By Senator Latvala

20-01281B-15 20151180

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the practice of pharmacy; amending s. 465.003, F.S.; defining a term; amending s. 465.0276, F.S.; providing that the Florida Pharmacy Act does not prohibit the dispensing of a compounded drug by a veterinarian; amending ss. 409.9201, 458.331, 459.015, 465.014, 465.015, 465.0156, 465.016, 465.0197, 465.022, 465.023, 465.1901, 499.003, and 893.02; conforming cross references; 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 465.003, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended, to read:

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

- (1) "Administration" means the obtaining and giving of a single dose of medicinal drugs by a legally authorized person to a patient for her or his consumption.
  - (3) "Board" means the Board of Pharmacy.
- $\underline{(7)}$  "Consultant pharmacist" means a pharmacist licensed by the department and certified as a consultant pharmacist pursuant to s. 465.0125.
- (8) (4) "Data communication device" means an electronic device that receives electronic information from one source and transmits or routes it to another, including, but not limited to, any such bridge, router, switch, or gateway.
  - (9) "Department" means the Department of Health.
  - (10) (6) "Dispense" means the transfer of possession of one

20-01281B-15 20151180

or more doses of a medicinal drug by a pharmacist to the ultimate consumer or her or his agent. As an element of dispensing, the pharmacist shall, prior to the actual physical transfer, interpret and assess the prescription order for potential adverse reactions, interactions, and dosage regimen she or he deems appropriate in the exercise of her or his professional judgment, and the pharmacist shall certify that the medicinal drug called for by the prescription is ready for transfer. The pharmacist shall also provide counseling on proper drug usage, either orally or in writing, if in the exercise of her or his professional judgment counseling is necessary. The actual sales transaction and delivery of such drug shall not be considered dispensing. The administration shall not be considered dispensing.

(11) (7) "Institutional formulary system" means a method whereby the medical staff evaluates, appraises, and selects those medicinal drugs or proprietary preparations which in the medical staff's clinical judgment are most useful in patient care, and which are available for dispensing by a practicing pharmacist in a Class II institutional pharmacy.

(12) (8) "Medicinal drugs" or "drugs" means those substances or preparations commonly known as "prescription" or "legend" drugs which are required by federal or state law to be dispensed only on a prescription, but shall not include patents or proprietary preparations as hereafter defined.

(16) (9) "Patent or proprietary preparation" means a medicine in its unbroken, original package which is sold to the public by, or under the authority of, the manufacturer or primary distributor thereof and which is not misbranded under

20-01281B-15 20151180

the provisions of the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(17) "Pharmacist" means any person licensed pursuant to this chapter to practice the profession of pharmacy.

- (18) (11) (a) "Pharmacy" includes a community pharmacy, an institutional pharmacy, a nuclear pharmacy, a special pharmacy, and an Internet pharmacy.
- 1. The term "community pharmacy" includes every location where medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold or where prescriptions are filled or dispensed on an outpatient basis.
- 2. The term "institutional pharmacy" includes every location in a hospital, clinic, nursing home, dispensary, sanitarium, extended care facility, or other facility, hereinafter referred to as "health care institutions," where medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold.
- 3. The term "nuclear pharmacy" includes every location where radioactive drugs and chemicals within the classification of medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold. The term "nuclear pharmacy" does not include hospitals licensed under chapter 395 or the nuclear medicine facilities of such hospitals.
- 4. The term "special pharmacy" includes every location where medicinal drugs are compounded, dispensed, stored, or sold if such locations are not otherwise defined in this subsection.
- 5. The term "Internet pharmacy" includes locations not otherwise licensed or issued a permit under this chapter, within or outside this state, which use the Internet to communicate with or obtain information from consumers in this state and use such communication or information to fill or refill

20-01281B-15 20151180

prescriptions or to dispense, distribute, or otherwise engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state. Any act described in this definition constitutes the practice of pharmacy as defined in subsection (20) (13).

