



# HOUSE BILL 563: Regulate Hemp-Derived Consumables & Kratom.

2023-2024 General Assembly

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**Committee:** Senate Judiciary. If favorable, re-refer to **Date:** June 5, 2024  
 Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Rules and  
 Operations of the Senate

**Introduced by:** Reps. McNeely, Sasser, Cotham, Fontenot      **Prepared by:** Robert Ryan\*  
**Analysis of:** PCS to Fourth Edition      Committee Co-Counsel  
 H563-CSCEX-34

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**OVERVIEW:** *The Proposed Committee Substitute (PCS) for House Bill 563 would do the following:*

- *Regulate the sale and distribution of hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products.*
- *Require a license to sell, distribute, or manufacture hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products.*
- *Ban hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products from school grounds.*
- *Create the offense of death by distribution of tianeptine.*

## CURRENT LAW AND BILL ANALYSIS:

### PART I. REGULATION OF HEMP-DERIVED CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS AND KRATOM PRODUCTS

Under current law, hemp and hemp products are excluded from the definition of marijuana and therefore are not controlled substances. The two terms are defined in G.S. 90-87 as follows:

- "Hemp" means the plant *Cannabis sativa* (L.) and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis.
- "Hemp products" means all products made from hemp, including, but not limited to, cloth, cordage, fiber, food, fuel, paint, paper, particleboard, plastics, seed, seed meal and seed oil for consumption, and verified propagules for cultivation if the seeds originate from hemp varieties.

Kratom is a tropical tree native to Southeast Asia whose leaves contain two psychoactive ingredients, mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine. The crushed leaves are generally smoked, brewed with tea, or placed into gel capsules. Consumption produces both stimulant effects (in low doses) and sedative effects (in high doses). [Summarized from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice.] Kratom is currently not a controlled substance and is unregulated and legal in North Carolina.

Jeffrey Hudson  
Director



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Legislative Analysis  
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## Section 1.(a) – New Chapter 18D

The PCS for House Bill 563 would enact a new Chapter 18D to regulate both hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products in North Carolina.

### Article 1 – Hemp-derived consumable products

**Article 1** of Chapter 18D would provide requirements and regulations for hemp-derived consumable products.

**G.S. 18D-100** would define terms applicable to hemp-derived consumable products.

"Hemp-derived consumable product" would be defined as follows:

*"A hemp product intended for human ingestion or inhalation, that contains a delta-9 THC concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis, but may contain concentrations of other hemp-derived cannabinoids including CBD, CBDA, CBG, CBGA, CBN, THCA, and THCP, in excess of that amount. This term does not include hemp products intended for topical application, or seeds or seed derived ingredients that are generally recognized as safe by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)."*

This definition includes consumable products commonly referred to as "CBD", "delta-7", "delta-8", and "delta-10", and others. It would not include topical products such as lotions or creams intended to be used externally, or items such as hemp milk that are derived from seed.

**For purposes of this summary, the term "THC" refers to delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, unless otherwise specified.**

**G.S. 18D-101** would provide **sales restrictions** on hemp-derived consumable products and prohibit the following:

- Selling a hemp-derived consumable product to a person under 21.
- Distributing samples of a hemp-derived consumable product in or on a public street, sidewalk, or park.
- Engaging in the business of selling hemp-derived consumable products without a valid license.
- Selling a hemp-derived consumable product that has a concentration of more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis total combined of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

In general, there would be no criminal penalties for violation, but civil penalties would be imposed by the Department of Revenue (Department) as follows:

- 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$500.
- 2nd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$750.
- 3rd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$1,000 and suspend the seller's license for one year.
- 4th or subsequent violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$2,000 and revoke the seller's license.

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In any case where the Department is authorized to suspend or revoke a license, the Department may accept an offer in compromise of up to \$3,000. If the Department accepts the offer in compromise, it may suspend the license, but not revoke it.

Additionally, in any case in which the Department imposes a penalty for a violation of selling a product with more than 0.3% THC the seller shall also pay to the Department the actual costs paid by the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division for testing the product samples resulting in the violation.

This section does provide that it is a Class A1 misdemeanor for any person who sells hemp-derived consumable products without a license if they have previously received a civil penalty from the Department for selling without a license. Any person who then commits a third or subsequent violation shall be guilty of a Class H felony.

**G.S. 18D-101A** would create **sales and transfer restrictions on a producer** ("producer") of hemp that has been processed or prepared with the intent to be used in a hemp-derived consumable product. A producer is only authorized to sell or transfer hemp that has been processed or prepared with the intent to be used in a hemp-derived consumable product to a licensed manufacturer. This section would not prohibit a producer from selling or transferring hemp that is intended to be used in any other lawful product, other than those regulated by this Chapter.

