs to determine whether violations of chapter 893 have occurred.

- (15) DUE DILIGENCE OF PURCHASERS.
- (a) Each prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-ofstate prescription drug wholesale distributor, and retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor must establish and maintain

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policies and procedures to credential physicians licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466 and pharmacies that purchase or otherwise receive from the wholesale distributor controlled substances listed in Schedule II or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03. The prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-of-state prescription drug wholesale distributor, or retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor shall maintain records of such credentialing and make the records available to the department upon request. Such credentialing must, at a minimum, include:

- 1. A determination of the clinical nature of the receiving entity, including any specialty practice area.
- 2. A review of the receiving entity's history of Schedule II and Schedule III controlled substance purchasing from the wholesale distributor.
- 3. A determination that the receiving entity's Schedule II and Schedule III controlled substance purchasing history, if any, is consistent with and reasonable for that entity's clinical business needs.

Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 499.029, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

499.029 Cancer Drug Donation Program.-

- (3) As used in this section:
- (a) "Cancer drug" means a prescription drug that has been approved under s. 505 of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and is used to treat cancer or its side effects or is used to treat the side effects of a prescription drug used to treat

18-01704A-16 20161528 3483 cancer or its side effects. "Cancer drug" does not include a 3484 substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or 3485 Schedule V of s. 893.03. 3486 Section 26. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 3487 made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in 3488 references thereto, subsections (1) and (4) of section 782.04, 3489 Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read: 3490 782.04 Murder.-3491 (1) (a) The unlawful killing of a human being: 3492 1. When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect 3493 the death of the person killed or any human being; 3494 2. When committed by a person engaged in the perpetration 3495 of, or in the attempt to perpetrate, any: 3496 a. Trafficking offense prohibited by s. 893.135(1), 3497 b. Arson, 3498 c. Sexual battery, 3499 d. Robbery, 3500 e. Burglary, 3501 f. Kidnapping, 3502 g. Escape, 3503 h. Aggravated child abuse, 3504 i. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, 3505 j. Aircraft piracy, 3506 k. Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb, 3507 3508 1. Carjacking, 3509 m. Home-invasion robbery, 3510 n. Aggravated stalking, 3511 o. Murder of another human being,

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p. Resisting an officer with violence to his or her person,

q. Aggravated fleeing or eluding with serious bodily injury or death,

- r. Felony that is an act of terrorism or is in furtherance of an act of terrorism; or
- 3. Which resulted from the unlawful distribution of any substance controlled under s. 893.03(1), cocaine as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., opium or any synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, or methadone by a person 18 years of age or older, when such drug is proven to be the proximate cause of the death of the user,

is murder in the first degree and constitutes a capital felony, punishable as provided in s. 775.082.

- (b) In all cases under this section, the procedure set forth in s. 921.141 shall be followed in order to determine sentence of death or life imprisonment.
- (4) The unlawful killing of a human being, when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the perpetration of, or in the attempt to perpetrate, any felony other than any:
 - (a) Trafficking offense prohibited by s. 893.135(1),
 - (b) Arson,
 - (c) Sexual battery,
 - (d) Robbery,
 - (e) Burglary,
 - (f) Kidnapping,
- 3539 (g) Escape,
- 3540 (h) Aggravated child abuse,

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3541 (i) Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled 3542 adult,

(j) Aircraft piracy,

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- (k) Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb,
- (1) Unlawful distribution of any substance controlled under s. 893.03(1), cocaine as described in s. 893.03(2)(a)4., or opium or any synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium by a person 18 years of age or older, when such drug is proven to be the proximate cause of the death of the user,
 - (m) Carjacking,
 - (n) Home-invasion robbery,
 - (o) Aggravated stalking,
 - (p) Murder of another human being,
- (q) Aggravated fleeing or eluding with serious bodily injury or death,
- (r) Resisting an officer with violence to his or her person, or
- 3560 (s) Felony that is an act of terrorism or is in furtherance 3561 of an act of terrorism,

is murder in the third degree and constitutes a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 787.06, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

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787.06 Human trafficking.-

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Coercion" means:
- 1. Using or threatening to use physical force against any person;
- 2. Restraining, isolating, or confining or threatening to restrain, isolate, or confine any person without lawful authority and against her or his will;
- 3. Using lending or other credit methods to establish a debt by any person when labor or services are pledged as a security for the debt, if the value of the labor or services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt, the length and nature of the labor or services are not respectively limited and defined;
- 4. Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, withholding, or possessing any actual or purported passport, visa, or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of any person;
- 5. Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person;
 - 6. Enticing or luring any person by fraud or deceit; or
- 7. Providing a controlled substance as outlined in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03 to any person for the purpose of exploitation of that person.

Section 28. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 817.563, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

817.563 Controlled substance named or described in s.

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893.03; sale of substance in lieu thereof.—It is unlawful for any person to agree, consent, or in any manner offer to unlawfully sell to any person a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03 and then sell to such person any other substance in lieu of such controlled substance. Any person who violates this section with respect to:

(1) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1), (2), (3), or (4) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 29. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 831.31, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 831.31 Counterfeit controlled substance; sale, manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver.—
- (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or to possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a counterfeit controlled substance. Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:
- (a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1), (2), (3), or (4) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (2) For purposes of this section, "counterfeit controlled

substance" means:

(a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03 which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or number, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer other than the person who in fact manufactured the controlled substance; or

(b) Any substance which is falsely identified as a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03.

Section 30. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 893.0301, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.0301 Death resulting from apparent drug overdose; reporting requirements.—If a person dies of an apparent drug overdose:

- (1) A law enforcement agency shall prepare a report identifying each prescribed controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV of s. 893.03 which is found on or near the deceased or among the deceased's possessions. The report must identify the person who prescribed the controlled substance, if known or ascertainable. Thereafter, the law enforcement agency shall submit a copy of the report to the medical examiner.
- (2) A medical examiner who is preparing a report pursuant to s. 406.11 shall include in the report information identifying each prescribed controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV of s. 893.03 that was found in, on, or near the deceased or among the deceased's possessions.

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Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 893.035, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.035 Control of new substances; findings of fact; delegation of authority to Attorney General to control substances by rule.—

(7) (a) If the Attorney General finds that the scheduling of a substance in Schedule I of s. 893.03 on a temporary basis is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety, he or she may by rule and without regard to the requirements of subsection (5) relating to the Department of Health and the Department of Law Enforcement schedule such substance in Schedule I if the substance is not listed in any other schedule of s. 893.03. The Attorney General shall be required to consider, with respect to his or her finding of imminent hazard to the public safety, only those factors set forth in paragraphs (3) (a) and (4) (d), (e), and (f), including actual abuse, diversion from legitimate channels, and clandestine importation, manufacture, or distribution.

Section 32. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 893.05, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 893.05 Practitioners and persons administering controlled substances in their absence.—
- (1) A practitioner, in good faith and in the course of his or her professional practice only, may prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or otherwise prepare a controlled substance, or

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the practitioner may cause the same to be administered by a licensed nurse or an intern practitioner under his or her direction and supervision only. A veterinarian may so prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or prepare a controlled substance for use on animals only, and may cause it to be administered by an assistant or orderly under the veterinarian's direction and supervision only. A certified optometrist licensed under chapter 463 may not administer or prescribe a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II of s. 893.03.

Section 33. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 893.055, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 893.055 Prescription drug monitoring program.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV in s. 893.03.

Section 34. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 893.07, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.07 Records.-

- (5) Each person described in subsection (1) shall:
- (b) In the event of the discovery of the theft or significant loss of controlled substances, report such theft or significant loss to the sheriff of that county within 24 hours after discovery. A person who fails to report a theft or significant loss of a substance listed in s. 893.03(3), (4), or

(5) within 24 hours after discovery as required in this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who fails to report a theft or significant loss of a substance listed in s. 893.03(2) within 24 hours after discovery as required in this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in references thereto, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of subsection (2) of section 893.12, Florida Statutes, are reenacted to read:

893.12 Contraband; seizure, forfeiture, sale.-

(2)

- (b) All real property, including any right, title, leasehold interest, and other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which real property is used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or to facilitate the commission of, or which real property is acquired with proceeds obtained as a result of, a violation of any provision of this chapter related to a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) may be seized and forfeited as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act except that no property shall be forfeited under this paragraph to the extent of an interest of an owner or lienholder by reason of any act or omission established by that owner or lienholder to have been committed or omitted without the knowledge or consent of that owner or lienholder.
- (c) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, and other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by

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any person in exchange for a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) or a listed chemical in violation of any provision of this chapter, all proceeds traceable to such an exchange, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of any provision of this chapter or which are acquired with proceeds obtained in violation of any provision of this chapter may be seized and forfeited as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act, except that no property shall be forfeited under this paragraph to the extent of an interest of an owner or lienholder by reason of any act or omission established by that owner or lienholder to have been committed or omitted without the knowledge or consent of that owner or lienholder.

(d) All books, records, and research, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, or which are acquired with proceeds obtained, in violation of any provision of this chapter related to a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) or a listed chemical may be seized and forfeited as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.

Section 36. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.03, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 944.474, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

944.474 Legislative intent; employee wellness program; drug and alcohol testing.—

(2) An employee of the department may not test positive for illegal use of controlled substances. An employee of the department may not be under the influence of alcohol while on

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duty. In order to ensure that these prohibitions are adhered to by all employees of the department and notwithstanding s. 112.0455, the department may develop a program for the drug testing of all job applicants and for the random drug testing of all employees. The department may randomly evaluate employees for the contemporaneous use or influence of alcohol through the use of alcohol tests and observation methods. Notwithstanding s. 112.0455, the department may develop a program for the reasonable suspicion drug testing of employees who are in mandatory-testing positions, as defined in s. 440.102(1)(o), or special risk positions, as defined in s. 112.0455(5), for the controlled substances listed in s. 893.03(3)(d). The reasonable suspicion drug testing authorized by this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with s. 112.0455, but may also include testing upon reasonable suspicion based on violent acts or violent behavior of an employee who is on or off duty. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 that are necessary to administer this subsection.

Section 37. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.033, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (4) of section 893.149, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

893.149 Unlawful possession of listed chemical.-

(4) Any damages arising out of the unlawful possession of, storage of, or tampering with a listed chemical, as defined in s. 893.033, shall be the sole responsibility of the person or persons unlawfully possessing, storing, or tampering with the listed chemical. In no case shall liability for damages arising out of the unlawful possession of, storage of, or tampering with

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a listed chemical extend to the lawful owner, installer, maintainer, designer, manufacturer, possessor, or seller of the listed chemical, unless such damages arise out of the acts or omissions of the owner, installer, maintainer, designer, manufacturer, possessor, or seller which constitute negligent misconduct or failure to abide by the laws regarding the possession or storage of a listed chemical.

Section 38. 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 397.451, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 397.451 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 substance abuse impaired adolescents, 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 39. 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 chapter, regardless of whether those disqualifying offenses are

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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 40. 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.

Section 41. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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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.
 - 3. The felony for which the defendant is to be sentenced,

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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 42. 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 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:
- (a) Dwelling, and there is another person in the dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;
- (b) Dwelling, and there is not another person in the dwelling at the time the offender enters or remains;
- (c) Structure, and there is another person in the structure at the time the offender enters or remains;
- (d) Conveyance, and there is another person in the conveyance at the time the offender enters or remains;
 - (e) Authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003;

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(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 committed.

Section 43. 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 812.014, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

812.014 Theft.-

- (2)(a)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$100,000 or more or is a semitrailer that was deployed by a law enforcement officer; or
- 2. If the property stolen is cargo valued at \$50,000 or more that has entered the stream of interstate or intrastate commerce from the shipper's loading platform to the consignee's receiving dock; or
 - 3. If the offender commits any grand theft and:
- a. In the course of committing the offense the offender uses a motor vehicle as an instrumentality, other than merely as a getaway vehicle, to assist in committing the offense and thereby damages the real property of another; or
- b. In the course of committing the offense the offender causes damage to the real or personal property of another in excess of \$1,000,

the offender commits grand theft in the first degree, punishable as a felony of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b)1. If the property stolen is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000;
- 2. The property stolen is cargo valued at less than \$50,000 that has entered the stream of interstate or intrastate commerce from the shipper's loading platform to the consignee's receiving

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3. The property stolen is emergency medical equipment, valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from a facility licensed under chapter 395 or from an aircraft or vehicle permitted under chapter 401; or

4. The property stolen is law enforcement equipment, valued at \$300 or more, that is taken from an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003,

the offender commits grand theft in the second degree, punishable as a felony of the second degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Emergency medical equipment means mechanical or electronic apparatus used to provide emergency services and care as defined in s. 395.002(9) or to treat medical emergencies. Law enforcement equipment means any property, device, or apparatus used by any law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10 in the officer's official business. However, if the property is stolen within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, the theft is committed after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the theft 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 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 response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that

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is reclassified under this paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense 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.
 - 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.
- 4030 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
- 4033 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.

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

(d) 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 valued at \$100 or more, but less than \$300, and is taken from a dwelling as defined in s. 810.011(2) or from the unenclosed curtilage of a dwelling pursuant to s. 810.09(1).

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(e) Except as provided in paragraph (d), if the property stolen is valued at \$100 or more, but less than \$300, the offender commits petit theft of the first degree, punishable as a misdemeanor of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 44. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference 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 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 45. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 893.13, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (1) of section 893.1351, Florida Statutes, is 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

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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.

Section 46. 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:

893.38 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 dealing in 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 47. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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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
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 48. 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 49. 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:

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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:
- (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 50. 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 51. 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:

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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 that is primarily made of briar, meerschaum, clay, or corn cob.

Section 52. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 895.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 16.56, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

16.56 Office of Statewide Prosecution. -

- (1) There is created in the Department of Legal Affairs an Office of Statewide Prosecution. The office shall be a separate "budget entity" as that term is defined in chapter 216. The office may:
 - (a) Investigate and prosecute the offenses of:
- 1. Bribery, burglary, criminal usury, extortion, gambling, kidnapping, larceny, murder, prostitution, perjury, robbery, carjacking, and home-invasion robbery;
 - 2. Any crime involving narcotic or other dangerous drugs;
- 3. Any violation of the Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act, including any offense listed in the definition of racketeering activity in s. 895.02(1)(a), providing such listed offense is investigated in connection with a violation of s. 895.03 and is charged in a separate count of an information or indictment containing a count charging a violation of s. 895.03, the prosecution of which listed offense

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may continue independently if the prosecution of the violation of s. 895.03 is terminated for any reason;

- 4. Any violation of the Florida Anti-Fencing Act;
- 5. Any violation of the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980, as amended;
 - 6. Any crime involving, or resulting in, fraud or deceit upon any person;
 - 7. Any violation of s. 847.0135, relating to computer pornography and child exploitation prevention, or any offense related to a violation of s. 847.0135 or any violation of chapter 827 where the crime is facilitated by or connected to the use of the Internet or any device capable of electronic data storage or transmission;
 - 8. Any violation of chapter 815;
 - 9. Any criminal violation of part I of chapter 499;
- 10. Any violation of the Florida Motor Fuel Tax Relief Act of 2004;
 - 11. Any criminal violation of s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201;
 - 12. Any crime involving voter registration, voting, or candidate or issue petition activities;
- 4228 13. Any criminal violation of the Florida Money Laundering 4229 Act;
 - 14. Any criminal violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act; or
- 4232 15. Any violation of chapter 787, as well as any and all offenses related to a violation of chapter 787;

or any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the crimes specifically enumerated above. The office shall have such

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power only when any such offense is occurring, or has occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related transaction, or when any such offense is connected with an organized criminal conspiracy affecting two or more judicial circuits. Informations or indictments charging such offenses shall contain general allegations stating the judicial circuits and counties in which crimes are alleged to have occurred or the judicial circuits and counties in which crimes affecting such circuits or counties are alleged to have been connected with an organized criminal conspiracy.

