By Senator Oelrich

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2008390

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to controlled substances; amending s. 893.1351, F.S.; prohibiting a person from owning or actually or constructively possessing a place, structure, trailer, or other described place with knowledge that the place will be used to manufacture, sell, or traffic in a controlled substance; providing that possession of a specified number or more of cannabis plants constitutes prima facie evidence of intent to sell or distribute; providing criminal penalties; creating s. 893.1352, F.S.; defining terms; providing that a person with actual or constructive possession of a place, structure, trailer, or conveyance being used to manufacture a controlled substance for sale and distribution commits a felony of the first degree if a minor is present or resides in the place, structure, trailer, or conveyance; providing that a person who allows an infant or toddler to be in close proximity to a controlled substance commits a felony of the first degree; providing criminal penalties; ranking such offenses in the offense severity ranking chart; amending s. 893.10, F.S.; providing that equipment used in the cultivation or manufacture of controlled substances may be photographed or video recorded and the photograph or video recording used as evidence for later use at trial; providing for the destruction of the equipment; 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 893.1351, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

893.1351 $\underline{\text{Own,}}$ lease, or rent for the purpose of trafficking in 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 such place, structure, trailer, or conveyance will be used for the purpose of trafficking in a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.135; for, or 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.
- (2) A person may not knowingly be in actual or constructive possession of any place, structure, or part thereof, trailer, or other conveyance with the knowledge that the place, structure, or part thereof, trailer, or conveyance will be used for the purpose of trafficking in a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.135; for the sale of a controlled substance, as provided in s. 893.13; or for the manufacture of a controlled substance intended for sale or distribution to another.
- (3) Proof of the possession of 25 or more cannabis plants constitutes prima facie evidence that the cannabis is intended for sale or distribution.
- $\underline{(4)}$ A person who violates any provision of this section commits subsection (1) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 2. Section 893.1352, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 893.1352 Unlawful possession of a controlled substance in

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the presence of a minor. --

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Close proximity" means the item is so close to the infant or toddler as to be within his or her reach without regard to whether the infant or toddler is likely to attempt to reach for the item.
- (b) "Infant or toddler" means any child from birth until the child's third birthday.
- (2) A person who is found to be in actual or constructive possession of a place, structure, trailer, or conveyance with the knowledge that the place, structure, trailer, or conveyance is being used to manufacture a controlled substance intended for sale or distribution to another and who knew or should have known that a minor is present or resides in the place, structure, trailer, or conveyance commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) A person may not possess any amount of a controlled substance in close proximity to an infant or toddler. A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 921 or any other law, a conviction for a third-degree felony offense under s. 893.1351 or this section shall be ranked within the offense severity ranking chart at offense severity level 5, a conviction for any second-degree felony offense under s. 893.1351 or this section shall be ranked within the offense severity ranking chart at offense severity level 7, and a conviction for any first-degree felony offense under s. 893.1351 or this section shall be

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ranked within the offense severity ranking chart at offense severity level 8.

Section 3. Section 893.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 893.10 Burden of proof; photograph or video recording of evidence.--
- (1) It <u>is</u> shall not be necessary for the state to negative any exemption or exception set forth in this chapter in any indictment, information, or other pleading or in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding under this chapter, and the burden of going forward with the evidence with respect to any such exemption or exception <u>is</u> shall be upon the person claiming its benefit.
- (2) In the case of a person charged under s. 893.14(1) with the possession of a controlled substance, the label required under s. 893.04(1) or s. 893.05(2) is shall be admissible in evidence and shall be prima facie evidence that such substance was obtained pursuant to a valid prescription form or dispensed by a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.
- (3) In the prosecution of an offense involving the cultivation or manufacture of a controlled substance, a photograph or video recording of the manufacturing or cultivation equipment used in committing the offense, including, but not limited to, grow lights, growing trays, and chemical fertilizers, may be introduced as competent evidence of the existence and use of the equipment and is admissible in the prosecution of the offense to the same extent as if the property were introduced as evidence.

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(4) After a law enforcement agency documents the manufacturing and cultivation equipment by photography or video recording, the manufacturing and cultivation equipment may be destroyed on site and left in disrepair. The law enforcement agency destroying the equipment is immune from civil liability for the destruction of the equipment. The destruction of the equipment must be recorded by the supervising law enforcement officer in the manner described in s. 893.12(1)(a) and records must be maintained for 12 months.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.

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