- (b) The pharmacy department of any permittee shall be considered closed whenever a Florida licensed pharmacist is not present and on duty. The term "not present and on duty" shall not be construed to prevent a pharmacist from exiting the prescription department for the purposes of consulting or responding to inquiries or providing assistance to patients or customers, attending to personal hygiene needs, or performing any other function for which the pharmacist is responsible, provided that such activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the pharmacist's responsibility to provide pharmacy services.
- (19)(12) "Pharmacy intern" means a person who is currently registered in, and attending, a duly accredited college or school of pharmacy, or who is a graduate of such a school or college of pharmacy, and who is duly and properly registered with the department as provided for under its rules.
- (20) (13) "Practice of the profession of pharmacy" includes compounding, dispensing, and consulting concerning contents, therapeutic values, and uses of any medicinal drug; consulting concerning therapeutic values and interactions of patent or proprietary preparations, whether pursuant to prescriptions or in the absence and entirely independent of such prescriptions or orders; and other pharmaceutical services. For purposes of this subsection, "other pharmaceutical services" means the monitoring of the patient's drug therapy and assisting the patient in the

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20-01281B-15 20151180

management of his or her drug therapy, and includes review of the patient's drug therapy and communication with the patient's prescribing health care provider as licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466, or similar statutory provision in another jurisdiction, or such provider's agent or such other persons as specifically authorized by the patient, regarding the drug therapy. However, nothing in this subsection may be interpreted to permit an alteration of a prescriber's directions, the diagnosis or treatment of any disease, the initiation of any drug therapy, the practice of medicine, or the practice of osteopathic medicine, unless otherwise permitted by law. "Practice of the profession of pharmacy" also includes any other act, service, operation, research, or transaction incidental to, or forming a part of, any of the foregoing acts, requiring, involving, or employing the science or art of any branch of the pharmaceutical profession, study, or training, and shall expressly permit a pharmacist to transmit information from persons authorized to prescribe medicinal drugs to their patients. The practice of the profession of pharmacy also includes the administration of vaccines to adults pursuant to s. 465.189.

(21) (14) "Prescription" includes any order for drugs or medicinal supplies written or transmitted by any means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies and intended to be dispensed by a pharmacist. The term also includes an orally transmitted order by the lawfully designated agent of such practitioner. The term also includes an order written or transmitted by a practitioner licensed to practice in

20-01281B-15 20151180

a jurisdiction other than this state, but only if the pharmacist called upon to dispense such order determines, in the exercise of her or his professional judgment, that the order is valid and necessary for the treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. The term "prescription" also includes a pharmacist's order for a product selected from the formulary created pursuant to s. 465.186. Prescriptions may be retained in written form or the pharmacist may cause them to be recorded in a data processing system, provided that such order can be produced in printed form upon lawful request.

- $\underline{(13)}$  "Nuclear pharmacist" means a pharmacist licensed by the department and certified as a nuclear pharmacist pursuant to s. 465.0126.
- (14) "Office use compounding" means the provision and administration of a compounded drug to a patient by a practitioner in the practitioner's office or other treatment setting. In the case of veterinary drugs, office use compounding includes compounding for a veterinarian to dispense to the owner or caretaker of the animal patient.
- (4) (16) "Centralized prescription filling" means the filling of a prescription by one pharmacy upon request by another pharmacy to fill or refill the prescription. The term includes the performance by one pharmacy for another pharmacy of other pharmacy duties such as drug utilization review, therapeutic drug utilization review, claims adjudication, and the obtaining of refill authorizations.
- $\underline{(2)}$  "Automated pharmacy system" means a mechanical system that delivers prescription drugs received from a Florida licensed pharmacy and maintains related transaction information.

20-01281B-15 20151180

 $\underline{(6)}$  "Compounding" means combining, mixing, or altering the ingredients of one or more drugs or products to create another drug or product.

- (15) (19) "Outsourcing facility" means a single physical location registered as an outsourcing facility under the federal Drug Quality and Security Act, Pub. L. No. 113-54, at which sterile compounding of a drug or product is conducted.
- (5) (20) "Compounded sterile product" means a drug that is intended for parenteral administration, an ophthalmic or oral inhalation drug in aqueous format, or a drug or product that is required to be sterile under federal or state law or rule, which is produced through compounding, but is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- Section 2. A new subsection (6) is added to section 465.0276, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 465.0276 Dispensing practitioner.-
- (6) Nothing in this chapter or the rules adopted thereunder prohibit a veterinarian from dispensing a compounded drug to an animal patient or its owner or caretaker.
- Section 3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 409.9201, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 409.9201 Medicaid fraud.-
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Prescription drug" means any drug, including, but not limited to, finished dosage forms or active ingredients that are subject to, defined in, or described in s. 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or in <u>s. 465.003 s. 465.003(8)</u>, s. 499.003(52), s. 499.007(13), or s. 499.82(10).

Page 7 of 16

20-01281B-15 20151180

The value of individual items of the legend drugs or goods or services involved in distinct transactions committed during a single scheme or course of conduct, whether involving a single person or several persons, may be aggregated when determining the punishment for the offense.