Section 53. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 895.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 655.50, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

655.50 Florida Control of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Financial Institutions Act.—

- (3) As used in this section, the term:
- (g) "Specified unlawful activity" means "racketeering activity" as defined in s. 895.02.

Section 54. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 895.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 896.101, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

896.101 Florida Money Laundering Act; definitions; penalties; injunctions; seizure warrants; immunity.—

- (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (g) "Specified unlawful activity" means any "racketeering activity" as defined in s. 895.02.

Section 55. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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made by this act to section 895.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 905.34, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

905.34 Powers and duties; law applicable.—The jurisdiction of a statewide grand jury impaneled under this chapter shall extend throughout the state. The subject matter jurisdiction of the statewide grand jury shall be limited to the offenses of:

- (1) Bribery, burglary, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, criminal usury, extortion, gambling, kidnapping, larceny, murder, prostitution, perjury, and robbery;
 - (2) Crimes involving narcotic or other dangerous drugs;
- (3) Any violation of the provisions of the Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act, including any offense listed in the definition of racketeering activity in s. 895.02(1)(a), providing such listed offense is investigated in connection with a violation of s. 895.03 and is charged in a separate count of an information or indictment containing a count charging a violation of s. 895.03, the prosecution of which listed offense may continue independently if the prosecution of the violation of s. 895.03 is terminated for any reason;
- (4) Any violation of the provisions of the Florida Anti-Fencing Act;
- (5) Any violation of the provisions of the Florida Antitrust Act of 1980, as amended;
 - (6) Any violation of the provisions of chapter 815;
- 4292 (7) Any crime involving, or resulting in, fraud or deceit 4293 upon any person;
 - (8) Any violation of s. 847.0135, s. 847.0137, or s.

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847.0138 relating to computer pornography and child exploitation prevention, or any offense related to a violation of s. 847.0135, s. 847.0137, or s. 847.0138 or any violation of chapter 827 where the crime is facilitated by or connected to the use of the Internet or any device capable of electronic data storage or transmission;

- (9) Any criminal violation of part I of chapter 499;
- (10) Any criminal violation of s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201;
- (11) Any criminal violation of the Florida Money Laundering Act;
- (12) Any criminal violation of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act; or
- (13) Any violation of chapter 787, as well as any and all offenses related to a violation of chapter 787;

or any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any violation of the crimes specifically enumerated above, when any such offense is occurring, or has occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related transaction or when any such offense is connected with an organized criminal conspiracy affecting two or more judicial circuits. The statewide grand jury may return indictments and presentments irrespective of the county or judicial circuit where the offense is committed or triable. If an indictment is returned, it shall be certified and transferred for trial to the county where the offense was committed. The powers and duties of, and law applicable to, county grand juries shall apply to a statewide grand jury except when such powers, duties, and law are inconsistent with the provisions of ss. 905.31-905.40.

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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES: Community Affairs, Chair Environmental Preservation and Conservation, Vice Chair Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government Finance and Tax Judiciary

JOINT COMMITTEE: Joint Legislative Auditing Committee

Transportation

SENATOR WILTON SIMPSON

18th District

January 15, 2016

The Honorable Rob Bradley Senate Committee on Regulated Industries, Chair 404 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Chairman Bradley:

I respectfully request that Senate Bill 1528, relating to Synthetic Drugs, be placed on the committee agenda at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your consideration, and please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Wilton Simpson, State Senator, 18th District

Regulated Industries Staff

Post Office Box 787, New Port Richey, Florida 34656-0787 (727) 816-1120 FAX: (888) 263-4821

APPEARANCE RECORD

Bill Number (if applicable) 1528 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)		Phone	Email	Waive Speaking: [] In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)		Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 🔀 No
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Single		Survise DI	Sta	☐ Against 区 Information	Saving tamel	Yes ∑
Topic Bressown	Job Title	Address <i>9/66</i>	Street	Speaking: Tor	Representing	Appearing at request of Chair:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Email = 10WXEV @ ODER PRANCE Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Bill Number (if applicable) The Chair will read this information into the record.) Against Phone 727. 492-85 Waive Speaking: [1] In Support (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Against Information State houters man Speaking: 📈 For Address Street Job Title Name Topic

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: | 📈 Yes |

Appearing at request of Chair: | Yes | 1 No

Representing

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Email Can ALD DRAA @ FOLE, STATE, FL. US Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Bill Number (if applicable) 1528 856. 410. 7020 Phone 32308 AFFAIRS State DRECTOR OF EXTERNAL 2331 PHILLIPS RD 「アフィスなのの Micit Drugs

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Name

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Meeting Date

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While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: X Yes No

Waive Speaking: N In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

O O

FLORIDA DEPART MENT

Representing

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

Information

For Against

Speaking:

City

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

481528 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) OI 27 I Co Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes Email Imarino (C) VCSO, US (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Against Phone(386)248 1777 Waive Speaking: VIn Support Job Title <u>LIEUTENANT - VOWSIA</u> COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE Representing FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION Zip Information 32720 Appearing at request of Chair: Yes V No PVE. W. INDIALA For Against Name LOU MARIND **DRUGS** DELAND FL Topic News Address 123 Street Speaking:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Regulated Industries

ITEM: SB 1528

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute **MEETING DATE:** Wednesday, January 27, 2016

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

PLACE: 110 Senate Office Building

FINAL	. VOTE		1/27/2016 Amendme Flores		Motion to he prepare techniques Flores			
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
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Yea	Nay	TOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	1
Senate		House
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	gulated Industries (Fl	ores) recommended the
following:		
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Senate Amendmen	nt (with title amendme	nt)
Delete lines 91	1 051	
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The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepared	By: The Pr	ofessional Staff	of the Committee o	n Regulated In	dustries
BILL:	CS/SB 768					
INTRODUCER:	Regulated I	ndustries	Committee ar	nd Senator Flores	}	
SUBJECT:	Alarm Syst	em Regis	stration			
DATE:	January 27,	2016	REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAF	F DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
. Kraemer		Imhof		RI	Fav/CS	
2				CA		
3.				FP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 768 creates a uniform process and application form for registration of home and business alarm systems. Any local enforcement agency (responsible for building inspections and code enforcement) or local law enforcement agency that is responsible for handling alarm system registrations (local government entity) must use the new process if registration of alarm systems is required by a local ordinance, regulation, or rule.

Alarm systems are electrical devices or signaling devices used to detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency. A low-voltage alarm system is hardwired and operates at low voltage (with or without home-automation equipment, thermostats, and video cameras). Wireless alarm systems are burglar alarm systems or smoke detectors that are not hardwired.

In addition to setting forth a uniform application for registration of alarm systems, the bill establishes a maximum fee of \$25 that may be charged by a local government entity for registration of an alarm system. The application must be filed within 20 days of installation or activation of an alarm system or occupancy of a property with an activated alarm system.

Registrations are valid for as long as the registrant occupies the property; upon transfer of possession of the property, a registration application must be filed by the new occupant. The local government entity must be notified within 30 days by the owner, lessee, or occupant or their authorized representative, of any change to the information previously submitted on a registration application.

The bill creates an obligation for licensed electrical and alarm system contractors to advise consumers when an alarm system is installed that there may be an obligation to register the system with the local government entity.

The bill provides that penalties and fines for failure to register an alarm system or for excessive false alarms are the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the property. Further, a local ordinance, regulation, or rule may not impose penalties or fines for excessive false alarms against an alarm contractor or alarm monitoring company.

The bill provides that a customer of an alarm monitoring company may authorize the company to immediately contact a law enforcement agency when an alarm signal is received. The customer is liable for any penalties for false alarms signals.

The bill provides an October 1, 2016, effective date.

II. Present Situation:

Part II of ch. 489, F.S., regulates electrical and alarm system contracting. An alarm system is any electrical device, signaling device, or combination of electrical devices used to signal or detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency. Licensure of electrical and alarm systems contractors is required, and applicants must have sufficient technical experience and be tested on technical and business matters.

Section 489.505, F.S., contains references to various types of contractors that may lay out, fabricate, install, maintain, alter, repair, monitor, inspect, replace, or service alarm systems. An alarm system contractor means a person whose business includes the execution of contracts requiring the ability, experience, science, knowledge, and skill to conduct all alarm services for compensation, for all types of alarm systems for all purposes.² The term also means any person, firm, or corporation that engages in the business of alarm contracting under an expressed or implied contract or that undertakes, offers to undertake, or submits a bid to engage in the business of alarm contracting.³

An alarm system contractor whose business includes all types of alarm systems for all purposes is designated as an alarm system contractor I (contractor I); the business of an alarm system contractor II (contractor II) is identical except that it does not include fire alarm systems.⁴

Alarm system contractors may also hold certificates of competency from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department), which are geographically unlimited.⁵ Holders of those certificates are certified alarm system contractors, and the scope of certification

¹ See Section 489.505(1), F.S.

² See Section 489.505(2), F.S.

 $^{^3}$ Id.

⁴ *Id*.

⁵ See Sections 489.505(4) and 489.505(5), F.S.

is limited to specific alarm circuits and equipment.⁶ There is no mandatory licensure requirement created by the availability of certification.⁷

A certified electrical contractor, a certified fire alarm system contractor, a registered fire alarm system contractor, a journeyman electrician licensed by any local jurisdiction, or an alarm technician licensed by a local jurisdiction that requires an examination and experience or training as licensure qualifications, is not required to complete the training required for fire alarm system agents, and a registered electrical contractor is not required to complete that training, provided he or she is only doing electrical work up to the alarm panel.⁸

Part II of ch. 553, F.S., constitutes the Florida Building Codes Act (act). The act provides a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation, and enforcement of the Florida Building Code, consisting of a single set of documents that apply to the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or demolition of public or private buildings, structures, or facilities, and to the enforcement of such requirements, for effective and reasonable protection for public safety, health, and general welfare at the most reasonable cost to the consumer.⁹

Pursuant to s. 553.88, F.S., the current edition of the following standards are in effect for the purpose of establishing minimum electrical and alarm standards in Florida:

- National Electrical Code, NFPA¹⁰ No. 70;
- Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. (UL), Standards for Safety, Electrical Lighting Fixtures, and Portable Lamps, UL 57 and UL 153;
- Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Electric Signs, UL 48;
- The provisions of the following which prescribe minimum electrical and alarm standards:
 - NFPA No. 56A, Inhalation Anesthetics;
 - NFPA No. 56B, Respiratory Therapy;
 - NFPA No. 56C, Laboratories in Health-related Institutions;
 - NFPA No. 56D, Hyperbaric Facilities;
 - NFPA No. 56F, Nonflammable Medical Gas Systems;
 - NFPA No. 72, National Fire Alarm Code;
 - NFPA No. 76A, Essential Electrical Systems for Health Care Facilities;

⁶ Section 489.505(7), F.S., describes the limitations as those circuits originating in alarm control panels, equipment governed by the Articles 725, 760, 770, 800, and 810 of the National Electrical Code, Current Edition, and National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, Current Edition, as well as the installation, repair, fabrication, erection, alteration, addition, or design of electrical wiring, fixtures, appliances, thermostats, apparatus, raceways, and conduit, or any part thereof not to exceed 98 volts (RMS), when those items are for the purpose of transmitting data or proprietary video (satellite systems that are not part of a community antenna television or radio distribution system) or providing central vacuum capability or electric locks.

⁷ *Id*.

⁸ See Section 489.5185(2), F.S.

⁹ See Section 553.72(1), F.S.

¹⁰ NFPA is the acronym for the National Fire Protection Association, which is an international nonprofit organization established in 1896. Its mission is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes, standards, research, training and education. NFPA develops, publishes, and disseminates more than 300 consensus codes and standards intended to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and other risks. *See* http://www.nfpa.org/about-nfpa (last visited Jan. 22, 2016).

• The rules and regulations of the Department of Health, entitled "Nursing Homes and Related Facilities Licensure; and

• The minimum standards for grounding of portable electric equipment, ch. 8C-27, F.A.C., as recommended by the Division of Workers' Compensation, Department of Financial Services.

Section 553.71(5), F.S., provides that a local enforcement agency¹¹ is an agency with jurisdiction to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification, or demolition of public or private buildings, structures, or facilities.

A number of local governments require permitting or registration of burglar alarm systems, often to address the volume of false alarms reported to law enforcement. According to a recent Internet search, these local governments were identified as requiring permits for burglar alarm systems:

- the Counties of Alachua, Lee, Martin, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie; and
- the Cities of Boca Raton, Cape Coral, Clearwater, Cutler Bay, Deerfield Beach, Doral, Gainesville, Hollywood, Largo, Miami, Miami Beach, Miami Gardens, Miramar, North Lauderdale, North Miami Beach, Palatka, Palm Bay, Pembroke Pines, Plantation, Pompano Beach, Riviera Beach, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Sunny Isles, and West Palm Beach.

Many of these local governments require a permit to be submitted to the local law enforcement agency. For example, the County of Palm Beach requires a permit to be submitted to the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office with a \$25 application fee. The permit must be renewed annually. Failure to submit an application for a permit results in a "no response" to the alarm system and a fine of \$250.00 per "incident." The purpose of these types of permits is to:

In concert with the county sheriff's office commitment to problem solving policing, the purpose of this article is to prevent false alarm activations that require the sheriff's office to respond. Deputies responding to false alarms are more wisely utilized preventing crime and solving neighborhood crime problems. This article is a cooperative effort among the board of county commissioners, the Alarm Association of Florida and the county sheriff's office to prevent false alarm activations in the most effective manner.¹³

After July 1, 2015, the maximum charge that may be imposed by any local enforcement agency for a permit to install or replace a new or existing alarm system is \$40.¹⁴

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¹¹ Section 553.71(5), F.S., of the Florida Building Codes Act defines local enforcement agency as an agency of local government, a local school board, a community college board of trustees, or a university board of trustees in the State University System with jurisdiction to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification, or demolition of public or private buildings, structures, or facilities.

¹² See http://www.pbso.org/documents/Burglar Alarm Permit Form.pdf (last visited Jan. 22, 2016) and Palm Beach County Ordinance 2008-038, codified at art. III, s. 16-51 et seq., Code of Ordinances, Palm Beach County, at https://www.municode.com/library/fl/palm_beach_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?searchRequest=%7B%22searchText% <a href="https://www.municode.com/library/fl/palm_beach_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?searchRequest=%7B%22searchText%"

¹³ Section 16-52, Purpose, Code of Ordinances, Palm Beach County.

¹⁴ See s. 559.793(4), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates a uniform process and application form for registration of home and business alarm systems. Any local enforcement agency (responsible for building inspections and code enforcement) or local law enforcement agency that is responsible for handling alarm system registrations (local government entity) must use the new process if registration of alarm systems is required by a local ordinance, regulation, or rule.

Alarm systems are electrical devices or signaling devices used to detect a burglary, fire, robbery, or medical emergency. A low-voltage alarm system is hardwired and operates at low voltage (with or without home-automation equipment, thermostats, and video cameras). Wireless alarm systems are burglar alarm systems or smoke detectors that are not hardwired.

The bill requires that the uniform registration application contain substantially the following information:

- The name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the owner, lessee, or occupant;
- The date of occupancy of the property;
- The name, telephone number, and Florida license number of the alarm contractor;
- The name, telephone number, and Florida license number of the alarm monitoring company;
- Emergency contact information (name, address, and telephone number); and
- The signature of the owner, lessee, occupant, or their authorized representative, certifying that the information in the application is true and accurate.

In addition to setting forth a uniform application for registration of alarm systems, the bill establishes a maximum fee of \$25 that may be charged by a local government entity for registration of an alarm system. The application must be filed within 20 days of installation or activation of an alarm system or occupancy of a property with an activated alarm system.

