1		AN	ACT relating to marijuana.
2	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:		
3		⇒s	ection 1. KRS 218A.1421 (Effective until January 1, 2025) is amended to read
4	as fo	ollows	
5	(1)	A p	erson is guilty of trafficking in marijuana when he or she knowingly and
6		unla	wfully traffics in <u>more than eight (8) ounces of</u> marijuana.
7	(2)	[Tra	fficking in less than eight (8) ounces of marijuana is:
8		(a)	For a first offense a Class A misdemeanor.
9		(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class D felony.
10	(3)] Tra	fficking in <i>more than</i> eight (8)[or more] ounces but less than five (5) pounds
11		of m	narijuana is:
12		(a)	For a first offense a Class D felony.
13		(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class C felony.
14	<u>(3)</u> [([4)]	Trafficking in five (5) or more pounds of marijuana is:
15		(a)	For a first offense a Class C felony.
16		(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class B felony.
17	[(5)	The	unlawful possession by any person of eight (8) or more ounces of marijuana
18		shall	l be prima facie evidence that the person possessed the marijuana with the
19		inter	nt to sell or transfer it.]
20		⇒s	ection 2. KRS 218A.1421 (Effective January 1, 2025) is amended to read as
21	follo	ows:	
22	(1)	A p	erson is guilty of trafficking in marijuana when he or she knowingly and
23		unla	wfully traffics in <i>more than eight (8) ounces of</i> marijuana, and the trafficking
24		is no	ot in compliance with, or otherwise authorized by, KRS Chapter 218B.
25	(2)	[Unl	less authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, trafficking in less than eight (8) ounces
26		of m	narijuana is:
27		(a)	For a first offense a Class A misdemeanor.

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1	(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class D felony.
2	(3)] Un	less authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, trafficking in more than eight (8) for
3	mor	re Jounces but less than five (5) pounds of marijuana is:
4	(a)	For a first offense a Class D felony.
5	(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class C felony.
6	<u>(3)</u> [(4)]	Unless authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, trafficking in five (5) or more
7	pou	nds of marijuana is:
8	(a)	For a first offense a Class C felony.
9	(b)	For a second or subsequent offense a Class B felony.
10	<u>(4)</u> [(5)	Unless authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, the unlawful possession by any
11	pers	con of eight (8) or more ounces of marijuana shall be prima facie evidence that
12	the	person possessed the marijuana with the intent to sell or transfer it.
13	(6)] This	s section does not apply to:
14	(a)	A cannabis business or a cannabis business agent, as defined in KRS
15		218B.010, when acting in compliance with KRS Chapter 218B; or
16	(b)	A cardholder, as defined in KRS 218B.010, whose use of medicinal cannabis
17		is in compliance with KRS Chapter 218B.
18	→ S	Section 3. KRS 218A.1422 (Effective until January 1, 2025) is amended to read
19	as follows	S:
20	(1)	A person is guilty of <i>unlawful</i> possession of marijuana when he or she
21	knowingl	y and unlawfully possesses marijuana <u>in excess of:</u>
22	<u>(a)</u>	Eight (8) ounces; or
23	<u>(b)</u>	Five (5) plants.
24	(2) Pos	session of marijuana is a <u>Class A[Class B]</u> misdemeanor[, except that, KRS
25	Cha	pter 532 to the contrary notwithstanding, the maximum term of incarceration
26	shal	l be no greater than forty-five (45) days].
27	⇒s	Section 4. KRS 218A.1422 (Effective January 1, 2025) is amended to read as

1	follo	ows:
2	(1)	A person is guilty of <i>unlawful</i> possession of marijuana when he or she knowingly
3		and unlawfully possesses marijuana in excess of eight (8) ounces or five (5) plants,
4		and the possession is not in compliance with, or otherwise authorized by, KRS
5		Chapter 218B.
6	(2)	Possession of marijuana is a <u>Class A</u> [Class B] misdemeanor[, except that, KRS
7		Chapter 532 to the contrary notwithstanding, the maximum term of incarceration
8		shall be no greater than forty-five (45) days].
9	(3)	This section does not apply to:
10		(a) A cannabis business or a cannabis business agent, as defined in KRS
11		218B.010, when acting in compliance with KRS Chapter 218B; or
12		(b) A cardholder, as defined in KRS 218B.010, whose use of medicinal cannabis
13		is in compliance with KRS Chapter 218B.
14		→ Section 5. KRS 218A.1423 (Effective until January 1, 2025) is amended to read
15	as fo	ollows:
16	(1)	A person is guilty of marijuana cultivation when he or she knowingly and
17		unlawfully plants, cultivates, or harvests more than five (5) plants of marijuana
18		with the intent to sell or transfer it.
19	(2)	Marijuana cultivation [of five (5) or more plants of marijuana] is:
20		(a) For a first offense a Class D felony.
21		(b) For a second or subsequent offense a Class C felony.
22	(3)	[Marijuana cultivation of fewer than five (5) plants is:
23		(a) For a first offense a Class A misdemeanor.
24		(b) For a second or subsequent offense a Class D felony.
25	(4)	
26		plants shall be prima facie evidence that the marijuana plants were planted,
27		cultivated, or harvested for the purpose of sale or transfer.