Section 4. Paragraph (pp) of subsection (1) of section 458.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

458.331 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the board and department.—

- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
- (pp) Applicable to a licensee who serves as the designated physician of a pain-management clinic as defined in s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137:
- 1. Registering a pain-management clinic through misrepresentation or fraud;
- 2. Procuring, or attempting to procure, the registration of a pain-management clinic for any other person by making or causing to be made, any false representation;
- 3. Failing to comply with any requirement of chapter 499, the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or chapter 893, the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act;
- 4. Being convicted or found guilty of, regardless of adjudication to, a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States;

20-01281B-15 20151180

5. Being convicted of, or disciplined by a regulatory agency of the Federal Government or a regulatory agency of another state for, any offense that would constitute a violation of this chapter;

- 6. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States which relates to the practice of, or the ability to practice, a licensed health care profession;
- 7. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States which relates to health care fraud;
- 8. Dispensing any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined in  $\underline{s.465.003} \, \underline{s.465.003} \,$
- 9. Failing to timely notify the board of the date of his or her termination from a pain-management clinic as required by s. 458.3265(2).
- Section 5. Paragraph (rr) of subsection (1) of section 459.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 459.015 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the board and department.—
- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
- (rr) Applicable to a licensee who serves as the designated physician of a pain-management clinic as defined in s. 458.3265

20-01281B-15 20151180

or s. 459.0137:

1. Registering a pain-management clinic through misrepresentation or fraud;

- 2. Procuring, or attempting to procure, the registration of a pain-management clinic for any other person by making or causing to be made, any false representation;
- 3. Failing to comply with any requirement of chapter 499, the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or chapter 893, the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act;
- 4. Being convicted or found guilty of, regardless of adjudication to, a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States;
- 5. Being convicted of, or disciplined by a regulatory agency of the Federal Government or a regulatory agency of another state for, any offense that would constitute a violation of this chapter;
- 6. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States which relates to the practice of, or the ability to practice, a licensed health care profession;
- 7. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States which relates to health care fraud;

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20-01281B-15 20151180

8. Dispensing any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined in  $\underline{s.465.003}$   $\underline{s.465.003}$   $\underline{s.465.003}$  or s. 893.02 if the dispensing practitioner knows or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship; or

9. Failing to timely notify the board of the date of his or her termination from a pain-management clinic as required by s. 459.0137(2).

Section 6. Subsection (1) of section 465.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.014 Pharmacy technician.

(1) A person other than a licensed pharmacist or pharmacy intern may not engage in the practice of the profession of pharmacy, except that a licensed pharmacist may delegate to pharmacy technicians who are registered pursuant to this section those duties, tasks, and functions that do not fall within the purview of s.  $465.003 ext{ s. } 465.003 ext{ (13)}$ . All such delegated acts must be performed under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist who is responsible for all such acts performed by persons under his or her supervision. A registered pharmacy technician, under the supervision of a pharmacist, may initiate or receive communications with a practitioner or his or her agent, on behalf of a patient, regarding refill authorization requests. A licensed pharmacist may not supervise more than one registered pharmacy technician unless otherwise permitted by the quidelines adopted by the board. The board shall establish quidelines to be followed by licensees or permittees in determining the circumstances under which a licensed pharmacist may supervise more than one pharmacy technician.

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20-01281B-15 20151180

Section 7. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 465.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.015 Violations and penalties.-

- (2) It is unlawful for any person:
- (c) To sell or dispense drugs as defined in  $\underline{\text{s. }465.003}$   $\underline{\text{s.}}$  465.003(8) without first being furnished with a prescription.

Section 8. Subsection (9) of section 465.0156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.0156 Registration of nonresident pharmacies.-

(9) Notwithstanding <u>s. 465.003</u> <u>s. 465.003(10)</u>, for purposes of this section, the registered pharmacy and the pharmacist designated by the registered pharmacy as the prescription department manager or the equivalent must be licensed in the state of location in order to dispense into this state.

Section 9. Paragraph (s) of subsection (1) of section 465.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.016 Disciplinary actions.-

- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
- (s) Dispensing any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined by  $\underline{s.\ 465.003}\ s.\ 465.003(14)$  or s. 893.02 when the pharmacist knows or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship.

Section 10. Subsection (4) of section 465.0197, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.0197 Internet pharmacy permits.

(4) Notwithstanding <u>s. 465.003</u> <del>s. 465.003(10)</del>, for purposes of this section, the Internet pharmacy and the pharmacist

20-01281B-15 20151180

designated by the Internet pharmacy as the prescription department manager or the equivalent must be licensed in the state of location in order to dispense into this state.