Registrations are valid for as long as the registrant occupies the property; upon transfer of possession of the property, a registration application must be filed by the new occupant. The local government entity must be notified within 30 days by the owner, lessee, or occupant or their authorized representative, of any change to the information previously submitted on a registration application.

The bill creates an obligation for licensed electrical and alarm system contractors to advise consumers when an alarm system is installed that there may be an obligation to register the system with the local government entity.

The bill provides that penalties and fines for failure to register an alarm system or for excessive false alarms are the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the property. Further, a local ordinance, regulation, or rule may not impose penalties or fines for excessive false alarms against an alarm contractor or alarm monitoring company.

The bill amends s. 489.529, F.S., to provide that a customer of an alarm monitoring company may authorize the company to immediately contact a law enforcement agency when an alarm signal is received. The customer is liable for any penalties for false alarms signals.

The bill provides an October 1, 2016, effective date.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill provides that the maximum fee for registration of a home or business alarm system with a local government entity is \$25. Costs associated with the registration of alarm systems in jurisdictions that currently require registration of these systems may be reduced. Local government entities will no longer be authorized to impose penalties and fees for excessive false alarms against alarm contractors and alarm monitoring companies.

The property owner, lessee, or occupant is responsible for any fines or penalties for failure to register an alarm system or excessive false alarms. The procedure for alarm verification calls is modified to allow customers to authorize alarm monitoring companies to immediately contact a law enforcement agency when an alarm signal is received. Customers providing such authorization are liable for any penalties for false alarms signals.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Revenues of local enforcement agencies may be impacted by imposition of a maximum fee of \$25 for registration of alarm systems, and by the requirement that they impose penalties and fines for excessive false alarms only against owners, lessees, and occupants, rather than against alarm contractors and alarm monitoring companies.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill amends section 489.529 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates section 553.7931 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2016:

- Information to be provided in the uniform application for registration of alarm systems must also include the Florida license numbers for the alarm contractor and the alarm monitoring company.
- The bill amends s. 489.529, F.S., to provide that a customer of an alarm monitoring company may authorize the company to immediately contact a law enforcement agency when an alarm signal is received. The customer is liable for any penalties for false alarms signals.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Flores

37-00753B-16 2016768

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to alarm system registration; creating s. 553.7931, F.S.; defining the term "applicable local governmental entity"; providing a uniform process for the registration of home and business alarm systems under certain circumstances; requiring the owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, of a property to register an alarm system within 20 days after occupancy or after installation of the alarm system; authorizing the applicable local governmental entity to charge a registration fee; specifying the requirements of the application form; requiring the owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, to notify the applicable local governmental agency of a change in the information provided in the application form within 30 days; authorizing the applicable local governmental entity to assess or impose fines or penalties for a failure to register an alarm system or for excessive false alarms; providing that fines and penalties are the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the property; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 553.7931, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

553.7931 Uniform alarm registration process.

37-00753B-16 2016768

(1) As used in this section, the term "applicable local governmental entity" means the local enforcement agency or local law enforcement agency responsible for the administration of alarm system registration in a jurisdiction.

- (2) This section creates a uniform process for the registration of a home or business alarm system and applies only if such registration is required by a local ordinance, regulation, or rule.
- (a) The owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, of a property must file a uniform alarm registration application with the applicable local governmental entity that requires registration within 20 days after the installation or activation of an alarm system or occupancy of a property with an activated alarm system. During the intervening period, local first responders shall respond to a dispatch request. The application may be submitted electronically, or by facsimile, if signed by the owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized representative thereof.
- (b) The applicable local governmental entity may charge the owner, lessee, or occupant an alarm registration fee of up to \$25. The registration is valid for as long as the registrant occupies the property. If possession of the property is transferred, the new occupant must file an application pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (c) The uniform alarm registration application must contain substantially the following information:

UNIFORM ALARM REGISTRATION APPLICATION

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2016768__
    37-00753B-16
59
    Owner, Lessee, or Occupant Name.....
60
    Owner, Lessee, or Occupant Address.....
61
    City.....
62
    State.... Zip....
63
    Phone Number.....
64
    E-mail Address.....
65
    Date of Occupancy.....
    Name of Alarm Contractor.....
66
67
    Phone Number of Alarm Contractor.....
68
    Name of Alarm Monitoring Company.....
69
    Phone Number of Alarm Monitoring Company.....
70
71
    Emergency Contact Information:
72
    Name....
    Address.....
73
74
    City .....
75
    State.... Zip....
    Phone Number.....
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77
78
    I certify that the foregoing information is true and accurate.
79
    ...(Date)...
80
    ... (Signature of Owner, Lessee, or Occupant, or Authorized
81
    Representative) ...
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83
         (d) The owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized
    representative thereof, shall notify the applicable local
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    governmental entity within 30 days of any change to the
    information previously submitted. A contractor, as defined in s.
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    553.793, must advise a consumer at the time of an alarm system
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37-00753B-16 2016768__

installation that an obligation to register the system may exist.

(3) Civil penalties and fines assessed or imposed by the applicable local governmental entity for a failure to register an alarm system as required under subsection (1) or for excessive false alarms shall be the responsibility of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the property. A local ordinance, regulation, or rule may not impose a civil penalty or fine against an alarm contractor or alarm monitoring company for excessive false alarms.

Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2016.



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

То:	Senator Rob Bradley, Chair Committee on Regulated Industries
Subject:	Committee Agenda Request
Date:	January 15, 2016
I respectfully the:	request that Senate Bill #768, relating to Alarm System Registration, be placed on
\boxtimes	committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
	next committee agenda.
	anitere Flores

Senator Anitere Flores Florida Senate, District 37

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

O1.27-16 Meeting Date	SB 768 Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Ming FEWLOSS	
Job Title CHIET	
Address 506 C. Berckman ST Street	Phone 352-360-6655
FRUITLAND PATZLE (F) 34731 City State Zip	Email MFEWLESS @ FRYIZMPAN. C.
Speaking: Tor Against Information Waive S	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Police CHIES ASSOCIANU	
Appearing at request of Chair:	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 🔃 Yes 🜅 No
14/L 12 H 25 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

127/2016 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Heal Strate State Against Information Bill Number (if applicable) Amendment Barcode (if applicable)	applicable) applicable) (M. UM ainst
Representing HDT Flonth that the telephone Hours Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Tree No	ON [
The Chair State Special State Special State The Chair State The Chair State Special Special State Special State Special State Special	TO WHOW HAS information into the recommendation into t

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

The Florida Senate COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD

COMMITTEE: Regulated Industries

ITEM: SB 768

FINAL ACTION: Favorable with Committee Substitute **MEETING DATE:** Wednesday, January 27, 2016

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

PLACE: 110 Senate Office Building

FINAL VOTE			1/27/2016 Amendmei	1/27/2016 1 Amendment 703218		1/27/2016 2 Amendment 685680		
			Flores			Flores		
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
Х		Abruzzo						
		Bean						
Χ		Braynon						
Χ		Diaz de la Portilla						
Χ		Flores						
		Latvala						
Χ		Negron						
Χ		Richter						
Χ		Sachs						
Χ		Stargel						
Х		Margolis, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Bradley, CHAIR						
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10	0	TOTALS	RCS	-	RCS	-		
Yea	Nay	IOTALS	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

RCS=Replaced by Committee Substitute RE=Replaced by Engrossed Amendment RS=Replaced by Substitute Amendment TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting



LEGISLATIVE ACTION Senate House Comm: RCS 01/27/2016

The Committee on Regulated Industries (Flores) recommended the following:

1 Senate Amendment

3 Delete lines 68 - 87

4 and insert:

Florida License Number of Alarm Contractor.....

6 Name of Alarm Monitoring Company.....

Phone Number of Alarm Monitoring Company.....

Florida License Number of Alarm Monitoring Company.....

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10	Emergency Contact Information:
11	<u>Name</u>
12	Address
13	City
14	State Zip
15	Phone Number
16	
17	I certify that the foregoing information is true and accurate.
18	(Date)
19	(Signature of Owner, Lessee, or Occupant, or Authorized
20	Representative)
21	
22	(d) The owner, lessee, or occupant, or an authorized
23	representative thereof, shall notify the applicable local
24	governmental entity within 30 days after any change in the
25	information submitted pursuant to paragraph (c). A contractor,
26	as defined in s. 553.793, must advise an owner, a lessee, an
27	occupant, or an authorized representative thereof, at the time
28	of an alarm system



	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/27/2016		
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The Committee on Regulated Industries (Flores) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Between lines 97 and 98

insert:

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Section 3. Section 489.529, Florida Statutes, is amended to read

489.529 (1) Alarm verification calls required.—All residential or commercial intrusion/burglary alarms that have central monitoring must have a central monitoring verification call made to the premises generating the alarm signal, prior to



alarm monitor personnel contacting a law enforcement agency for alarm dispatch. The central monitoring station must employ callverification methods for the premises generating the alarm signal if the first call is not answered. However, if the intrusion/burglary alarms have properly operating visual or auditory sensors that enable the monitoring personnel to verify the alarm signal, or upon authorization as provided in subsection (2), verification calling is not required.

(2) A residential or commercial intrusion/burglary alarm customer may give written authorization to the central monitoring alarm system company to contact a law enforcement agency immediately upon receiving an alarm signal. The customer giving the authorization is responsible for any penalties resulting from any false alarm signals.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

and insert: or occupant of the property; amending s. 489.529, F.S.; providing for written consent to monitoring company to contact law enforcement; providing an effective

Delete line 22

The Florida Senate BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

	Prepared	By: The Professional Staf	f of the Committee o	n Regulated In	dustries
BILL:	CS/SB 832	2			
NTRODUCER:	Regulated	Industries Committee a	and Senator Negro	on	
SUBJECT:	Fantasy Co	ontests			
DATE:	January 29	, 2016 REVISED:			
ANAL	YST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE		ACTION
Kraemer		Imhof	RI	Fav/CS	
•			AGG		
			AP		

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 832 creates the "Fantasy Contest Amusement Act" (act) in ss. 546.11-546.19, which addresses issues related to consumer protection, public confidence in the integrity of fantasy contests and contest operators, and prizes offered to individuals (participants) who pay a fee to participate in a fantasy contest (participants). A fantasy contest is a fantasy or simulation sports game or contest in which a participant manages a fantasy sports team composed of athletes from an amateur or professional sports organization. The bill sets forth a statement of legislative intent that fantasy contests operated pursuant to the requirements in the act involve skill, and do not constitute gambling, gaming, or games of chance.

The bill sets forth definitions and establishes the Office of Amusements in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department). A distinction is made between fantasy contests in which a contest operator returns only a portion of the funds collected from participants (entry fees) as cash prizes, and contests in which a noncommercial contest operator returns all entry fees as prizes to the participants.

The bill requires licensure of all operators of qualified fantasy games for play by participants in Florida to apply for licensure with the Office of Amusements. The initial license application fee is \$500,000, and the annual license renewal fee is \$100,000. Lower fees apply to smaller fantasy contest operators, whose fees may not exceed 10 percent of total collected entry fees, less amounts paid to participants. The bill provides methods to establish appropriate fees payable by a contest operator, for both initial licensure and renewal of a license.

Qualified fantasy contests are those in which:

- The value of all prizes is disclosed in advance of the fantasy game;
- The value of all prizes and awards is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of entry fees;
- All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of game participants and are
 determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of the
 athletes who perform in multiple sporting or other events;
- A winning outcome is not based on the score, point spread, or performance of a single team or any combination of teams, on any single performance of an athlete or player in a single sporting or other event, or on a live pari-mutuel event.

The bill requires games operators to implement consumer protection procedures. The bill addresses the use of insider information, prohibitions against play by minors, restrictions for employees and contest operators, restrictions against players, game officials, or other participants in a live sports game or contest from participating in a fantasy contest where the results of the individual's performance, team, or sport determine the outcome. Contest operators must allow individuals to exclude themselves from accessing a fantasy contest and prevent them from participating. In addition, the maximum number of fantasy contests a single participant may enter must be disclosed, and the contest operator must prevent participants from exceeding the maximum.

The bill provides that a contest operator must further insure the integrity of its operations, by:

- Segregating participants' funds from operational funds;
- Maintaining a reserve in the form of cash, cash equivalents, an irrevocable letter of credit, a
 bond, or a combination thereof equal to the amounts in all accounts of participants, to protect
 deposits made by authorized participants;
- Annually contracting with a third party to perform an independent audit, and submitting the results of the audit to the Office of Amusements.

The bill creates s. 546.18 respecting penalties for violation of the act. A contest operator, or an employee or agent thereof, who violates the act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation, not to exceed \$100,000 in the aggregate, which shall accrue to the state. An action to recover such penalties may be brought by the Office of Amusements or the Department of Legal Affairs in the circuit courts in the name and on behalf of the state. The bill provides that the penalty provisions do not apply to a contest operator who applies for a license within 90 days after the effective date of the act and receives a license within 240 days after the effective date of the act. The applicability of penalty provisions subsequent to licensure of a contest operator that has applied for and received a license within these time frames is unclear.

Section 546.19 provides that fantasy contests conducted by a contest operator or noncommercial contest operator in accordance with the act are not subject to s. 849.01, s. 849.08, s. 849.09, s. 849.11, s. 849.14, or s. 849.25, regarding gambling, lotteries, games of chance, contests of skill, or bookmaking.

The bill provides that the act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

II. Present Situation:

Introduction

The operation of fantasy sports activities in Florida has recently received significant publicity, much like the operation of internet cafes in recent years. Many states are now evaluating the status of fantasy gaming activities in their jurisdictions, ¹ as there are millions of participants. ²

A fantasy game typically has multiple players who select and manage imaginary teams whose players are actual professional sports players. Fantasy game players compete against one another in various formats, including weekly leagues among friends and colleagues, season-long leagues, and on-line contests (daily and weekly) entered by using the internet through personal computers or mobile telephones and other communications devices. There are various financial arrangements among players and game operators.

While Florida law does not specifically address fantasy contests, but as discussed below, such activity appears to violate s. 849.14, F.S.,³ which provides that a person who wagers any "thing of value" upon the result of a contest of skill or endurance of human or beast, or who receives any money wagered, or who knowingly becomes the custodian of money or other thing of value that is wagered, is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor.⁴

In 2013, Spectrum Gaming Group, as part of a Gambling Impact Study prepared for the Florida Legislature, analyzed data related to participation by adults in selected activities.⁵ Based on 2012 U.S. Census data, participation in fantasy sports leagues in the prior 12 months (nearly 9 million adults), and those who participate two or more times weekly (nearly 3 million adults), was greater than attendance at horse races in the prior 12 months (6,654,000 adults) with 159,000 attending two or more times weekly.⁶

¹ See Marc Edelman, A Short Treatise on Fantasy Sports and the Law: How America Regulates its New National Pastime, Journal of Sports & Entertainment Law, Harvard Law School Vol. 3 (Jan. 2012) (available at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1907272 (last visited Jan. 28, 2016), and Jonathan Griffin, *The Legality of Fantasy Sports*, National Conference of State Legislatures Legisbrief (Sep. 2015) (on file with the Committee on Regulated Industries).

² According to the Fantasy Sports Trade Association, which states it represents the interests of 57 million fantasy sports players, fantasy sports leagues were originally referred to as "rotisserie leagues" with the development of Rotisserie League Baseball in 1980, by magazine writer/editor Daniel Okrent, who met and played it with friends at a New York City restaurant La Rotisserie Francaise. *See* http://fsta.org/about/history-of-fsta/ (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

³ See Op. Att'y Gen. Fla. 91-03 (1991)

⁴ A conviction for a second degree misdemeanor may subject the violator to a definite term of imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, and a fine not exceeding \$500. *See* ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

⁵ See Spectrum Gaming Group Gambling Impact Study (Gambling Impact Study) at http://www.leg.state.fl.us/gamingstudy/docs/FGIS Spectrum 28Oct2013.pdf (Oct. 28, 2013) (last accessed Jan. 28, 2016). ⁶ Id., Figure 22 at p. 67.