1		→Section 6. KRS 218A.1423 (Effective January 1, 2025) is amended to read as
2	follo	ows:
3	(1)	A person is guilty of marijuana cultivation when he or she knowingly and
4		unlawfully plants, cultivates, or harvests more than five (5) plants of marijuana
5		with the intent to sell or transfer it, and the cultivation is not in compliance with, or
6		otherwise authorized by, KRS Chapter 218B.
7	(2)	Unless authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, marijuana cultivation[of five (5) or more
8		plants of marijuana] is:
9		(a) For a first offense a Class D felony.
10		(b) For a second or subsequent offense a Class C felony.
11	(3)	[Unless authorized by KRS Chapter 218B, marijuana cultivation of fewer than five
12		(5) plants is:
13		(a) For a first offense a Class A misdemeanor.
14		(b) For a second or subsequent offense a Class D felony.
15	(4)	
16		more than five (5)[or more] marijuana plants shall be prima facie evidence that the
17		marijuana plants were planted, cultivated, or harvested for the purpose of sale or
18		transfer.
19	(5)	This section does not apply to a cannabis business or a cannabis business agent, as
20		defined in KRS 218B.010, when acting in compliance with KRS Chapter 218B.
21		→Section 7. KRS 218A.276 is amended to read as follows:
22	(1)	A court may request the Division of Probation and Parole to perform a risk and
23		needs assessment for any person found guilty of <i>unlawful</i> possession of marijuana
24		pursuant to KRS 218A.1422, synthetic drugs pursuant to KRS 218A.1430, or salvia
25		pursuant to KRS 218A.1451. The assessor shall make a recommendation to the
26		court as to whether treatment is indicated by the assessment, and, if so, the most
27		appropriate treatment or recovery program environment. If treatment is indicated

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1 for the person, the court may order him or her to the appropriate treatment or 2 recovery program as indicated by the assessment that will effectively respond to the 3 person's level of risk, criminal risk factors, and individual characteristics as designated by the secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services where a 4 program of treatment or recovery not to exceed ninety (90) days in duration may be 5 6 prescribed. The person ordered to the designated treatment or recovery program 7 shall present himself or herself for registration and initiation of the treatment or 8 recovery program within five (5) days of the date of sentencing. If, without good 9 cause, the person fails to appear at the designated treatment or recovery program within the specified time, or if any time during the program of treatment or 10 11 recovery prescribed, the authorized director of the treatment or recovery program 12 finds that the person is unwilling to participate in his or her treatment, the director 13 shall notify the sentencing court. Upon receipt of notification, the court shall cause 14 the person to be brought before it and may continue the order of treatment, or may 15 rescind the treatment order and impose a sentence for the possession offense. Upon 16 discharge of the person from the treatment or recovery program by the secretary of 17 the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or his or her designee, prior to the 18 expiration of the ninety (90) day period or upon satisfactory completion of ninety 19 (90) days of treatment, the person shall be deemed finally discharged from 20 sentence. The secretary, or his or her designee, shall notify the sentencing court of 21 the date of such discharge from the treatment or recovery program.

(2) The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or his or her designee,
 shall inform each court of the identity and location of the treatment or recovery
 program to which a person sentenced by that court under this chapter shall be
 initially ordered.

26 (3) In the case of a person ordered to an inpatient facility for treatment pursuant to this
27 chapter, transportation to the facility shall be provided by order of the court when

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the court finds the person unable to convey himself or herself to the facility within
 five (5) days of sentencing by reason of physical infirmity or financial incapability.

3 (4) The sentencing court shall immediately notify the designated treatment or recovery
4 program of the sentence and its effective date.

5 (5) The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, or his or her designee, 6 may authorize transfer of the person from the initially designated treatment or 7 recovery program to another treatment or recovery program for therapeutic 8 purposes. The sentencing court shall be notified of termination of treatment by the 9 terminating treatment or recovery program and shall be notified by the secretary or 10 his or her designee of the new treatment or recovery program to which the person 11 was transferred.

12 (6) Responsibility for payment for treatment services rendered to persons pursuant to
13 this section shall be as under the statutes pertaining to payment by patients and
14 others for services rendered by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, unless
15 the person and the treatment or recovery program shall arrange otherwise.

16 (7) None of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to preclude the court from
 17 exercising its usual discretion with regard to ordering probation, presumptive
 18 probation, or conditional discharge.

19 (8) In the case of any person who has been convicted of <u>unlawful</u> possession of 20 marijuana, synthetic drugs, or salvia, the court may set aside and void the 21 conviction upon satisfactory completion of treatment, probation, or other sentence, 22 and issue to the person a certificate to that effect. A conviction voided under this 23 subsection shall not be deemed a first offense for purposes of this chapter or 24 deemed a conviction for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law 25 upon conviction of a crime.