Civil penalties would be imposed by the Department of Revenue (Department) as follows:

- 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$500.
- 2nd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$750.
- 3rd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$1,000.
- 4th or subsequent violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$2,000.

Any person against whom a civil penalty has been imposed for violation of this section, who then commits a second violation would be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor. Any person who commits a third or subsequent violation would be guilty of a Class H felony.

**G.S. 18D-102** would create criminal offenses for **underage purchasing and use of fake IDs** as follows:

- Giving a hemp-derived consumable product to a person under 21 without the consent of the underage person's parent or legal guardian.
- A person under 21 possessing, purchasing or attempting to purchase a hemp-derived consumable product.
- Using a fake, fraudulent, or borrowed ID to enter or attempt to enter a place where hemp-derived consumable products are sold or to purchase or attempt to purchase hemp-derived consumable products.
- Allowing an underage person to use the person's ID to purchase or attempt to purchase hemp-derived consumable products.

Violation of these provisions by a person under 21 would be a Class 2 misdemeanor. Violation by a person 21 or older would be a Class 1 misdemeanor. Aiding or abetting a violation would be punished the same as the commission of the offense.

**G.S. 18D-103** would create criminal offenses and civil penalties for the following **conduct when committed by a manufacturer or distributor**:

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- Distributing samples of a hemp-derived consumable product in or on a public street, sidewalk, or park.
- Engaging in manufacturing or distributing a hemp-derived consumable product without a valid license.
- Manufacturing or distributing a hemp-derived consumable product with a concentration of more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis total combined of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

Violation of these provisions would be a Class A1 misdemeanor. In addition to the criminal penalties, the Department may also impose one or more of the following actions against a licensee:

- Suspend the license for up to 3 years.
- Revoke the license.
- Impose conditions on the licensee's operating hours.
- Impose civil penalties as follows:
  - 1st violation – up to \$1,000.
  - 2nd violation within 3 years – up to \$5,000.
  - 3rd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – up to \$7,500.

In any case where the Department is authorized to suspend or revoke a license, the Department may accept an offer in compromise of up to \$8,000. If the Department accepts the offer in compromise, it may suspend the license, but not revoke it.

Additionally, in any case in which the Department imposes a penalty for a violation of manufacturing or distributing a product with more than 0.3% THC the manufacturer or distributor shall also pay to the Department the actual costs paid by the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division for testing the product samples resulting in the violation.

The statute would authorize a defense for a violation of manufacturing or distributing a hemp-derived consumable product with more than 0.3% THC, if the manufacturer or distributor takes all of the following actions:

- Recalls all hemp-derived consumable products from the same batch on which the violation is based.
- Has samples of the batch tested by an independent testing laboratory in sample sizes of 5 times the amount required for pre-distribution testing.
- Provides certified results indicating the sample tested does not contain more than 0.3% THC.

**G.S. 18D-104** would require the manufacturer or distributor to conduct **testing prior to distribution**. Testing must be done by an independent testing laboratory using high-performance liquid chromatography for any separation and measurements to test for specified items and determine the amounts of those items present. Testing must be done in sample quantities determined by the size of the product batch. The label of the product must include an expiration date conforming with federal law.

**G.S. 18D-105** would establish certain requirements for **packaging and serving sizes**, including limiting the amount of hemp-derived cannabinoid that may be present in a serving of an ingestible hemp-derived consumable product to 3 mg, in the aggregate of one or more of the following: delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, delta-7 tetrahydrocannabinol, delta-8 tetrahydrocannabinol, or delta-10 tetrahydrocannabinol. This statute also places restrictions on **advertising** of hemp-derived consumable products.

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**G.S. 18BD-105.1** would make it unlawful for a licensee or a licensee's agent to knowingly allow any of the following **conduct to occur on the license premises**:

- Any violation of this Chapter.
- Any violation of the controlled substances, gambling, or any other unlawful acts.

It would also be unlawful for a permittee to fail to superintend in person or through a manager the business for which a license is issued.

**G.S. 18D-106** would clarify that the regulation of hemp-derived consumable products is not intended to allow the consumption of hemp-derived consumable products in various situations or limit an employer's ability to enforce a drug-free workplace.