Gambling in Florida

In general, gambling is illegal in Florida. Chapter 849, F.S., prohibits keeping a gambling house, running a lottery, or the manufacture, sale, lease, play, or possession of slot machines.

Section 7 of Article X of the 1968 State Constitution provides, "Lotteries, other than the types of pari-mutuel pools authorized by law as of the effective date of this constitution, are hereby prohibited in this state." ¹¹

Section 15 of Article X of the State Constitution (adopted by the voters in 1986) provides for state operated lotteries:

Lotteries may be operated by the state.... On the effective date of this amendment, the lotteries shall be known as the Florida Education Lotteries. Net proceeds derived from the lotteries shall be deposited to a state trust fund, to be designated The State Education Lotteries Trust Fund, to be appropriated by the Legislature. The schedule may be amended by general law.

Section 24.102, F.S., creates the Department of the Lottery and states the Legislature's intent that it be self-supporting and revenue-producing and function as an entrepreneurial business enterprise.¹²

Section 23 of Article X of the State Constitution (adopted by the voters electors in 2004) provides for slot machines in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties:

After voter approval of this constitutional amendment, the governing bodies of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties each may hold a county-wide referendum in their respective counties on whether to authorize slot machines within existing, licensed parimutuel facilities (thoroughbred and harness racing, greyhound racing, and jai-alai) that have conducted live racing or games in that county during each of the last two calendar years before the effective date of this amendment. If the voters of such county approve the referendum question by majority vote, slot machines shall be authorized in such parimutuel facilities. If the voters of such county by majority vote disapprove the referendum question, slot machines shall not be so authorized, and the question shall not be presented in another referendum in that county for at least two years.

⁷ Section 849.08, F.S.

⁸ Section 849.01, F.S.

⁹ Section 849.09, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 849.16, F.S., defines slot machines for purposes of ch. 849, F.S. Section 849.15(2), F.S., provides an exemption to the transportation of slot machines for the facilities that are authorized to conduct slot machine gaming under ch. 551, F.S. ¹¹ The pari-mutuel pools that were authorized by law on the effective date of the Florida Constitution, as revised in 1968, include horseracing, greyhound racing, and jai alai games. The revision was ratified by the electorate on November 5, 1968. ¹² Chapter 24, F.S., was enacted by ch. 87-65, L.O.F., to establish the state lottery. Section 24.102, F.S., provides the legislative purpose and intent in regard to the lottery.

Chapter 550, F.S., authorizes pari-mutuel wagering at licensed tracks and frontons and provides for state regulation. Chapter 551, F.S., authorizes slot machine gaming at the location of certain licensed pari-mutuel locations in Miami-Dade County or Broward County and provides for state regulation. Chapter 849, F.S., authorizes cardrooms at certain pari-mutuel facilities. A license to offer pari-mutuel wagering, slot machine gambling, or a cardroom at a pari-mutuel facility is a privilege granted by the state.

Chapter 849, F.S., also authorizes, <u>with conditions</u>, penny-ante games, ¹⁷ bingo, ¹⁸ charitable drawings, game promotions (sweepstakes), ¹⁹ bowling tournaments, and amusement games and machines. ²⁰

The Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992 (PASPA)

In 1992, the U.S. Congress enacted the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act, which provides that it is unlawful for a governmental entity²¹ or any person to sponsor, operate, advertise, or promote:

a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme based . . . on one or more competitive games in which amateur or professional athletes participate, or are intended to participate, or on one or more performances of such athletes in such games.

The prohibited activity is generally known as "sports betting." However, PASPA does not apply to pari-mutuel animal racing or jai alai games. It does not apply to a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering conducted by a governmental entity between January 1, 1976, and August 31, 1990.

The prohibition against sporting betting also does not apply to a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering lawfully conducted, where such activity was authorized by law on October 2, 1991, and was conducted in a state or other governmental entity at any time between September 1, 1989, and October 2, 1991. As noted above, Florida's Lottery was approved by the voters in 1986.

¹³ See ch. 550, F.S., relating to the regulation of pari-mutuel activities.

¹⁴ See ch. 551, F.S., relating to the regulation of slot machine gaming at pari-mutuel locations.

¹⁵ Section 849.086, F.S. Section 849.086(2)(c), F.S., defines "cardroom" to mean a facility where authorized card games are played for money or anything of value and to which the public is invited to participate in such games and charges a fee for participation by the operator of such facility.

¹⁶ See section 550.1625(1), F.S., "...legalized pari-mutuel betting at dog tracks is a privilege and is an operation that requires strict supervision and regulation in the best interests of the state." See also Solimena v. State, 402 So.2d 1240, 1247 (Fla. 3d DCA 1981), review denied, 412 So.2d 470, which states "Florida courts have consistently emphasized the special nature of legalized racing, describing it as a privilege rather than as a vested right", citing State ex rel. Mason v. Rose, 122 Fla. 413, 165 So. 347 (1936).

¹⁷ Section 849.085, F.S.

¹⁸ Section 849.0931, F.S.

¹⁹ Section 849.094, F.S., authorizes game promotions in connection with the sale of consumer products or services.

²⁰ Section 849.161, F.S.

²¹ Governmental entities are also prohibited from licensing such activities or authorizing them by law or compact. *See* https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2008-title28/html/USCODE-2008-title28-partVI-chap178-sec3702.htm (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

The Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (UIGEA)

The Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (UIGEA)²² was signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 13, 2006.²³ Internet gambling is not determined to be legal in a state, nor illegal. Instead, UIGEA targets financial institutions in an attempt to prevent the flow of money from an individual to an internet gaming company. Congress found that enforcement of gambling laws through new mechanisms "are necessary because traditional law enforcement mechanisms are often inadequate for enforcing gambling prohibitions or regulations on the Internet, especially where such gambling crosses State or national borders."²⁴

As to the impact of UIGEA on gambling activities, the law expressly states that none of its provisions "shall be construed as altering, limiting, or extending any Federal or State law or Tribal-State compact prohibiting, permitting, or regulating gambling within the United States."²⁵

Therefore, although UIGEA excludes from its terms funds received by financial institutions that are generated from bets or wagers of participants in certain fantasy sports games and contests, ²⁶ it does not authorize fantasy sports betting or wagering activities in Florida.

Section 849.14, F.S. states:

Unlawful to bet on result of trial or contest of skill, etc.—Whoever stakes, bets or wagers any money or other thing of value upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power or endurance of human or beast, or whoever receives in any manner whatsoever any money or other thing of value staked, bet or wagered, or offered for the purpose of being staked, bet or wagered, by or for any other person upon any such result, or whoever knowingly becomes the custodian or depositary of any money or other thing of value so staked, bet, or wagered upon any such result, or whoever aids, or assists, or abets in any manner in any of such acts all of which are hereby forbidden, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

In 2015, at least one fantasy sports site allows for "One-Week Fantasy Football Leagues for Real Money." In 1991, the Florida Attorney General, in AGO 91-03, 28 evaluated the scenario in which groups of football fans (contestants) paid for the right to manage a team under certain specified conditions. The Attorney General stated:

You ask whether the formation of a fantasy football league by a group of football fans in which contestants pay \$100 for the right to "manage" one

²² See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title31/pdf/USCODE-2011-title31-subtitleIV-chap53.pdf, (UIGEA online) at p. 46 (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

²³ The provisions of UIGEA were adopted in Conference Committee as an amendment to H.R. 4954 by Representative Daniel E. Lungren (CA-3), "The SAFE Ports Act of 2006."

²⁴ See 31 U.S.C. s. 5361(a)(4), UIGEA online, at p. 46.

²⁵ See 31 U.S.C. s. 5361(b).

²⁶ See 31 U.S.C. s. 5362(1)(E)(ix), UIGEA online, at p. 47.

²⁷ See https://www.fanduel.com/fantasy-football (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

²⁸ See http://myfloridalegal.com/...91-03 (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

of eight teams violates the state's gambling laws. You state that these teams are created by contestants by "drafting" players from all current eligible National Football League (NFL) members. Thus, these fantasy teams consist of members of various NFL teams.

According to your letter, each week the performance statistics of the players in actual NFL games are evaluated and combined with the statistics of the other players on the fantasy team to determine the winner of the fantasy game and their ranking or standing in the fantasy league. No games are actually played by the fantasy teams; however, all results depend upon performance in actual NFL games. Following completion of the season, the proceeds are distributed according to the performance of the fantasy team.

The Attorney General cited Florida case law to address the distinction between a "purse, prize or premium" and a "stake, bet or wager." As each contestant paid \$100 to participate by managing one of eight teams, and the resulting \$800 in proceeds were used for prizes, the proceeds qualify as a "stake, bet or wager" on the result of a contest of skill. Specifically, the prizes are paid based upon the performance of the individual professional football players in actual games. Based on the language in s. 849.14, F.S. above, the Attorney General determined that the operation of fantasy sports leagues as described would violate Florida law.

Gaming Compact with the Seminole Tribe of Florida

The current gaming compact with the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Seminole Tribe) dated April 7, 2010 (the 2010 gaming compact)³⁰ provides that it is not a crime for a person to participate in raffles, drawings, slot machine gaming, or banked card games (e.g., blackjack or baccarat) at a tribal facility operating under the 2010 gaming compact.³¹

²⁹ The distinction was reaffirmed in *Creash v. State*, 179 So. 149, 152 (Fla. 1938) as follows: "In gamblers' lingo, 'stake, bet or wager' are synonymous and refer to the money or other thing of value put up by the parties thereto with the understanding that one or the other gets the whole for nothing but on the turn of a card, the result of a race, or some trick of magic. A 'purse, prize, or premium' has a broader significance. If offered by one (who in no way competes for it) to the successful contestant in a [feat] of mental or physical skill, it is not generally condemned as gambling, while if contested for in a game of.... chance, it is so considered. . . It is also banned as gambling if created . . . by . . . contributing to a fund from which the 'purse, prize, or premium' contested for is paid, and wherein the winner gains, and the other contestants lose all." ³⁰ The 2010 gaming compact was executed by the Governor and the Seminole Tribe on April 7, 2010, ratified by the Legislature, effective April 28, 2010, and approved by U.S. Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, on June 24, 2010. It took effect when published in the Federal Register on July 6, 2010. The 20-year term of the 2010 gaming compact expires July 31, 2030, unless renewed. Section 285.710(1)(f), F.S., designates the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation as the "state compliance agency" having authority to carry out the state's oversight responsibilities under the 2010 gaming compact See http://www.flsenate.gov/... RI/Links/Gaming Compact between The Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida.pdf (last accessed Jan. 28, 2016). ³¹ See Section 285.710, F.S., especially subsections (3), (13), and (14). The seven tribal locations where gaming is authorized by the 2010 gaming compact are: (1) Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino—Hollywood (Broward); (2) Seminole Indian Casino—Coconut Creek (Broward); (3) Seminole Indian Casino—Hollywood (Broward); (4) Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino—Tampa (Hillsborough); (5) Seminole Indian Casino—Immokalee (Collier); (6) Seminole Indian Casino—Brighton (Glades); and (7) Seminole Indian Casino—Big Cypress (Hendry). Banked card games are not authorized at the Brighton and Big Cypress casinos.

The 2010 gaming compact also provides for revenue sharing payments from the Seminole Tribe to the state. For its exclusive authority during a five-year period³² to offer banked card games on tribal lands at five locations, and to offer slot machine gaming during the 20-year term of the 2010 gaming compact, outside Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, the Seminole Tribe pays the State of Florida a share of "net win" (approximately \$240 million per year).³³

Except for those locations authorized pursuant to the 2010 gaming compact, free-standing, commercial casinos are not authorized, and gaming activity, other than what is expressly authorized, is illegal.

Internet Gaming under the 2010 Gaming Compact and the Proposed 2015 Gaming Compact

Although the 2010 gaming compact provides that any change in state law to allow internet/on-line gaming (or any functionally remote gaming system that permits gaming from a home or any other location other than a casino or other commercial gaming facility), current revenue sharing payment are not impacted. The guaranteed \$1 billion payments have been paid by the Seminole Tribe, and the percentage revenue share amounts continue.³⁴ There is no definition of internet in either the 2010 gaming compact or the proposed 2015 gaming compact, although the term "Internet" is defined in the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (UIGEA).³⁵

If fantasy contests are classified as internet/on-line gaming, authorizing fantasy contests in Florida would trigger an impact to the revenue sharing provisions in the proposed 2015 gaming compact.³⁶

State law currently does not permit internet gaming involving wagering. However, after any change in State law to affirmatively allow internet/on-line gaming (or any functionally equivalent remote gaming

While the exclusive authorization to conduct banked card games expired July 31, 2015, and has not been renewed, according to staff at the department and the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research, the Seminole Tribe has continued to transmit monthly payments to the state that include estimated table games revenue. The Seminole Tribe and the State of Florida are parties to litigation regarding the offering of table games by the Seminole Tribe after July 31, 2015. Those parties have negotiated a proposed gaming compact dated December 7, 2015 (the 2015 gaming compact), that the Governor, as the designated state officer responsible for negotiating and executing tribal-state gaming compacts with federally recognized Indian tribes, has transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives for consideration, as required by s. 285.712, F.S. To be effective, the proposed 2015 gaming compact must be ratified by the Senate and by the House, by a majority vote of the members present. *See* s. 285.712(3), F.S.

33 Subject to the outcome of the pending litigation between the state and the Seminole Tribe respecting continuation of the authorization to offer tables games, the 2010 gaming compact provides if (1) authorization for banked card games is not

authorization to offer tables games, the 2010 gaming compact provides if (1) authorization for banked card games is not extended beyond July 31, 2015, or (2) the Legislature authorizes Class III (casino-style) games in Broward or Miami-Dade County other than at the eight existing state-licensed pari-mutuel locations, then the "net win" for revenue sharing will exclude amounts from the Seminole Tribe's facilities in Broward County (i.e., payments will be reduced by approximately \$120 million per year). If the Legislature authorizes new Class III (casino-style) games outside Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, then all revenue sharing under the 2010 gaming compact is discontinued.

³⁴ Enactment of state law to allow internet or on-line gaming could have impacted the \$1 billion guaranteed revenue sharing in payable through Year 5 of the 2010 gaming compact, which provides in Part XI, Paragraph B3 that if the Seminole Tribe's Net Win at all of its casinos dropped more than five percent (5%) below its Net Win from the previous twelve month period, the Tribe would be required to pay only the percentage revenue share amount, not the guaranteed minimum revenue share. If (a) the decline in Net Win is due to acts of God, war, terrorism, fires, floods, or accidents causing damage to or destruction of one or more of the casinos, or (2) the Seminole Tribe is authorized by law to offer internet/on-line gaming, then Paragraph B3 does not apply. Currently, the Seminole Tribe is paying the percentage revenue share amount.

³⁵ UIGEA defines the term "Internet" as the international computer network of interoperable packet switched data networks. *See* 31 U.S.C. s. 5362(5).

³⁶ Part XII, Paragraph 10 of the proposed 2015 gaming compact states:

Class III Gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

If fantasy contests are instead classified as Class III gaming rather than internet gaming, authorizing fantasy contests in Florida would trigger an impact to the revenue sharing provisions of both the 2010 gaming compact³⁷ and the proposed 2015 gaming compact.³⁸ The payments due to the state will cease.

