

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/HB 897	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SPONSOR(S):	Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Ingram	116 Y's	0 N's
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/SB 1098	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB 897 passed the House on April 22, 2015, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 23, 2015.

In recent years, synthetic drugs have become a problem in Florida. Synthetic drugs, such as cannabinoids and cathinones, are industrial grade chemicals mixed to produce a "high" similar to what would be experienced when using illegal drugs such as marijuana or methamphetamine.

Each year since 2011, the Florida Legislature has added numerous synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones, and phenethylamines to Schedule I of Florida's controlled substances schedules. Since the 2014 Legislative Session, new formulas of synthetic cannabinoids have been developed that are made up of chemicals not covered by current law.

The bill adds five new synthetic cannabinoids to Schedule I of Florida's controlled substance schedules. As a result, the criminal penalties relating to the possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances will apply to these synthetic substances.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 11, 2015, and determined that the bill will have a positive insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections (i.e., an increase of less than 10 prison beds). The bill may also impact the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Crime Laboratory workload because the lab may see a rise in evidence submissions associated with the newly added substances. However, FDLE states the workload can be absorbed within existing resources.

The bill was approved by the Governor on May 14, 2015, ch. 2015-34, L.O.F., and became effective on that date.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Scheduling Synthetic Drugs

Background

Chapter 893, F.S., sets forth the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and classifies controlled substances into five categories, known as schedules. These schedules regulate the manufacture, distribution, preparation and dispensing of the substances listed therein. The distinguishing factors between the different drug schedules are the “potential for abuse”¹ of the substances listed therein and whether there is a currently accepted medical use for the substance.² Schedule I substances have a high potential for abuse and have no currently accepted medical use in the United States.³ Cannabis and heroin are examples of Schedule I substances.⁴

Chapter 893, F.S., contains a variety of provisions criminalizing behavior related to controlled substances. Most of these provisions are found in s. 893.13, F.S., which criminalizes the possession, sale, purchase, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances. The penalty for violating these provisions depends largely on the schedule in which the substance is listed.⁵ Other factors, such as the quantity of controlled substances involved in a crime, can also affect the penalties for violating the criminal provisions of ch. 893, F.S.

In recent years, synthetic drugs have emerged in Florida. Synthetic drugs, such as cannabinoids and cathinones, are industrial grade chemicals mixed to produce a “high” similar to what would be experienced when using illegal drugs such as marijuana or methamphetamine.⁶ According to the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), these substances have not been approved for human consumption by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).⁷

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic cannabinoids (also known as “K2” or “Spice”) are chemically engineered substances that have a similar structure to tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and produce a high similar to marijuana when ingested.⁸ The chemicals are often applied to a plant material to mimic marijuana.⁹ Synthetic cannabinoids have been developed over the last 30 years for research purposes to investigate the cannabinoid system.¹⁰ No legitimate non-research uses have been identified for synthetic cannabinoids and they have not been approved by the FDA for human consumption.¹¹

¹ Section 893.035(3)(a), F.S., defines “potential for abuse” to mean that a substance has properties as a central nervous system stimulant or depressant or a hallucinogen that create a substantial likelihood of its being: 1) used in amounts that create a hazard to the user's health or the safety of the community; 2) diverted from legal channels and distributed through illegal channels; or 3) taken on the user's own initiative rather than on the basis of professional medical advice.

² See s. 893.03, F.S.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See, e.g., s. 893.13(1)(a) and (c), F.S.

⁶ OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, *Synthetic Drugs (a.k.a. K2, Spice, Bath Salts, etc.)*,

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts> (last visited April 24, 2015).

⁷ UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, *Chemicals Used in “Spice” and K2” Type Products Now under Federal Control and Regulation*, <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/pressrel/pr030111.html> (last visited April 24, 2015).

⁸ OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, *Synthetic Drugs (a.k.a. K2, Spice, Bath Salts, etc.)*,

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts> (last visited April 24, 2015).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Five Synthetic Cannabinoids Into Schedule I, 75 Fed. Reg. 71,635-38 (Nov. 24, 2010) (supplementary information).