Section 11. Paragraph (j) of subsection (5) of section 465.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.022 Pharmacies; general requirements; fees.-

- (5) The department or board shall deny an application for a pharmacy permit if the applicant or an affiliated person, partner, officer, director, or prescription department manager or consultant pharmacist of record of the applicant:
- (j) Has dispensed any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined by s. 465.003 s. 465.003(14) or s. 893.02 when the pharmacist knows or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship that includes a documented patient evaluation, including history and a physical examination adequate to establish the diagnosis for which any drug is prescribed and any other requirement established by board rule under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 463, chapter 464, or chapter 466.

For felonies in which the defendant entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in an agreement with the court to enter a pretrial intervention or drug diversion program, the department shall deny the application if upon final resolution of the case the licensee has failed to successfully complete the program.

Section 12. Paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 465.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.023 Pharmacy permittee; disciplinary action.-

20-01281B-15 20151180

(1) The department or the board may revoke or suspend the permit of any pharmacy permittee, and may fine, place on probation, or otherwise discipline any pharmacy permittee if the permittee, or any affiliated person, partner, officer, director, or agent of the permittee, including a person fingerprinted under s. 465.022(3), has:

(h) Dispensed any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined by  $\underline{s.\ 465.003}\ s.$   $\underline{465.003(14)}$  or  $s.\ 893.02$  when the pharmacist knows or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship that includes a documented patient evaluation, including history and a physical examination adequate to establish the diagnosis for which any drug is prescribed and any other requirement established by board rule under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 463, chapter 464, or chapter 466.

Section 13. Section 465.1901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.1901 Practice of orthotics and pedorthics.—The provisions of chapter 468 relating to orthotics or pedorthics do not apply to any licensed pharmacist or to any person acting under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. The practice of orthotics or pedorthics by a pharmacist or any of the pharmacist's employees acting under the supervision of a pharmacist shall be construed to be within the meaning of the term "practice of the profession of pharmacy" as set forth in <u>s.</u> 465.003 s. 465.003(13), and shall be subject to regulation in the same manner as any other pharmacy practice. The Board of Pharmacy shall develop rules regarding the practice of orthotics

20-01281B-15 20151180

and pedorthics by a pharmacist. Any pharmacist or person under the supervision of a pharmacist engaged in the practice of orthotics or pedorthics is not precluded from continuing that practice pending adoption of these rules.

Section 14. Subsection (43) of section 499.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

499.003 Definitions of terms used in this part.—As used in this part, the term:

(43) "Prescription drug" means a prescription, medicinal, or legend drug, including, but not limited to, finished dosage forms or active pharmaceutical ingredients subject to, defined by, or described by s. 503(b) of the federal act or s. 465.003 s. 465.003(8), s. 499.007(13), subsection (32), or subsection (52), except that an active pharmaceutical ingredient is a prescription drug only if substantially all finished dosage forms in which it may be lawfully dispensed or administered in this state are also prescription drugs.

Section 15. Subsection (22) of section 893.02, Florida Statutes, is amended 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:

(22) "Prescription" means and includes an order for drugs or medicinal supplies written, signed, or transmitted by word of mouth, telephone, telegram, or other means of communication by a duly licensed practitioner licensed by the laws of the state to prescribe such drugs or medicinal supplies, issued in good faith and in the course of professional practice, intended to be filled, compounded, or dispensed by another person licensed by

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20-01281B-15 20151180

the laws of the state to do so, and meeting the requirements of s. 893.04. The term also includes an order for drugs or medicinal supplies so transmitted or written by a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other practitioner licensed to practice in a state other than Florida, but only if the pharmacist called upon to fill such an order determines, in the exercise of his or her professional judgment, that the order was issued pursuant to a valid patient-physician relationship, that it is authentic, and that the drugs or medicinal supplies so ordered are considered necessary for the continuation of treatment of a chronic or recurrent illness. However, if the physician writing the prescription is not known to the pharmacist, the pharmacist shall obtain proof to a reasonable certainty of the validity of said prescription. A prescription order for a controlled substance shall not be issued on the same prescription blank with another prescription order for a controlled substance which is named or described in a different schedule, nor shall any prescription order for a controlled substance be issued on the same prescription blank as a prescription order for a medicinal drug, as defined in s.  $465.003 ext{ s. } 465.003(8)$ , which does not fall within the definition of a controlled substance as defined in this act.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.