Gambling on Indian lands is regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA).³⁹ The 2010 gaming compact authorizes the Seminole Tribe to conduct Class III gaming at its seven tribal facilities in Florida.⁴⁰

Under IGRA, gaming is categorized in three classes:

- Class I gaming means social games for minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gaming engaged in by individuals for tribal ceremonies or celebrations;
- Class II gaming includes bingo and pull-tabs, lotto, punch boards, tip jars, instant bingo, other games similar to bingo, and certain non-banked card games if not explicitly prohibited by the laws of the state and if played in conformity with state law; and
- Class III gaming includes all forms of gaming that are not Class I or Class II, such as house-banked card games, casino games such as craps and roulette, electronic or electromechanical facsimiles of games of chance, slot machines, and pari-mutuel wagering.

If fantasy contests are classified as Class III gaming, authorizing fantasy contests in Florida, i.e., additional Class III gaming, would trigger a violation of the exclusivity provisions in the 2010

system that permits a person to game from home or any other location that is remote from a casino or other commercial gaming facility), the Tribe shall no longer be required to make payments to the State based on the Guaranteed Revenue Sharing Cycle Payment and shall not be required to make the Guaranteed Minimum Compact Term Payment. Instead, if after the Initial Payment Period, the Tribe shall make payments based on the percentage amounts in Part XI, Section B.1.(c). This subsection does not apply if the Tribe offers, to players in the State, internet gaming involving wagering (or any functionally equivalent remote gaming system that permits a person to game from home or any other location that is remote from any of the Tribe's Facilities), as a Covered Game or as authorized by State law. Nothing herein limits the Tribe's right to offer internet gaming involving wagering under any applicable federal law. Except as provided in this Part, any expanded gaming activities consistent with Part XII, Sections A. or B. authorized or permitted by the State shall relieve the Tribe of its obligations to make both the Guaranteed Minimum Compact Term Payment and any further Guaranteed Revenue Sharing Cycle Payment.

The proposed 2015 gaming compact, comparison chart, and transmittal letter from Governor Scott, are available for review on the Florida Senate Regulated Industries Committee website. *See* http://www.flsenate.gov/...Proposed 2015 Gaming Compact, Comparison Chart, and Letter from Governor Scott.pdf (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

³⁷ See Paragraph A of Part XII of the 2010 gaming compact at http://www.flsenate.gov/...RI/Links/Gaming Compact between The Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida.pdf (last accessed Jan. 28, 2016).

³⁹ See Pub. L. 100-497, 102 Stat. 2467, codified at 18 U.S.C. ss. 1166-1168 and 25 U.S.C. s. 2701 et seq.

gaming compact or the proposed 2015 gaming compact, by canceling certain proposed revenue sharing provisions of the compact (specifically the proposed \$3 billion guarantee), and granting the Tribe the right to offer similar internet/on-line gaming, including sports betting.

An opinion of the National Indian Gaming Commission (commission) dated March 13, 2001,⁴¹ while evaluating sports betting, is instructive on classification considerations and the use of the internet for on-line gaming.

The game analyzed by the commission for play in Arizona and California was determined to be a sports betting game classified as Class III gaming. Because sports betting is unlawful in those two states (as well as most other states), and "because the use of the Internet is not authorized by IGRA," the game could not be operated pursuant to IGRA. Further, because sports betting did not fit within Class II gaming, stated the commission, "it is a Class III form of gaming" that may only be played pursuant to a gaming compact between a tribe and a state.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 832 creates the "Fantasy Contest Amusement Act" (act) in ss. 546.11-546.19, which addresses issues related to consumer protection, public confidence in the integrity of fantasy contests and contest operators, and prizes offered to individuals (participants) who pay a fee to participate in a fantasy contest. A fantasy contest is a fantasy or simulation sports game or contest in which a participant manages a fantasy sports team composed of athletes from an amateur or professional sports organization. Section 546.12 sets forth a statement of legislative intent that fantasy contests operated pursuant to the requirements in the act (qualified fantasy contests) involve skill, and do not constitute gambling, gaming, or games of chance. See s. 546.12.

Qualified fantasy contests are those in which:

- The value of all prizes and awards offered to winning game participants must be established and disclosed in advance of the fantasy game;
- The value of all prizes and awards is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of entry fees;
- All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of game participants and are determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of the athletes who perform in multiple sporting or other events; and
- A winning outcome is not based on the score, point spread, or performance of a single team or any combination of teams, on any single performance of an athlete or player in a single sporting or other event, or on a live pari-mutuel event.⁴²

The bill sets forth definitions in s. 546.13 and establishes the Office of Amusements in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) (*see* s. 546.14). The bill includes definitions in s. 546.13 for two types of contest operators. A distinction is made between fantasy contests in which the operator returns only a portion of the funds collected from

⁴¹ See http://www.nigc.gov/images/uploads/game-opinions/WIN Sports Betting Class III.pdf (last accessed Jan. 28, 2016).

⁴² Section 550.002(22), F.S., defines 'pari-mutuel" as "a system of betting on races or games in which the winners divide the total amount bet, after deducting management expenses and taxes, in proportion to the sums they have wagered individually and with regard to the odds assigned to particular outcomes."

participants (entry fees) as cash prizes, and contests in which the (noncommercial) operator returns all entry fees as prizes to the participants. *See* ss. 546.13(2) and (6).

The bill requires licensure of all operators of qualified fantasy or simulation sports games or contests which offer fantasy contests for play by participants in the state to apply for licensure with the Office of Amusements. See s. 546.15.

The initial license application fee is \$500,000, and the annual license renewal fee is \$100,000. Lower fees apply to smaller fantasy contest operators, whose fees may not exceed 10 percent of the total entry fees collected (related to the operation of fantasy contests in Florida), less those amounts paid to participants. The bill provides methods to establish appropriate fees payable by a contest operator, for both initial licensure and renewal of a license.

The Office of Amusements is created within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, to operate under the supervision of a senior manager appointed by the secretary of the department. The manager is exempt under s. 110.205, F.S., and in the Senior Management Service.

The duties of the Office of Amusements include administering and enforcing the act and any rules adopted pursuant thereto, and any other duties authorized by the secretary of the department. The Office of Amusements may work with department personnel as needed to assist in fulfilling its duties, and may:

- Conduct investigations and monitor the operation and play of fantasy contests;
- Review the books, accounts, and records of any current or former contest operator;
- Suspend or revoke any license, after hearing, for any violation of state law or rule;
- Take testimony, issue summons and subpoenas for any witness, and issue subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within its jurisdiction;
- Monitor and ensure the proper collection and safeguarding of contest fees and the payment of
 contest prizes, in accordance with consumer protection procedures adopted pursuant to the
 act; and
- Adopt rules to implement the act.

The Office of Amusements must grant or deny a complete application within 120 days after receipt. A completed application that is not acted upon by the Office of Amusements within 120 days after receipt is deemed approved, and the license must be issued. Applications for a contest operator's license are exempt from the 90-day licensure timeframe imposed in s. 120.60(1), F.S.

The application must include:

- The full name of the applicant;
- If the applicant is a corporation, the name of the state in which the applicant is incorporated and the names and addresses of the officers, directors, and shareholders of the corporation who hold 5 percent or more equity;
- If the applicant is a business entity other than a corporation, the names and addresses of the principals, partners, or shareholders who hold 5 percent or more equity;

• The names and addresses of the ultimate equitable owners⁴³ of the corporation or other business entity, unless the securities of the corporation or entity are registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. ss. 78a-78kk, and:

- o The corporation or entity files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the reports required by s. 13 of that act; or
- The securities of the corporation or entity are regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States.
- The estimated number of fantasy sports contests to be conducted by the applicant annually;
- A statement of the assets and liabilities of the applicant;
- If required by the Office of Amusements, the names and addresses of the officers and directors of any debtor of the applicant and of stockholders who hold more than 10 percent of the stock of the debtor; and
- For each individual listed in the application as an officer or director, a complete set of
 fingerprints taken by an authorized law enforcement officer. The Office of Amusements shall
 submit such fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing.
 Foreign nationals shall submit such documents as necessary to allow the Office of
 Amusements to conduct criminal history records checks in the individual's home country.
 The applicant must pay the full cost of processing fingerprints and required documentation.
 The Office of Amusements also may charge a \$2 handling fee for each set of fingerprints
 submitted.

The bill provides that a person or entity is not eligible for licensure as a contest operator or licensure renewal if he or she or an officer or director of the entity is determined by the Office of Amusements, after investigation, not to be of good moral character, or if found to have been convicted of a felony in this state, any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, or a felony under the laws of the United States. For purposes of this subsection, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

The bill provides that the contest operator shall provide evidence of a surety bond in the amount of \$1 million, payable to the state, furnished by a corporate surety authorized to do business. The surety bond shall be kept in full force and effect by the contest operator during the term of the license and any renewal thereof. The Office of Amusements shall adopt by rule the form required for such surety bond.

The bill requires that the Office of Amusements may suspend, revoke, or deny the license of a contest operator who fails to comply with this act or rules adopted pursuant thereto.

⁴³ Section 550.002 (37), F.S., defines "ultimate equitable owner" to means natural person who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls 5 percent or more of an ownership interest in a corporation, foreign corporation, or alien business organization, regardless of whether such ownership or control is through one or more natural persons or one or more proxies, powers of attorney, nominees, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, joint stock companies, or other entities or devices, or any combination thereof.

The bill requires games operators to implement procedures intended to protect consumers that:

- Prevent employees or relatives living in a contest operator's household from competing in a fantasy game with a cash prize;
- Prohibit the contest operator from participating in a fantasy game he or she offers;
- Prevent the sharing of confidential information by employees or agents that could affect fantasy contest play with third parties, if that information is obtained solely as a result of being an employee or agent, until the information is made publicly available;
- Verify that a contest participant is 18 years of age or older;
- Restrict a player, game official, or other participant in a live sports game or competition from participating in a fantasy contest whose outcome is determined, in whole or in part, on the performance of that individual, the individual's team, or the accumulated statistical results of the sport or competition in which he or she is a player, game official, or other participant;
- Allow individuals to exclude themselves from accessing a fantasy contest and take reasonable steps to prevent those individuals from participating in a fantasy contest;
- Disclose the number of fantasy contests a single contest participant may enter and take reasonable steps to prevent participants from exceeding that number;
- Segregate contest participants' funds from operational funds; and
- Maintain a reserve in the form of cash, cash equivalents, an irrevocable letter of credit, a
 bond, or a combination thereof equal to the amounts in all accounts of contest participants, to
 protect deposits made by authorized contest participants.

The bill requires a contest operator offering fantasy contests in the state to annually contract with a third party to perform an independent audit, consistent with the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, 44 to ensure compliance with the act. The results of the independent audit must be submitted by the contest operator to the Office of Amusements.

The bill requires the maintenance of records and reports by contest operators, who must:

- Keep and maintain daily records of its operations and maintain such records for a period of at least 3 years. The records must sufficiently detail all financial transactions to determine compliance with the requirements of this section and must be available for audit and inspection by the Office of Amusements or other law enforcement agencies during the contest operator's regular business hours. The Office of Amusements must adopt rules to implement this subsection; and
- File quarterly with the Office of Amusements, a report that includes the required records and any additional information deemed necessary by the Office of Amusements. The report shall be submitted on the required forms, and are deemed public records once filed.

The bill creates s. 546.18 providing penalties for violation of the act. A contest operator, or an employee or agent thereof, who violates the act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation, not to exceed \$100,000 in the aggregate, which shall accrue to the state. An action to recover such penalties may be brought by the Office of Amusements or the Department

⁴⁴ The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) states on its website: PCAOB is a nonprofit corporation established by Congress to oversee the audits of public companies in order to protect the interests of investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, accurate and independent audit reports. The PCAOB also oversees the audits of broker-dealers, including compliance reports filed pursuant to federal securities laws, to promote investor protection. *See* http://pcaobus.org/Pages/default.aspx (last visited Jan. 28, 2016).

of Legal Affairs in the circuit courts in the name and on behalf of the state. The bill provides that the penalty provisions do not apply to a contest operator who applies for a license within 90 days after the effective date of the act and receives a license within 240 days after the effective date of the act. The applicability of penalty provisions subsequent to licensure of a contest operator that has applied for and received a license within these time frames is unclear.

Section 546.19 provides that fantasy contests conducted by a contest operator or noncommercial contest operator in accordance with the act are not subject to s. 849.01, s. 849.08, s. 849.09, s. 849.11, s. 849.14, or s. 849.25, regarding gambling, lotteries, games of chance, contests of skill, or bookmaking.

The bill provides that the act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The initial license application fee is \$500,000, and the annual license renewal fee is \$100,000. Lower fees apply to smaller fantasy contest operators, whose fees may not exceed 10 percent of the total entry fees collected (related to the operation of fantasy contests in Florida), less those amounts paid to participants. The bill provides methods to establish appropriate fees payable by a contest operator, for both initial licensure and renewal of a license.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The initial license application fee is \$500,000, and the annual license renewal fee is \$100,000. Lower fees apply to smaller fantasy contest operators, whose fees may not exceed 10 percent of the total entry fees collected (related to the operation of fantasy contests in Florida), less those amounts paid to participants. The bill provides methods to establish appropriate fees payable by a contest operator, for both initial licensure and renewal of a license.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Office of Amusements is created in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (department) as the entity to which contest operators must apply for licensure in order to offer fantasy contests for play by participants in Florida. The department will incur costs for personnel and operation of the Office of Amusements. Rulemaking by the department will be required to promulgate the procedures and forms necessary to administer and enforce the act.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The bill provides that the penalty provisions do not apply to a contest operator who applies for a license within 90 days after the effective date of the act and receives a license within 240 days after the effective date of the act. The applicability of penalty provisions subsequent to licensure of a contest operator that has applied for and received a license within these time frames is unclear. An amendment to clarify this issue should be considered.

VII. Related Issues:

Consideration should be given to stating that compliance with the rules of the department does not authorize and is not a defense to a charge of a violation of any other law. Similar language is included in s. 849.084, F.S., regarding regulation by the department of a registered game promotion (a contest, game of chance, sweepstakes, or gift enterprise incidental to the sale of consumer products or services in Florida and other states).

An amendment should be considered to address the statement on lines 271-272 of the bill that the performance of an independent audit by a third party "to ensure compliance" with the provisions of the act. As stated by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, an auditor's report is the medium through which an auditor's opinion is expressed, or, if circumstances require, an opinion is disclaimed. In either case, whether the audit has been made in accordance with the standards of the board must be stated, and the standards require a statement whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The auditor must also identify those circumstances in which such principles have not been consistently observed in the preparation of the financial statements (current period relative to the preceding period).

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 546.11, 546.12, 546.13, 546.14, 546.15, 546.16, 546.17, 546.18, and 546.19.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes: (Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Regulated Industries on January 27, 2016:

• The CS creates the Fantasy Contest Amusement Act.

• An Office of Amusements is created in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

• Extensive regulatory provisions regarding the fantasy contests industry are provided.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

By Senator Negron

32-00936-16 2016832

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to fantasy games; creating ch. 547, F.S., entitled "Fantasy Games"; creating s. 547.01, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 547.02, F.S.; requiring certain game operators to register with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and to pay related fees; requiring a game operator to implement certain procedures; requiring a game operator to prevent certain persons from competing in a fantasy game; preventing certain information from being shared with third parties; requiring a game operator to verify the age of a game participant; restricting certain persons from participating in a fantasy game; requiring a game operator to allow individuals to restrict or prevent their own access to fantasy games; requiring that certain information be disclosed to game participants; requiring the segregation of certain funds by a game operator; requiring a game operator to annually contract with a third party to perform an independent audit; requiring a game operator to submit the audit results to the department; creating s. 547.03, F.S.; providing a civil penalty; creating s. 547.04, F.S.; exempting fantasy games from regulation under ch. 849, F.S.; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Chapter 547, Florida Statutes, entitled

32-00936-16 2016832

"Fantasy Games," is created.