## Article 2 – Kratom Products

**Article 2** of Chapter 18D would provide requirements and regulations for kratom products.

**G.S. 18D-200** would define terms applicable to kratom products.

"Kratom product" would be defined as follows:

*"Any consumer commodity containing any quantity of mitragynine or 7-hydroxymitragynine or both, extracted from the leaf of the plant mitragyna speciosa."*

**G.S. 18D-201** would provide **sales restrictions** on kratom products and prohibit the following:

- Selling a kratom product to a person under 21.
- Distributing samples of a kratom product in or on a public street, sidewalk, or park.
- Engaging in the business of selling kratom products without a valid license.
- Selling a kratom product that is adulterated or contaminated or otherwise violates the provisions of G.S. 18D-204.

In general, there would be no criminal penalties for violation, but civil penalties would be imposed by the Department of Revenue (Department) as follows:

- 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$500.
- 2nd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department may impose a penalty up to \$750.
- 3rd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$1,000 and suspend the seller's license for one year.
- 4th or subsequent violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – Department shall impose a penalty up to \$2,000 and revoke the seller's license.

In any case where the Department is authorized to suspend or revoke a license, the Department may accept an offer in compromise of up to \$3,000. If the Department accepts the offer in compromise, it may suspend the license, but not revoke it.

Additionally, in any case in which the Department imposes a penalty for a violation of selling an adulterated or contaminated product, the seller shall also pay to the Department the actual costs paid by the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division for testing the product samples resulting in the violation.

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This section does provide that it is a Class A1 misdemeanor for any person who sells a kratom product without a license if they have previously received a civil penalty from the Department for selling without a license. Any person who then commits a third or subsequent violation shall be guilty of a Class H felony.

**G.S. 18D-202** would create **criminal offenses for underage purchasing and use of fake IDs** as follows:

- Giving a kratom product to a person under 21 without the consent of the underage person's parent or legal guardian.
- A person under 21 possessing, purchasing or attempting to purchase a kratom product.
- Using a fake, fraudulent, or borrowed ID to enter or attempt to enter a place where kratom products are sold or to purchase or attempt to purchase kratom products.
- Allowing an underage person to use the person's ID to purchase or attempt to purchase kratom products.

Violation of these provisions by a person under 21 would be a Class 2 misdemeanor. Violation by a person 21 or older would be a Class 1 misdemeanor. Aiding or abetting a violation would be punished the same as the commission of the offense.

**G.S. 18D-203** would create criminal offenses and civil penalties for the following **conduct when committed by a manufacturer or distributor**:

- Distributing samples of a kratom product in or on a public street, sidewalk, or park.
- Engaging in manufacturing or distributing a kratom product without a valid license.
- Manufacturing or distributing a kratom product that is adulterated or contaminated or otherwise violates the provisions of G.S. 18D-204.

Violation of these provisions would be a Class A1 misdemeanor. In addition to the criminal penalties, the Department may also impose one or more of the following actions against a licensee:

- Suspend the license for up to 3 years.
- Revoke the license.
- Impose conditions on the licensee's operating hours.
- Impose civil penalties as follows:
  - 1st violation – up to \$1,000.
  - 2nd violation within 3 years – up to \$5,000.
  - 3rd violation within 3 years of the 1st violation – up to \$7,500.

In any case where the Department is authorized to suspend or revoke a license, the Department may accept an offer in compromise of up to \$8,000. If the Department accepts the offer in compromise, it may suspend the license, but not revoke it.

Additionally, in any case in which the Department imposes a penalty for a violation of manufacturing or distributing an adulterated or contaminated product, the manufacturer or distributor shall also pay to the Department the actual costs paid by the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) Division for testing the product samples resulting in the violation.

**G.S. 18D-204** would provide **product limitations** on the kratom products prepared, manufactured, distributed, or offered for sale. The following would be prohibited:

- A kratom product adulterated with a dangerous non-kratom substance.
- A kratom product contaminated with a dangerous non-kratom substance.
- A kratom extract containing levels of residual solvents higher than is allowed in the U.S. Pharmacopeia 467.

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- A kratom product containing a level of 7-hydroxymitragynine in the alkaloid fraction that is greater than 1% of the overall alkaloid composition of the product.
- A kratom product containing any synthetic alkaloids.
- A kratom product that does not provide adequate labeling directions necessary for safe use by consumers.

**G.S. 18D-205** would require manufacturers and distributors to **register all kratom products** offered for sale by the manufacturer or distributor in this State with the Department. Manufacturers and distributors would also be required to submit a copy of any **adverse event report** to the Department, as required by federal law. If an adverse event report is not submitted when required, the registration for that product would be revoked and the license for that manufacturer or distributor would be suspended or revoked. This statute also places restrictions on **advertising** of kratom products.

**G.S. 18BD-205.1** would make it unlawful for a licensee or a licensee's agent to knowingly allow any of the following **conduct to occur on the license premises**:

- Any violation of this Chapter.
- Any violation of the controlled substances, gambling, or any other unlawful acts.