¹¹ *Id.*

Despite being labeled “not for human consumption,” synthetic cannabinoids are used as recreational drugs and have been marketed as a legal alternative to illegal methods of getting “high.”¹² They can be purchased on the Internet, in smoke shops, and convenience stores.¹³ The effects of ingesting synthetic cannabinoids can be very serious, and may include seizures, hallucinations, paranoia, anxiety, and tachycardia (racing heartbeat), among others.¹⁴

Synthetic Drugs Legislation

Each year since 2011, the Florida Legislature has added numerous synthetic cannabinoids, cathinones, and phenethylamines to Schedule I of Florida’s controlled substances schedules.¹⁵ As a result, the criminal penalties relating to the possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances now apply to these synthetic substances. For example:

- It is a first degree misdemeanor¹⁶ to possess three grams or less of listed synthetic cannabinoids;¹⁷ and
- It is a third degree felony¹⁸ to knowingly sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, listed synthetic cannabinoids.¹⁹

Since the 2014 Legislative Session, new formulas of synthetic cannabinoids have been developed that are made of chemicals not covered by current law. In December, 2014, the DEA federally scheduled two new synthetic cannabinoids that are not scheduled as controlled substances in Florida.²⁰

Effect of the Bill

The bill amends s. 893.03(1)(c), F.S., to add five synthetic cannabinoids to Schedule I of Florida’s controlled substances schedules:

- AB-CHMINACA: N-[1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide;
- FUB-PB-22: Quinolin-8-yl-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate;
- Fluoro-NNEI: 1-(Fluoropentyl)-N-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide;
- Fluoro-AMB: Methyl 2-(1-(fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate; and
- THJ-2201: [1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone.

As a result, the criminal penalties relating to the possession, sale, manufacture, and delivery of controlled substances will apply to these synthetic substances.

The bill reenacts ss. 39.01(30)(a) and (g); 316.193(5); 322.2616(2)(c); 327.35(5); 440.102(11)(b); 458.3265(1)(e); 459.0137(1)(e); 782.04(1)(a) and (4); 893.0356(2)(a) and (5); 893.05(1); 893.12(2)(b)-(d); 893.13(1)(a), (c), (d)-(f), (h), (2)(a), (4)(b), (5)(b), and (7)(a); 893.135(1)(k) and (l); 921.0022(3)(b), (c), (e), F.S.; to incorporate the changes to s. 893.03, F.S.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

¹² UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, *Chemicals Used in “Spice” and K2” Type Products Now under Federal Control and Regulation*, <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/pressrel/pr030111.html> (last visited April 24, 2015).

¹³ Synthetic Substances Ban, Brief # 12-150, Florida Fusion Center (March 23, 2012) *available at* www.tspd.us/Substances_Ban.pdf.

¹⁴ Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Five Synthetic Cannabinoids Into Schedule I, 76 Fed. Reg. 11,075-78 (March 1, 2011) (supplementary information).

¹⁵ Chs. 14-159, 13-29, 12-23, 11-73, 11-90, Laws of Fla.

¹⁶ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine. ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁷ s. 893.13(6)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. ss 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹⁹ s. 893.13(1)(a), F.S.

²⁰ Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Three Synthetic Cannabinoids Into Schedule I, 79 Fed. Reg. 75,767-771 (Dec. 2014).

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have an impact on state revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 11, 2015, and determined that the bill will have a positive insignificant prison bed impact on the Department of Corrections (i.e., an increase of less than 10 prison beds).

The bill may also impact the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Crime Laboratory workload because the lab may see a rise in evidence submissions associated with the newly-added substances. However, FDLE states the workload can be absorbed within existing resources.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have an impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

This bill may have a negative jail bed impact because it is a first degree misdemeanor to possess three grams or less of the substances added to Schedule I by the bill.

The bill may also impact local agencies that fund or maintain their own crime lab because these labs may see a rise in evidence submissions associated with the newly-added substances.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.