 Section 2. Section 547.01, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

547.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Confidential information" means information related to the playing of fantasy games by game participants which is obtained solely as a result of a person's employment with or work as an agent for a game operator.
- (2) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (3) "Fantasy game" means a fantasy or simulation sports game or educational game or contest that meets the following conditions:
- (a) The value of all prizes and awards offered to winning game participants is established and made known to the game participants in advance of the fantasy game.
- (b) All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of game participants and are determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals, including athletes in the case of sporting events.
- (c) A winning outcome is not based on the score, point spread, or performance of a single team or combination of such teams or on any single performance of an individual athlete or player in a single event.
- (4) "Game operator" means a person or an entity that offers fantasy games for a cash prize to more than 750 members of the public.
- (5) "Game participant" means a person who participates in a fantasy game offered by a game operator.

32-00936-16 2016832

Section 3. Section 547.02, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

547.02 Consumer protection.—

- (1) A game operator offering fantasy games in this state must register with the department. The initial registration fee is \$500,000 and the annual renewal fee is \$100,000.
- (2) A game operator offering fantasy games in this state must implement procedures that are intended to:
- (a) Prevent employees or relatives living in the same household as any game operator from competing in a fantasy game in which the game cash prize is over \$5.
- (b) Prohibit the game operator from being a game participant in a fantasy game that he or she offers.
- (c) Prevent the employees or agents of the game operator from sharing confidential information that could affect fantasy game play with third parties until the information is made publicly available.
- (d) Verify that a game participant is 18 years of age or older.
- (e) Restrict an individual who is a player, game official, or other participant in a real-world game or competition from participating in a fantasy game that is determined in whole or in part on the performance of that individual, the individual's real-world team, or the accumulated statistical results of the sport or competition in which he or she is a player, game official, or other participant.
- (f) Allow individuals to restrict or prevent their own access to a fantasy game and take reasonable steps to prevent those individuals from entering a fantasy game.

32-00936-16 2016832

(g) Disclose the number of fantasy games a single game participant may enter and take reasonable steps to prevent game participants from entering more than the allowable number of fantasy games.

- (h) Segregate game participants' funds from operational funds and maintain a reserve in the form of cash, cash equivalents, an irrevocable letter of credit, a bond, or a combination thereof in the total amount of deposits in game participant accounts for the benefit and protection of authorized game participants' funds held in fantasy game accounts.
- (3) A game operator offering fantasy games in this state must annually contract with a third party to perform an independent audit, consistent with the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, to ensure compliance with this chapter. The game operator must submit the results of the independent audit to the department.

Section 4. Section 547.03, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

547.03 Penalties.—A game operator, or an employee or agent thereof, who violates this chapter is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation, which shall accrue to the state and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the department.

Section 5. Section 547.04, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

 $\underline{547.04}$ Exemption.—Fantasy games are exempt from regulation under chapter 849.

Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.



Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100

COMMITTEES:
Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice, Chair
Appropriations
Banking and Insurance
Ethics and Elections
Higher Education
Regulated Industries
Rules

SENATOR JOE NEGRON 32nd District

November 24, 2015

Senator Rob Bradley, Chair Committee on Regulated Industries 330 Knot Building 404 S Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Re: Senate Bill 832

Dear Chairman Bradley:

I would like to request Senate Bill 832 relating to fantasy games be placed on the agenda for the next scheduled committee meeting.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Negron State Senator District 32

JN/hd

c: Patrick L. "Booter" Imhof, Staff Director

REPLY TO:

□ 3500 SW Corporate Parkway, Suite 204, Palm City, Florida 34990 (772) 219-1665 FAX: (772) 219-1666 □ 412 Senate Office Building, 404 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1100 (850) 487-5032

Senate's Website: www.flsenate.gov

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

l - 27 - lL Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Marc Dunbar	
Job Title	
Address 215 S. Monroe St	Phone 455 - 425 - 7800
Tallahassee FL City State	32301 Email moby bur Q'ones weller com
Speaking: Tor Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Stronach Group	
Appearing at request of Chair:	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

ff conducting the meeting) SB SS Bill Number (if applicable)	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)		680 Phone 407 608-104	Email sourceled on mers ye	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)		Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Tyes 1 No
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	spi	Castrage Tre	ye the she 880	State Zip	Information Waive Speaking: The Chair will reac	ESMES, The	Yes
1-37-2016 (Deliver BOTH copies Meeting Date	Topic Featers Sort	Job Title President No	Address 201 S. One	City City	Speaking: For Against	Representing C	Appearing at request of Chair: 🔲 Y

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

$\sqrt{an.27,2016}$ (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	taff conducting the meeting) 832
Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Fantasy Games	Amendment Barcode (if applicable
Name Bill BUNKLey	
Job Title President	
Address 20 BOX 341644	Phone (813) 264-2977
Tampa F1 33694 City State Zip	Email
Speaking: Tor Against Information Waive S	Waive Speaking: In Support Zagainst (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Florida Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission	OMMISSION
Appearing at request of Chair: 🔲 Yes 🇹 No Lobbyist regis	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: VYes No
14 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
01/27/2016		
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The Committee on Regulated Industries (Negron) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Section 546.11, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

546.11 SHORT TITLE.—Sections 546.11-546.18 may be cited as the "Fantasy Contest Amusement Act."

Section 2. Section 546.12, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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546.12. LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to ensure public confidence in the integrity of fantasy contests and fantasy contest operators. This act is designed to strictly regulate the operators of fantasy contests and individuals who participate in such contests and to adopt consumer protections related to fantasy contests. Furthermore, the Legislature finds that fantasy contests, as that term is defined in s. 546.13, involve the skill of contest participants and do not constitute gambling, gaming, or games of chance.

Section 3. Section 546.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 546.13 DEFINITIONS.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Confidential information" means information related to the playing of fantasy contests by contest participants which is obtained solely as a result of a person's employment with or work as an agent of a contest operator.
- (2) "Contest operator" means a person or entity that offers fantasy contests for a cash prize to members of the public.
- (3) "Contest participant" means a person who pays a fee for the ability to participate in a fantasy contest offered by a contest operator.
- (4) "Entry fee" means the cash or cash equivalent amount that is required to be paid by a fantasy contest player to a fantasy contest operator to participate in a fantasy contest.
- (5) "Fantasy contest" means a fantasy or simulation sports game or contest offered by a contest operator or a noncommercial contest operator in which a contest participant manages a fantasy or simulation sports team composed of athletes from an amateur or professional sports organization and which meets the



following conditions:

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- (a) All prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the game or contest and their value is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of any fees paid by those participants.
- (b) All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the participants and are determined predominantly by accumulated statistical results of the performance of the athletes participating in multiple real-world sporting or other events. However, a winning outcome may not be based:
- 1. On the score, point spread, or any performance or performances of a single real-world team or any combination of such teams;
- 2. Solely on any single performance of an individual athlete in a single real-world sporting or other event; or
- 3. On a live pari-mutuel event, as the term "pari-mutuel" is defined by s. 550.002.
- (6) "Noncommercial contest operator" means a person who organizes and conducts a fantasy contest in which contest participants are charged entry fees for the right to participate; entry fees are collected, maintained, and distributed by the same person; and all entry fees are returned to the players in the form of prizes.
- (7) "Office" means the Office of Amusements created in s. 546.14.
- Section 4. Section 546.14, Florida Statutes is created to read:
 - 546.14 OFFICE OF AMUSEMENTS. -

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- (1) The Office of Amusements is created within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. The office shall operate under the supervision of a senior manager exempt under s. 110.205 in the Senior Management Service appointed by the secretary.
- (2) The duties of the office include, but are not limited to, administering and enforcing this act and any rules adopted pursuant thereto and any other duties authorized by the Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation. The office may work with department personnel as needed to assist in fulfilling its duties.
 - (3) The office may:
- (a) Conduct investigations and monitor the operation and play of fantasy contests.
- (b) Review the books, accounts, and records of any current or former contest operator.
- (c) Suspend or revoke any license, after hearing, for any violation of state law or rule.
- (d) Take testimony, issue summons and subpoenas for any witness, and issue subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within its jurisdiction.
- (e) Monitor and ensure the proper collection and safeguarding of contest fees and the payment of contest prizes in accordance with consumer protection procedures adopted pursuant to s. 546.16.
- (4) The office may adopt rules to implement this act. Section 5. Section 546.15, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 546.15 LICENSING.-

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(1) A contest operator that offers fantasy contests for play by persons in this state must be licensed by the office to conduct fantasy contests within this state. The initial license application fee is \$500,000 and the annual license renewal fee is \$100,000, however, the respective fees may not exceed 10 percent of the amount of entry fees collected by a contest operator from the operation of fantasy contests in this state, less the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid to contest participants. The office shall require the contest operator to provide written evidence of the proposed amount of entry fees and cash or cash equivalents to be paid to contest participants during the annual license period. Prior to renewing a license, the contest operator shall provide written evidence to the office of the actual entry fees collected and cash or cash equivalents paid to contest participants during the previous period of licensure. The contest operator shall remit to the office any difference in license fee that results from the difference between the proposed amount of entry fees and cash or cash equivalents paid to contest participants and the actual amounts collected and paid. (2) The office shall grant or deny a complete application within 120 days after receipt, and a completed application that is not acted upon by the office within 120 days after receipt is deemed approved, and the office shall issue the license.

- Applications for a contest operator's license are exempt from the 90-day licensure timeframe imposed in s. 120.60(1).
 - (3) The application must include:
 - (a) The full name of the applicant.
 - (b) If the applicant is a corporation, the name of the

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state in which the applicant is incorporated and the names and addresses of the officers, directors, and shareholders of the corporation who hold 5 percent or more equity.

- (c) If the applicant is a business entity other than a corporation, the names and addresses of the principals, partners, or shareholders who hold 5 percent or more equity.
- (d) The names and addresses of the ultimate equitable owners of the corporation or other business entity, if different from those provided under paragraphs (b) and (c), unless the securities of the corporation or entity are registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. ss. 78a-78kk, and:
- 1. The corporation or entity files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the reports required by s. 13 of that act; or
- 2. The securities of the corporation or entity are regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States.
- (e) The estimated number of fantasy sports contests to be conducted by the applicant annually.
- (f) A statement of the assets and liabilities of the applicant.
- (g) If required by the office, the names and addresses of the officers and directors of any debtor of the applicant and of stockholders who hold more than 10 percent of the stock of the debtor.
- (h) For each individual listed in the application as an officer or director, a complete set of fingerprints taken by an authorized law enforcement officer. The office shall submit such

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fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing. Foreign nationals shall submit such documents as necessary to allow the office to conduct criminal history records checks in the individual's home country. The applicant must pay the full cost of processing fingerprints and required documentation. The office also may charge a \$2 handling fee for each set of fingerprints submitted.

- (4) A person or entity is not eligible for licensure as a contest operator or licensure renewal if he or she or an officer or director of the entity is determined by the office, after investigation, not to be of good moral character or if found to have been convicted of a felony in this state, any offense in another jurisdiction which would be considered a felony if committed in this state, or a felony under the laws of the United States. For purposes of this subsection, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.
- (5) The contest operator shall provide evidence of a surety bond in the amount of \$1 million, payable to the state, furnished by a corporate surety authorized to do business. The surety bond shall be kept in full force and effect by the contest operator during the term of the license and any renewal thereof. The office shall adopt by rule the form required for such surety bond.
- (6) The office may suspend, revoke, or deny the license of a contest operator who fails to comply with this act or rules adopted pursuant thereto.
 - Section 6. Section 546.16, Florida Statutes, is created to



185 read: 186 546.16 Consumer protection.— 187 (1) A contest operator who charges an entry fee to contest 188 participants shall implement procedures for fantasy sports 189 contests which: 190 (a) Prevent employees of the fantasy contest operator, and 191 relatives living in the same household as such employees, from 192 competing in a fantasy contest in which a cash prize is awarded. 193 (b) Prohibit the contest operator from being a contest 194 participant in a fantasy contest that he or she offers. 195 (c) Prevent the employees or agents of the contest operator 196 from sharing with third parties confidential information that 197 could affect fantasy contest play until the information has been 198 made publicly available. 199 (d) Verify that contest participants are 18 years of age or 200 older. 201 (e) Restrict an individual who is a player, a game 202 official, or another participant in a real-world game or 203 competition from participating in a fantasy contest that is 204 determined, in whole or in part, on the performance of that 205 individual, the individual's real-world team, or the accumulated 206 statistical results of the sport or competition in which he or 207 she is a player, game official, or other participant. 208 (f) Allow individuals to restrict or prevent their own 209 access to such a fantasy contest and take reasonable steps to 210 prevent those individuals from entering a fantasy sports 211 contest. 212 (q) Limit the number of entries a single contest 213 participant may submit to each fantasy contest and take

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reasonable steps to prevent participants from submitting more than the allowable number of entries.

- (h) Segregate contest participants' funds from operational funds and maintain a reserve in the form of cash, cash equivalents, an irrevocable letter of credit, a bond, or a combination thereof in the total amount of deposits in contest participants' accounts for the benefit and protection of authorized contest participants' funds held in fantasy contest accounts.
- (2) A contest operator that offers fantasy contests in this state which require contest participants to pay an entry fee shall annually contract with a third party to perform an independent audit, consistent with the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, to ensure compliance with this act. The contest operator shall submit the results of the independent audit to the office.

Section 7. Section 546.17, Florida Statutes is created to read:

546.17 RECORDS AND REPORTS.-

- (1) Each contest operator shall keep and maintain daily records of its operations and shall maintain such records for a period of at least 3 years. The records must sufficiently detail all financial transactions to determine compliance with the requirements of this section and must be available for audit and inspection by the office or other law enforcement agencies during the contest operator's regular business hours. The office shall adopt rules to implement this subsection.
- (2) Each contest operator shall file quarterly with the office a report that includes the required records and any



243 additional information deemed necessary by the office. The 244 report shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the office, and 245 are deemed public records once filed. 246 Section 8. Section 546.18, Florida Statutes, is created to 247 read: 248 546.18 PENALTIES.—A contest operator, or an employee or 249 agent thereof, who violates this act is subject to a civil 250 penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation, not to exceed 2.51 \$100,000 in the aggregate, which shall accrue to the state. An 252 action to recover such penalties may be brought by the office or 253 the Department of Legal Affairs in the circuit courts in the 254 name and on behalf of the state. 255 Section 9. Section 546.19, Florida Statutes, is created to 256 read: 257 546.19 Exemption.—Fantasy contests conducted by a contest 258 operator and noncommercial contest operator in accordance with 259 this act are not subject to s. 849.01, s. 849.08, s. 849.09, s. 260 849.11, s. 849.14, or s. 849.25. 261 Section 10. The penalty provisions established by s. 262 546.18, Florida Statutes, do not apply to a contest operator who 263 applies for a license within 90 days after the effective date of 264 this act and receives a license within 240 days after the 265 effective date of this act. Section 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming law. 266 267 ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 268 269 And the title is amended as follows: 270 Delete everything before the enacting clause 271 and insert:

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to fantasy contests; creating s. 546.11, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 546.12, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; creating s. 546.13, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 545.14, F.S.; creating the Office of Amusement within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; requiring that the office be under the supervision of a senior manager who is exempt from the Career Service System and is appointed by the secretary of the department; providing duties of the office; providing for rulemaking; creating s. 546.15, F.S.; providing licensing requirements for contest operators offering fantasy contests; exempting applicants for a contest operator's license from certain licensing requirements for a specified period of time after receipt of a complete application by the Office of Amusements; requiring the office to grant or deny a license within a specified timeframe; providing that a completed application is deemed approved 120 days after receipt by the office under certain circumstances; providing requirements for the license application; providing that persons or entities are not eligible for licensure under certain circumstances; providing a definition; requiring a contest operator to provide evidence of a surety bond; requiring the surety bond to be kept during the term of the license and any renewal term thereafter; authorizing the office to suspend, revoke, or deny a

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license under certain circumstances; creating s. 546.16, F.S.; requiring a contest operator to implement specified consumer protection procedures; requiring a contest operator to annually contract with a third party to perform an independent audit; requiring a contest operator to submit the audit results to the department; creating s. 546.17, F.S.; requiring contest operators to keep and maintain certain records for a specified period; providing requirements; requiring a contest operator to file a quarterly report with the office; providing for rulemaking; creating s. 546.18, F.S.; providing a civil penalty; creating s. 546.19, F.S.; exempting fantasy contests from regulation under ch. 849, F.S.; providing applicability of penalty provisions; providing an effective date.