It would also be unlawful for a permittee to fail to superintend in person or through a manager the business for which a license is issued.

**G.S. 18D-206** would clarify that the regulation of kratom products is not intended to allow the consumption of kratom products in various situations or limit an employer's ability to enforce a drug-free workplace.

## Article 3 – Licensing for Hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products

**Article 3** would require anyone in the business of manufacturing, distributing, or selling hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products in this State to obtain a **license from the Department of Revenue**.

**G.S. 18D-300** incorporates the definitions from Articles 1 and 2 as appropriate.

**G.S. 18D-301** would require a **license to be obtained prior to commencement of business or by July 1, 2025**, whichever is later, and set out the minimum requirements for obtaining the license, including consent to reasonable inspections of inventory by the ALE Division and the taking of samples found to not be in compliance with packaging, labeling, and testing requirements. Only one license is required, but the application must include information on all types of business the person or entity engages in or intends to engage in pursuant to the license. A licensee engaged in more than one type of business would only pay a single fee, as provided in G.S. 18D-302. A license would be valid for one year, and could be renewed annually.

**G.S. 18D-302** would set the **initial application fees and renewal fees** as follows:

- **Manufacturing license** - \$15,000 initial, \$5,000 annual renewal. However, the application fee would be reduced to \$1,000 for an applicant submitting proof of a gross income of less than \$100,000 for the previous calendar year.

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- **Distribution license** - \$2,500 initial, \$750 annual renewal. However, the application fee would be reduced to \$750 for an applicant submitting proof of a gross income of less than \$100,000 for the previous calendar year.
- **Retail sale license at physical location or online for delivery to a person within this State** - \$250 for each retail location, both initially and renewal. However, a licensee with more than 25 retail locations, internet websites, or combination of the two, would pay \$5,000 and provide a list of all retail locations and internet websites.
- For an application for or renewal of a license to **engage in more than one business activity**, the fee would be the highest fee of those prescribed for the type of business indicated on the application or renewal, as applied to that applicant or licensee.

**G.S. 18D-303** would **authorize the Department to revoke or refuse to issue a license** for any of the following:

- Failure to comply with or meet any qualification of G.S. 18D-301(b).
- Submission of false or misleading information in an application for licensure or renewal.
- Submission of false or misleading information in any report or information required to be submitted to the Department.
- Failure to comply with civil penalties authorized by the Chapter.

**G.S. 18D-304** would provide that **proceedings for civil penalties** would be governed by the Administrative Procedures Act, and also authorize the Department to institute a civil action to recover unpaid civil penalties.

**G.S. 18D-305** would require the Department to develop the license application and make it available online. Revenue from **fees collected** would be **remitted to the ALE Division** on a monthly basis to cover costs incurred in enforcing the Chapter.

## Article 4 – Enforcement

**Article 4** would grant **enforcement authority to the ALE Division** and provide a process for forfeiture of seized hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products.

**G.S. 18D-400** would authorize the **ALE Division to enforce** the provisions of the Chapter and would require the Division to report any violation for which civil penalties are authorized to the Department of Revenue, regardless of whether criminal charges have been filed. The Division would also be required to submit an annual report describing their enforcement efforts, and to also make that report available on their website.

**G.S. 18D-401** would authorize **seizure and forfeiture of property** for violation of the prohibition on more than 0.3% THC in a hemp-derived consumable product, or violation of the prohibition on adulterated or contaminated kratom products, and provide a process for the forfeiture and destruction of seized products.

**Section 1.(b)** would amend G.S. 18B-500 to give the **ALE Division subject matter authority** over criminal offenses occurring on the premises of or involving an entity with a license issued pursuant to Chapter 18D.

**Section 1.(c)** would amend G.S. 7A-304 to allow a **\$600 fee to be collected through court costs** to for a criminal conviction for violation of the prohibition on more than 0.3% THC in a hemp-derived



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consumable product, or violation of the prohibition on adulterated or contaminated kratom products if testing was conducted on products.

**Section 1.(d) – Effective date** Section 1 would become effective July 1, 2025, and apply to all hemp-derived consumable products possessed, sold, distributed, or manufactured on or after that date, to all kratom products possessed, sold, distributed, or manufactured on or after that date, and to all offenses committed on or after that date.

## PART II. TECHNICAL CHANGES

**Section 2** would repeal G.S. 90-94.1 which authorizes the use of hemp extract for intractable epilepsy. This statute was enacted as part of a temporary authorization and registration process before the federal approval of a medication that has now been approved and all other statutes were repealed effective July 1, 2021. This section would become effective December 1, 2024, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date.