26 (9) If the court voids a conviction under this section, the court shall order the sealing of27 all records in the custody of the court and any records in the custody of any other

agency or official, including law enforcement records, except as provided in KRS
 27A.099. The court shall order the sealing on a form provided by the
 Administrative Office of the Courts. Every agency with records relating to the
 arrest, charge, or other matters arising out of the arrest or charge that is ordered to
 seal records, shall certify to the court within sixty (60) days of the entry of the order
 that the required sealing action has been completed.

- 7 (10) After the sealing of the record, the proceedings in the matter shall not be used
 against the defendant. The court and other agencies shall reply to any inquiry that
 9 no record exists on the matter. The person whose record is sealed shall not have to
 10 disclose the fact of the record or any matter relating thereto on an application for
 11 employment, credit, or other type of application.
- (11) Inspection of the sealed records may thereafter be permitted by the court or upon a
 motion by the person who is the subject of the records and only to those persons
 named in the motion.

15 →SECTION 8. A NEW SECTION OF KRS CHAPTER 431 IS CREATED TO 16 READ AS FOLLOWS:

- 17 (1) As used in this section:
- 18(a) ''Eligible conviction'' means any criminal conviction for a violation of KRS19218A.1421(2), 218A.1422, or 218A.1423(5), or a conviction for an offense20prior to July 14, 1992, for possession, cultivation, or trafficking of21marijuana which was punishable by not more than five (5) years'22incarceration;
- 23(b) "Expungeable conviction" means any eligible conviction for which the24available record does not indicate that the offense involved a quantity of
- 25 *marijuana in excess of the personal use quantity of cannabis; and*
- 26 (c) "Personal use quantity of marijuana" means:
- 27 <u>1. Eight (8) ounces or less of marijuana; or</u>

1		2. Five (5) or fewer plants of marijuana.
2	<u>(2)</u>	The Administrative Office of the Courts shall establish a process for identifying
3		all eligible convictions and communicating each eligible conviction to the court
4		in which the conviction occurred, and to the office of the Commonwealth's
5		attorney or county attorney that prosecuted the case. All eligible convictions shall
6		be communicated to the office of the Commonwealth's attorney or county
7		attorney that prosecuted the case within ninety (90) days of the effective date of
8		this Act.
9	<u>(3)</u>	Within ninety (90) days of the receipt of an eligible conviction, the office of the
10		Commonwealth's attorney or county attorney that prosecuted the case may file
11		with the court in which the conviction occurred an objection to the expungement
12		of any eligible conviction which is not an expungeable conviction.
13	<u>(4)</u>	Within two hundred (200) days of the effective date of this Act, for any eligible
14		conviction to which the office of the Commonwealth's attorney or county attorney
15		that prosecuted the case has not filed an objection, the court shall order the
16		judgment vacated, dismiss with prejudice any charges which are eligible for
17		expungement under this section, and order expunged all records in the custody of
18		the court and any records in the custody of any other agency or official, including
19		law enforcement records.
20	<u>(5)</u>	(a) Any person who has an eligible conviction prior to the effective date of this
21		Act and whose records have not been expunged pursuant to subsection (4)
22		of this section may, at any time after one (1) year after the effective date of
23		this Act, petition the court in which the conviction occurred to expunge all
24		eligible convictions.
25		(b) There shall be no filing fee for a petition pursuant to this subsection.
26		(c) An expungement petition brought under this subsection shall be served
27		upon the office of the county attorney or Commonwealth's attorney that

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1		prosecuted the case, and the court shall notify the county attorney or
2		Commonwealth's attorney of an opportunity for a response to the petition.
3		The response shall be filed within ninety (90) days after the filing of the
4		petition.
5		(d) If a response is not filed within ninety (90) days after the filing of the
6		petition, the court shall order the judgment vacated and dismiss with
7		prejudice any charges which are eligible for expungement under this
8		section.
9		(e) If a response is filed objecting to the expungement of the eligible conviction,
10		the court shall, within ninety (90) days of the receipt of the objection,
11		schedule a hearing on the petition. If, at the hearing, the court finds that the
12		eligible conviction is an expungeable conviction, the court shall order the
13		judgment vacated and dismiss with prejudice any charges which are eligible
14		for expungement under this section.
15	<u>(6)</u>	Upon entry of an order vacating and expunging a conviction, the original
16		conviction shall be vacated and the record shall be expunged. The court and
17		other agencies shall cause records to be deleted or removed from their computer
18		systems so that the matter shall not appear on official state-performed
19		background checks. The court and other agencies shall reply to any inquiry that
20		no record exists on the matter. The person whose record is expunged shall not
21		have to disclose the fact of the record or any matter relating thereto on an
22		application for employment, credit, or other type of application. If the expunged
23		conviction was a felony and the person is not prohibited from voting for any other
24		reason, the person's ability to vote shall be restored and the person may register
25		<u>to vote.</u>
26	<u>(7)</u>	The Administrative Office of the Courts shall, by December 1, 2025, provide a
27		report to the Legislative Research Commission and the Interim Joint Committee

- 1 on Judiciary providing data by county on the numbers of eligible convictions
- 2 *identified, objections filed with the court, and the number of expungements*
- 3 granted.
- 4 (8) This section shall be retroactive.
- 5 → Section 9. Sections 2, 4, and 6 of this Act take effect January 1, 2025.