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Elections

l, Ken Detzner, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that

Thomas Delacenserie

is duly appointed

Secretary, Department of Lottery

for a term beginning on the Twenty-Third day of November, A.D., 2015, to serve at the pleasure of the Governor and is subject to be confirmed by the Senate during the next regular session of the Legislature.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the Eighth day of December, A.D., 2015

Ven Detrom

Secretary of State

DSDE 99 (3/03)



RICK SCOTT GOVERNOR

15 NOV 30 AMII: 27
DIVISION OF ELECTIONS
SECRETARY OF STATE

November 23, 2015

The Honorable Kenneth W. Detzner Secretary of State State of Florida R. A. Gray Building, Room 316 500 South Bronough Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Detzner:

Please be advised that effective November 23, 2015, I have made the following appointment under the provisions of Section 20.317, Florida Statutes:

Mr. Thomas Delacenserie 2119 Fielding Way Tallahassee, Florida 32311

as Secretary of the Florida Lottery, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This appointment is effective November 23, 2015, for a term ending at the pleasure of the Governor.

Sincerely,

Rick Scott

Governor

RS/cc

OATH OF OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Art. II. § 5(b), Fla. Const.)

STATE OF FLORIDA

2015 DEC -8 AM 9: 31

County of 4

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS TAI LAHASSEE. FL

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of

(Title of Office)

on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

[NOTE: If you affirm, y	you may omit the words "so help me God." See § 92.52, Fla. Stat.]
	Signature Sworn to and subscribed before methis $\frac{4}{1}$ day of $\frac{DEPEmber}{2015}$.
CONSUELO A. KIRKLAND MY COMMISSION # EE 151738 EXPIRES: January 12, 2016 Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters	GNSHelo A. Fiskand Ignature of Officer Administering Oath or of Notary Public
	Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public Personally Known OR Produced Identification
	Type of Identification Produced

ACCEPTANCE

I accept the office listed in the above Oath of Office.

Office

Street or Post Office Box

City, State, Zip Code

Home

Mailing Address:

Print name as you desire commission issued

The Florida Senate **Committee Notice Of Hearing**

IN THE FLORIDA SENATE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

IN RE: Executive Appointment of

Thomas Robert Delacenserie

Secretary of the Department of the Lottery

NOTICE OF HEARING

TO: Mr. Thomas Robert Delacenserie

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Committee on Regulated Industries of the Florida Senate will conduct a hearing on your executive appointment on Wednesday, January 27, 2016, in the Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Office Building, commencing at 9:00 a.m., pursuant to Rule 12.7(1) of the Rules of the Florida Senate.

> Please be present at the time of the hearing. DATED this the 25th day of January, 2016

> > Committee on Regulated Industries

Senator Rob Bradley

As Chair and by authority of the committee

Members, Committee on Regulated Industries CC:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Bill Number (if applicable) Email DelacenserieT@flalottery.com ∫Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: $|oldsymbol{\checkmark}|$ Yes |Ϋ́ In Support Phone 850 - 487-7728 Waive Speaking: 32301 Representing The Department of Florida Lottery | ✓ Information Appearing at request of Chair: | 교 Job Title Secretary of the Florida Lottery Against Topic Confirmation Hearing 250 Marriott Drive Name Tom Delacenserie Tallahassee For Meeting Date Street Speaking: Address 1/27/16

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this

meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

COMMITTEE WITNESS OATH

CHAIR:

Please raise your right hand and be sworn in as a witness.

Do you swear or affirm that the evidence you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

WITNESS'S NAME: Thomas Delacenserie

ANSWER: IDO

Pursuant to §90.605(1), Florida Statutes: "The witness's answer shall be noted in the record."

COMMITTEE NAME: Regulated Industries

DATE: January 27, 2016

The Florida Senate

COMMITTEE VOTE RECORD – EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENT

COMMITTEE:

Regulated Industries Delacenserie, Thomas Robert NAME:

BOARD: Secretary of the Department of the Lottery

FINAL ACTION: Recommend Confirm

MEETING DATE: Wednesday, January 27, 2016

TIME: 9:00—11:00 a.m.

110 Senate Office Building PLACE:

FINAL	VOTE		1/27/2016 Motion to Recommer	1 nd Confirm				
Yea	Nay	SENATORS	Abruzzo Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay
X	114.9	Abruzzo	100	112.9		110.9		114.9
		Bean						
Х		Braynon						
Х		Diaz de la Portilla						
		Flores						
		Latvala						
Χ		Negron						
Χ		Richter						
Х		Sachs						
Х		Stargel						
Х		Margolis, VICE CHAIR						
Х		Bradley, CHAIR						
		,,,,						
9	0	TOTALS	FAV	-	.,			
Yea	Nay		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay

CODES: FAV=Favorable

UNF=Unfavorable -R=Reconsidered

TP=Temporarily Postponed VA=Vote After Roll Call VC=Vote Change After Roll Call WD=Withdrawn OO=Out of Order AV=Abstain from Voting

Proposed 2015 Compact: Revenue Overview (Simple Ratification)

January 27, 2016

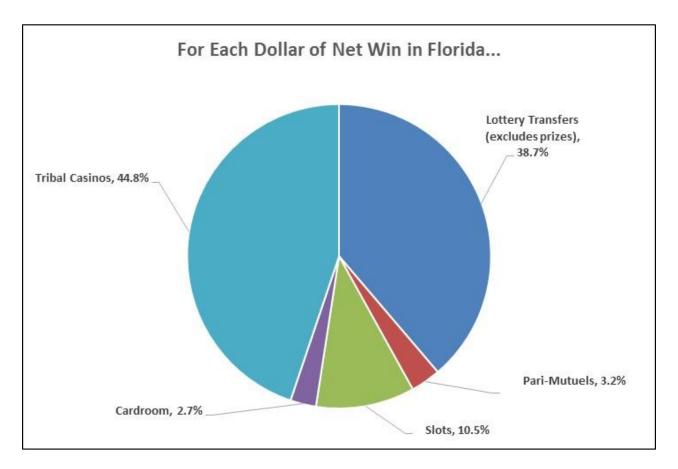
Presented by:



The Florida Legislature
Office of Economic and
Demographic Research
850.487.1402
http://edr.state.fl.us

Gaming in General...

FY 2014-15 (Amount in millions)		
Florida	State Revenues	Net Win
Lottery Transfers (excludes prizes)	\$ 1,479.00	\$ 1,918.80
Pari-Mutuels	\$ 12.59	\$ 157.58
Slots	\$ 182.20	\$ 520.57
Cardroom	\$ 14.34	\$ 135.89
Tribal Casinos	\$ 248.50	\$ 2,218.90
Total	\$ 1,936.63	\$ 4,951.74
Dollar Total Per Capita (18+)	\$ 122.26	\$ 312.62



Current Indian Gaming Compact...

- The existing Compact has a term of 20 years, which began the first day of the month following the publication of the notice of approval in the Federal Register --- effectively August 1, 2010. Based on this, the expiration date is July 31, 2030.
- An exception was made for the authorization of banking or banked card games (including baccarat, chemin de fer, and blackjack). That authorization expired July 31, 2015.
- Roulette, craps, roulette-styled games, and craps-styled games were expressly prohibited.
- The covered games can be offered at all seven facilities, but two are slots-only:
 - Seminole Indian Casino Brighton (Glades) --- Slots Only
 - Seminole Indian Casino Coconut Creek (Broward)
 - Seminole Indian Casino Hollywood (Broward)
 - Seminole Indian Casino Immokalee (Collier)
 - Seminole Indian Casino Big Cypress (Hendry) --- Slots Only
 - Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Hollywood (Broward)
 - Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino Tampa (Hillsborough)

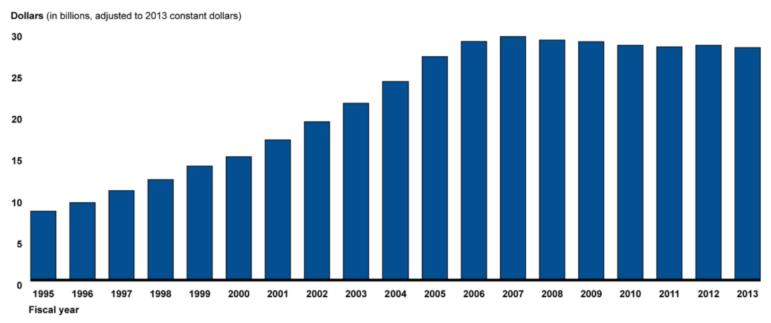
Revenue Sharing Details...

- Guaranteed Minimum Payments were required for the first five years of the Compact which totaled \$1.0 billion.
 - \$150 million for Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12 ✓
 - \$233 million for Fiscal Years 2012-13 and 2013-14 ✓
 - \$234 million for Fiscal Year 2014-15 ✓
- If the Revenue Sharing calculation exceeded the Minimum Guarantee, a True-up Payment had to be made.
 - True-up payments were generated in Fiscal Years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15; each payment was received in the immediately following fiscal year.
- The Compact also provides the following Revenue Sharing schedule.
 - 12% of Net Win up to \$2 billion (in place through 2012-13)
 - 15% of Net Win between \$2 billion and \$3 billion (triggered in 2013-14)
 - 17.5% of Net Win between \$3 billion and \$3.5 billion (not reached in forecast)
 - 20% of Net Win between \$3.5 billion and \$4 billion (not reached in forecast)
 - 22.5% of Net Win between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion (not reached in forecast)
 - 25% of Net Win over \$4.5 billion (not reached in forecast)

Indian Gaming Across States...

Florida's estimate assumes annual long-term growth of about 1.6% per year, but slightly higher growth rates over the next few years.

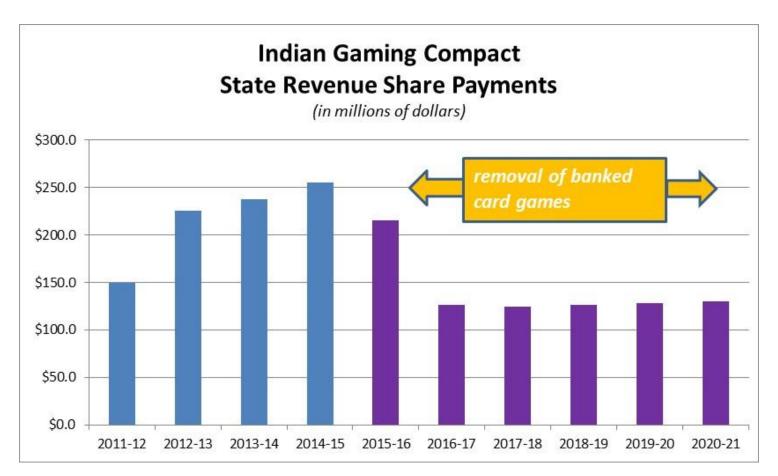
Growth of Indian Gaming Revenues, Fiscal Years from 1995 to 2013 (GAO)



Source: GAO analysis of National Indian Gaming Commission data. | GAO-15-355

 In fiscal year 2013, about 240 of the 566 federally recognized tribes operated more than 400 Indian gaming operations across 28 states, generating \$28.0 billion. These establishments included a broad range of operations, from tribal bingo to multimillion dollar casino gaming facilities. Of these establishments, a few large operations account for a major portion of the revenue. [GAO-15-355T]

- **HISTORY...**True-up payments are received the year after they are generated, so they appear here in Fiscal Years 2013-14 (\$4.3m), 2014-15 (\$21.7m), and 2015-16 (\$38.8 m). By the end of FY 2014-15, the Compact generated \$1.0648 billion in revenue sharing over its first five years (\$1 billion through the minimum payments, and \$64.8 million in true-up payments).
- FORECAST...The Revenue Estimating Conference's convention of looking at current law / current administration means that the current forecast assumes that the authorization expires. This removes all revenue sharing related to Broward County, as well as the banked card games for the remainder of the forecast. FY 2015-16 contains the mid-year transition.



Proposed Compact...

The Revenue Estimating Conference considered the simple ratification of the Compact, with no other changes. The key revenue provisions are:

- 1) IGRA approval prior to June 30, 2016, and application of the new Compact provisions to the entire 2015-16 fiscal year.
- 2) Restoration of banked card games (and all of the share from Broward).
- Extension of banked card games to potentially two facilities (Brighton and Big Cypress).
- 4) Addition of Craps and Roulette at potentially all seven facilities.
- 5) New Revenue Sharing brackets and guarantee.

Adjustments to Net Win...

Net Win		Add Back A	Add New Banked	Add New	
	Current Bro	oward + Banked	Card Games at	Craps &	
	Forecast	Card Games	2 Facilities	<u>Roulette</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015-16	1,428.0	879.7	**	**	2,307.7
2016-17	1,017.8	1,359.1	8.6	40.6	2,426.1
2017-18	1,038.2	1,386.3	8.8	41.4	2,474.6
2018-19	1,054.4	1,407.9	8.9	42.0	2,513.2
2019-20	1,070.8	1,429.9	9.0	42.7	2,552.4
2020-21	1,087.5	1,452.2	9.2	43.4	2,592.2
2021-22	1,104.5	1,474.9	9.3	44.0	2,632.7
2022-23	1,121.7	1,497.9	9.5	44.7	2,673.8
2023-24	1,139.2	1,521.2	9.6	45.4	2,715.5

Based on Nevada; assumes 45 tables.

Revenue Sharing Adjustments...

The term of the 2015 Compact is from its effective date through June 30, 2036.

- Initial Payment Period (IPP)... runs from the effective date to June 30, 2017. During the Initial Payment Period, the revenue share rates and brackets are equal to those in the 2010 Compact.
- Guarantee Payment Period (GPP)... runs through the seven-year period beginning July 1, 2017 and ending June 30, 2024. During the Guarantee Payment Period, the Tribe will make payments as specified, ranging from \$325 million in the first year to \$550 million in the last year, for a total of \$3 billion.
- At the end of the seven-year period, a true-up payment is required if the amount due using the revenue share rates and brackets outlined in the 2015 Compact would have generated more than \$3 billion.

new Revenue	Shaning Nates (ene	clive July 1,	2017)
	Current	2015	
<u>Brackets</u>	Compact	<u>Compact</u>	<u>difference</u>
\$0-\$2.0B	IPP (12.0%)	13.0%	1.0%
\$2.0B-\$3.0B	15.0%	17.5%	2.5%
\$3.0B-\$3.5B	17.5%	17.5%	0.0%
\$3.5B-\$4.0B	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%
\$4.0B-\$4.5B	22.5%	22.5%	0.0%
\$4.5B+	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%

New Revenue Sharing Rates (effective July 1, 2017).