## PART III. APPROPRIATION

**Section 3** would make the following appropriations:

- \$2,000,000 nonrecurring to the ALE Division to hire 20 full-time Special Agents to assist in implementing the provisions of this act.
- \$375,000 nonrecurring to be used for costs incurred by the Department of Revenue in implementing the provisions of this act.
- \$125,000 nonrecurring to be used for costs incurred by the ALE Division in implementing the provisions of this act.

Any nonrecurring funds that are not expended by the end of the 2024-2025 fiscal year would not revert. This section would become effective July 1, 2024.

## PART IV. PROHIBIT USE OF HEMP-DERIVED CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS AND KRATOM PRODUCTS FROM BEING USED ON SCHOOL GROUNDS

**Section 4** would require all governing bodies of public school units to adopt a policy prohibiting the use of hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products at all times on school property, including school sponsored events at another location when in the presence of students or school personnel.

This section would be effective when it becomes law and apply beginning with the 2025-2026 school year.

## PART V. MISCELLANEOUS

**Section 5.(a)** would direct the Department of Revenue to establish guidance for the parties regulated by Chapters 18D and 18E, and to adopt rules to implement those Chapters prior to July 1, 2025. The Department shall accept applications and issue licenses prior to July 1, 2025, but no license shall take effect until July 1, 2025.

**Section 5.(b)** would direct the Department of Public Safety to adopt rules consistent with the provisions of this act.

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## PART VI. CREATE THE OFFENSE OF DEATH BY DISTRIBUTION OF TIANEPTINE

G.S. 14-18.4 ("Death by distribution") provides four criminal offenses related to the distribution or sale of "one certain controlled substance" that proximately causes the victim's death. "Certain controlled substance" is defined to mean: "any opium, opiate or opioid or any synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, opiate, opioid; cocaine, or other substance described in G.S. 90-90(1)d; methamphetamine; a depressant described in G.S. 90-92(a)(1) or a mixture of one or more of these substances." Death by distribution provides the following offenses and punishments:

- (a1) Death by distribution through unlawful delivery of certain controlled substances. It is a Class C felony if:
  - A person delivers a certain controlled substance.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the certain controlled substance.
  - Providing the certain controlled substance was the proximate cause of death.
- (a2) Death by distribution through unlawful delivery with malice of certain controlled substances. It is a Class B2 felony if:
  - A person delivers a certain controlled substance.
  - The person acts with malice.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the certain controlled substance.
  - Providing the certain controlled substance was the proximate cause of death.
- (b) Death by distribution through unlawful sale of certain controlled substances. It is a Class B2 felony if:
  - A person sells a certain controlled substance.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the certain controlled substance.
  - Providing the certain controlled substance was the proximate cause of death.
- (c) Aggravated death by distribution through unlawful sale of certain controlled substances. It is a Class B1 felony if:
  - A person sells a certain controlled substance.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the certain controlled substance.
  - Providing the certain controlled substance was the proximate cause of death.
  - The person has a previous conviction for certain controlled substance violations, within 10 years of the date of offense.

**Section 6.(a)** creates a new section of the General Statutes: G.S. 14-18.6 ("Death by distribution of tianeptine.") Like death by distribution, this new law would provide four criminal offenses related to the distribution or sale of tianeptine that proximately causes the victim's death. Death by distribution of tianeptine provides the following offenses and punishments:

- (b) Death by distribution through delivery of tianeptine. It is a Class C felony if:
  - A person delivers tianeptine.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the tianeptine.

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- Providing the tianeptine was the proximate cause of death.
- (c) Death by distribution through delivery with malice of tianeptine. It is a Class B2 felony if:
  - A person delivers tianeptine.
  - The person acts with malice.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the tianeptine.
  - Providing the tianeptine was the proximate cause of death.
- (d) Death by distribution through sale of tianeptine. It is a Class B2 felony if:
  - A person sells tianeptine.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the tianeptine.
  - Providing the tianeptine was the proximate cause of death.
- (e) Aggravated death by distribution through sale of tianeptine. It is a Class B1 felony if:
  - A person sells tianeptine.
  - Another person dies because of ingesting the tianeptine.
  - Providing the tianeptine was the proximate cause of death.
  - The person has a previous conviction for certain violations, within 10 years of the date of offense.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Section 7.(a) and (b) would create a criminal savings clause and a severability clause respectively. Except as otherwise stated above, this act would be effective when it becomes law.

*\*Susan Sitze, staff attorney with the Legislative Analysis Division, substantially contributed to this summary.*