Revenue Sharin	ng			
	Current	2015		
	<u>Forecast</u>	Compact	<u>Impact</u>	
2015-16	215.4	286.2	70.7	Initial
2016-17	126.2	303.9	177.7	Payment Period
2017-18	124.4	325.0	200.6	
2018-19	126.4	350.0	223.6	
2019-20	128.3	375.0	246.7	Guarantee
2020-21	130.3	425.0	294.7	Payment
2021-22	132.4	475.0	342.6	Period
2022-23	134.4	500.0	365.6	
2023-24	136.5	550.0	413.5	

Amounts shown for the new Compact are by year of obligation (not receipt). The Compact establishes the actual amount due to the State for each of the seven years in the Guarantee period.

At this time, the Conference does not believe a true-up payment will be needed. The minimum guarantee generates more than the application of the brackets over the seven-year period. Even with the changes set in motion by the new Compact, the state does not move out of the second bracket (net win greater than \$3 billion) in the forecast window.

Revenue SI	naring		
	2015	2015	
	Compact	Compact	
	Minimum	Revenue Share	
	<u>Guarantee</u>	<u>Calculated</u>	<u>difference</u>
2017-18	325.0	343.1	-18.1
2018-19	350.0	349.8	0.2
2019-20	375.0	356.7	18.3
2020-21	425.0	363.6	61.4
2021-22	475.0	370.7	104.3
2022-23	500.0	377.9	122.1
2023-24	<u>550.0</u>	<u>385.2</u>	<u>164.8</u>
7-Year	3,000.0	2,547.0	453.0

Key Assumption for Impact Conference...

- Cannibalization—creating demand for one product at the expense of another; substitution of one purchase for another. It can be detected through:
 - The shifting among state revenue sources when the gambling product is a substitute purchase replacing the purchase of another good which would have been taxed in a different manner. (+ or – depending on the difference in tax rates)
 - The shifting among gambling products that are substitutes for each other. (+ or - depending on the difference in tax rates)
 - The shifting between a nontaxable purchase to a taxed gambling product. (+)
- Conference assumed that the additional \$40+ million from craps and roulette would mostly come from additional out-of-state visitors and Floridians who used to leave the state to play this type of game essentially eliminating the cannibalization effect from this change. This comports with the Tribe's stated plans to attract additional tourists.

Adjustments Not Included...

- Stated intention to undertake significant fixed capital investment, since no guarantees or deadlines were provided.
- New non-tribal gaming and other adjustments authorized by the compact, but requiring additional legislation.
- Cash Adjustments to line the estimate up with state fiscal years.

Initial Payment Period Comparison of Cash Numbers for Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17

Current Forecast		2015 Compact		difference	
june 14-15 jul-may 15-16 true-up	FY15-16 19.5 157.1 <u>38.8</u> 215.4	june 14-15 jul-may 15-16 true-up	FY15-16 19.5 262.3 <u>38.8</u> 320.6	FY15-16 0.0 105.2 0.0 105.2	
june 15-16 jul-may 16-17	FY16-17 14.3 112.0 126.2	june 15-16 jul-may 16-17	FY16-17 23.8 278.6 302.4	FY16-17 9.6 166.6 176.2	

Difference column shows additional \$281.4 million that could be appropriated in the upcoming budget.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Rill Mumber (if applicable) (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

	on number (ii applicable)
Topic Decoupling	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name William White	
Job Title Rosident - FHBPA Ho	Lorse Marker
Address 2839 Moanding 6 lory	Circle Phone 954-303-5448
Street Street Fl.	28 Email White-raine
Speaking:	Maive Speaking: In Support Against
Representing \mathcal{EHBH}	(The Chair Will read this information into the record.)
Appearing at request of Chair: 🔲 Yes 📉 No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Bill Number (if applicable) (The Chair will read this information into the record.) In Support (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Job Title President/CED Melbourne Chamber of Commande Waive Speaking: Melbourne Chamber of Commerce Phone Email Zip Christian Malesic Speaking: Tor Against K Information Semprole Compact Nコート Representing Street Address Topic _ Name

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Ves / No

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)	+ rasher founds	48> Phone (774)328-1760	e Zip Email Billyber-13788@col.com	ion Waive Speaking:	DISPINA & SMill busings owners	No Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 📈 No
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to Meeting Date	Topic Decoupling Name Lawring Fuller-Vargas	Job Title Thorowephoned horse	Address 14650 NW Hay 464	City Morriston FC 3266	Speaking: Tor Against Information	Representing Florida H	Appearing at request of Chair: Tes No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

1/27/2016

Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Workshop and Testimony on the Indian Gaming Compact	Compact	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Antonio Jefferson		
Job Title City Manager		
Address 14615 Main Street		Phone 8508565257
S <i>treet</i> Gretna Florida	32332 E	Email ajefferson@mygretna.com
City State	Zip	
Speaking: For Against V Information	Waive Speaking: (The Chair will read	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing City of Gretna		
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes V No	Lobbyist registere	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Email StiscHAVWO AWEONING Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Bill Number (if applicable) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: | Yes | - No (The Chair will read this information into the record.) ∐In Support 🄝 Against Phone 550-570-91.50 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Waive Speaking: -Information Appearing at request of Chair: Yes - No State For Against [Representing Address Street Speaking: Job Title Topic Name

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)		te Bill Number (if applicable)
177	1 7	Meeting Date

Topic	Grey Lourd Decoupling	Seminole Compact	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name	Carey Theil I		
Job Title	Executive Director		
Address	7 (entral St.	Phone	
Street /	1 1 1 mg + 2 M A 02476	Email	
City Cneaking:	State State	Zip	_
	X Adamst	vvalve Speaking:	Vyalve Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing	GREYCK USA		
Appearing at request of Chair:	quest of Chair: 🔲 Yes 🔀 No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 💢 Yes	egislature: 💢 Yes 🔲 No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	Bill Number (if applicable)	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)			Phone	33773 Email	Zip Waive Speaking: In Support Rainst	(The Chair will read this information into the record.)	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Yes No
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator	Meeting Date	Topic Workshop Caming	Name (Siver Hound	Job Title	Address 9166 SUMMER DR.	et ave o	Speaking: Tor Against Information	Representing Saving families	Appearing at request of Chair: \square Yes $ imes$ No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Composet / Gramino	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name (Deprage Birkhol	
Job Title Standard Pond Novoe preedle 2	00
Address 512 N. Orchop A	JP01-104- 1096
Sureer Silve Hi 3 state	34336 Email + 10t 2 WIN QUELOUI
Speaking: Tor Against Kormation	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Stantard brod	Sounde 2
Appearing at request of Chair: 🔲 Yes 📝 No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 🦳 Yes 📉 🔟

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

177/2016 (Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)	or or Senate Protessional Staff conduc	ing the meeting)
Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Fleridu-Seminole Gaming Compact	act	Amendment Barcode (if applicable
Name Richard Skeen		
Job Title Test Warter Citizen		
Address 6465 US HWY I (Po Box 394)		Phone 321-745-7534
Grant-Valkavin FL City State	32949 Email	Email Rick Sheen Gaol, com
Speaking: Tor Against Information	Waive Speaking: (The Chair will read	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing $5elf$		
Appearing at request of Chair: $igcap {igwedge} {igwedge} {igwedge} {oldsymbol{No}}$ No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:	th Legislature: 🔲 Yes 📈 No

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

APPEARANCE RECORD

Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Bill Number (if applicable)	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)	to	Phone 352732338	34482 Email provetlabaembargmai	Waive Speaking:	o summes a agriculture	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:
(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date	Topic Ole Coupling	Job Title Jaboratory owner + open	Address 10481 NUS MUL 37	Sireer Ocala City State	Speaking: Tor Against Information	Representing Fl Small DUSINUSD	Appearing at request of Chair: 🔲 Yes 🦳 No

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic CONPORCI - JEMINUS	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name ////////////////////////////////////	
Job Title	
Address / Phust (UA-)	Phone 964 1825911
Street (Mach) FL 3330	Email
City State	Zip
Speaking:	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing	
Appearing at request of Chair: 📝 Yes 🦳 No Lobk	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

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APPEARANCE RECORD

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Compact - De Coupl (N	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name LONNIC (DWCL &	
le CEO , FLThorn	Whole Breekers & Owners ASSM
Address 800 Sw (OK Aus	Phone 352-207-4324
Street Street C.M.L.M. FL	34474 Email /powella) ftbox, con
City	Zip
Speaking: Por Against Information	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representina	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: No
	7

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Compact	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Nowachid Man WRM	
Job Title CCC Tak Graphen	A Branch A
Address PO DOM 979	Phone
r away Table	Zyo () Email
State Speaking:	Zip Waive Speaking:
Representing	(The Chair will read this information into the record.)
uest of Chair: ☐ Yes 🔀 No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Workshop - Seminok Gaming	Compect Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Stella Thayer	
Job Title President	
Address 11225 Race Truck Rd.	Phone (8/3) 855-4401
Street Tampa FL 33626	Email
City	Zip
Speaking: Tor Against Vinformation	Waive Speaking:
Representing TAMPA BAY DOWNS	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 🔲 Yes 🇹 No

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) 1-27-16 Meeting Date

Meeting Date			Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic TRIBAL GAMING		COMPACT	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Down M	MITCHE		
Job Title CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	DMINISTRATIV	K OFFICER	
Address			Phone 314-306-0118
Street PompA	OM PAND BEACH		Email
City	State	Zip	
Speaking: Tor Against	nst V Information	Waive Speaking: (The Chair will read	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Soy TH	SOUTH FLORIDA	GAMING ASSOC.	Assoc.

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. PRINCIPAL

This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

Appearing at request of Chair: Yes No

APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Marc Dunban	100 x
Job Title	
Address 215 5 Montol	Phone
Street City City	523 12 Email
☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Infor	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing Arange (STOUP	
Appearing at request of Chair: 🦳 Yes 🦳 No	Lobbyist registered with Legislature:

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

Meeting Date	Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Serviture Grammy Co	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name JOHN SOWINSEL	
Job Title freshlant No GSINS	27 25
Address 201 S. Oringe Me S	Le 880 Phone 407-608-5704
Solvely Pe	32 fol Email sowinskip on westyt. ou
City	
Speaking: For Against Tnformation	Waive Speaking: In Support Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.)
Representing (QS)mS	The s
Appearing at request of Chair: 🦳 Yes ি শৈত	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: Tyes No

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting) Meeting Date

Meeting Date		Bill Number (if applicable)
Topic Seminole Gaming Comp	mpact	Amendment Barcode (if applicable)
Name Amber Kelly		
Job Title Legislative Assistant		
Address 4853 S. Orange Ave		Phone (407)418-025
lando	32806	Email amberke floridafamily
State Steaking: \square For \bigvee Against \square Information	<i>Zip</i> Waive Speaking:	action .cvg / eaking:
	(The Chair	this
Representing Florida Family Action	tion	
Appearing at request of Chair: Yes V No	Lobbyist registe	Lobbyist registered with Legislature: 📝 Yes 🦳 No
		•

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APPEARANCE RECORD

(Deliver BOTH copies of this form to the Senator or Senate Professional Staff conducting the meeting)

1/27/2016 Meeting Date

Bill Number (if applicable)

Amendment Barcode (if applicable) Lobbyist registered with Legislature: [7] Yes ____ No Phone (813)264-2017 Waive Speaking: \square In Support \square Against (The Chair will read this information into the record.) Representing Florida Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission 336 94 Email Topic Seminale Gamina Compact Information Appearing at request of Chair: Yes 🚺 No State Address PO BOX 341644 Speaking: Teor Against Name Bill BUNKIEN Job Title President

While it is a Senate tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this meeting. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard.

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CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: EL 110 Case No.: Type: Caption: Senate Committee on Regulated Industries Judge:

Started: 1/27/2016 9:07:27 AM

Ends: 1/27/2016 11:00:52 AM Length: 01:53:26

9:08:38 AM Opening remarks from Chair

9:09:00 AM Roll call

9:09:38 AM Workshop on Gaming - Amy Baker presentation

9:32:51 AM Senator Sachs 9:34:28 AM Ms. Baker 9:35:47 AM Senator Sachs 9:36:30 AM Ms. Baker

9:37:18 AM Senator Margolis 9:38:18 AM Senator Abruzzo

9:39:17 AM Ms. Baker

9:40:00 AM Senator Abruzzo

9:40:06 AM Ms. Baker

9:40:33 AM Senator Margolis 9:40:58 AM Senator Abruzzo

9:42:03 AM Antonio Jefferson, City Manager, Gretna
9:44:02 AM Lonny Powell, FL Thoroughbred Breeders
9:47:51 AM Howard Korman, CEO, Jax Greyhound Racing

9:54:45 AM Senator Latvala 9:54:56 AM Mr. Korman 9:55:58 AM Senator Latvala

9:56:06 AM Stella Thayer, President, Tampa Bay Downs **9:59:15 AM** Donn Mitchell, CFO, South FL Gaming Assoc.

10:05:18 AM Senator Bradlev

10:06:06 AM Tab 1 SB 1602 - Senator Galvano

10:06:22 AM Amendment Barcode 956882 by Senator Negron

10:07:24 AM Amendment adopted

10:07:45 AM SB 1602 as Amended favorable **10:08:33 AM** Tab 2 SB 1528 - Senator Simpson

10:09:06 AM Amendment Barcode 496120 by Senator Flores

10:09:22 AM Amendment adopted

10:09:53 AM Greg Pound

10:11:35 AM SB 1528 as amended favorable

10:12:03 AM Motion for staff to make technical changes to SB 1528 adopted

10:12:17 AM Back to gaming workshop

10:12:26 AM Marc Dunbar

10:13:51 AM John Sowinski, President, No Casinos

10:17:46 AM Tab 4 SB 832 - Senator Negron

10:20:08 AM Amendment Barcode 615790 by Senator Negron

10:21:19 AM Senator Flores10:21:48 AM Senator Negron

10:22:31 AM Marc Dunbar, Stronach Group

10:23:41 AM Amendment adopted

10:24:37 AM Marc Dunbar, Stronach Group

 10:27:02 AM
 Senator Negron

 10:27:31 AM
 Mr. Dunbar

 10:27:38 AM
 Senator Negron

 10:28:14 AM
 Mr. Dunbar

 10:29:52 AM
 Senator Negron

10:30:14 AM Mr. Dunbar

10:31:06 AM Senator Margolis

10:32:56 AM Senator Negron to close

10:34:46 AM Senator Abruzzo

10:36:12 AM	Senator Flores
10:38:00 AM	Senator Bradley
10:41:03 AM	SB 832 favorable
10:42:14 AM	Senator Sachs
10:45:56 AM	Senator Bradley
10:46:16 AM	Tab 3 SB 768 - Senator Flores
10:47:18 AM	Amendment barcode 703218 by Senator Flores
10:47:30 AM	Amendment favorable
10:47:48 AM	Amendment barcode 685680 by Senator Flores
10:48:19 AM	Mike Fewloss, Chief, Police Chiefs Assoc. against amendment
10:49:33 AM	Jorge Chamizo, ADT & Florida Cable Telecomm Asso.
10:50:45 AM	Senator Flores
10:51:12 AM	Amendment adopted
10:51:36 AM	SB 768 as amended favorable
10:52:40 AM	Return to workshop
10:53:03 AM	William White, FHBPA
10:54:55 AM	Christian Malesic, President/CEO, Melbourne Chamber of Commerce
10:56:22 AM	Laurine Fulles-Vargas, Florida Horseman & small business owners
10:58:45 AM	Secretary Delacenserie, Sec. of Lottery Confirmation
10.E0.46 AM	Confirmation confirmed

Confirmation confirmed Meeting adjourned 10:59:46 AM



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To:	Senator Rob Bradley, Chair Committee on Regulated Industries
Subject:	Committee Agenda Request
Date:	October 19, 2015
I respectfu on the:	lly request that Senate Bill #336 , relating to Property Insurance Appraisals, be placed
	committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
	next committee agenda.

Senator Garrett Richter Florida Senate, District 23