2011 Legislature

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to prescription drugs; amending s.
3	456.072, F.S.; making failure to comply with the
4	requirements of s. 456.44, F.S., grounds for disciplinary
5	action; providing mandatory administrative penalties for
6	certain violations related to prescribing; amending s.
7	456.42, F.S.; requiring prescriptions for controlled
8	substances to be written on a counterfeit-resistant pad
9	produced by an approved vendor or electronically
10	prescribed; providing conditions for being an approved
11	vendor; creating s. 456.44, F.S.; providing definitions;
12	requiring certain physicians to designate themselves as
13	controlled substance prescribing practitioners on their
14	practitioner profiles; providing an effective date;
15	requiring registered physicians to meet certain standards
16	of practice; requiring a physical examination; requiring a
17	written protocol; requiring an assessment of risk for
18	aberrant behavior; requiring a treatment plan; requiring
19	specified informed consent; requiring consultation and
20	referral in certain circumstances; requiring medical
21	records meeting certain criteria; providing an exemption
22	for physicians meeting certain criteria; amending s.
23	458.3265, F.S., relating to regulation of pain-management
24	clinics and medical doctors; redefining the term "pain-
25	management clinic"; providing definitions; providing an
26	exemption from registration for clinics owned and operated
27	by physicians or medical specialists meeting certain
28	criteria; revising responsibilities of physicians in pain-
I	Page 1 of 98

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2011 Legislature

29 management clinics; allowing physician assistants and advanced registered nurse practitioners to perform 30 31 physical examinations; requiring physicians in pain-32 management clinics to ensure compliance with certain requirements; imposing facility and physical operations 33 34 requirements; imposing infection control requirements; 35 imposing health and safety requirements; imposing quality 36 assurance requirements; imposing data collection and 37 reporting requirements; revising rulemaking authority; 38 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 39 providing for future expiration of provisions; amending s. 458.327, F.S.; providing that dispensing certain 40 controlled substances in violation of specified provisions 41 42 is a third-degree felony; providing penalties; amending s. 43 458.331, F.S.; providing that dispensing certain 44 controlled substances in violation of specified provisions is grounds for disciplinary action; providing penalties; 45 amending s. 459.0137, F.S., relating to regulation of 46 47 pain-management clinics and osteopathic physicians; providing definitions; providing an exemption from 48 49 registration for clinics owned and operated by physicians 50 meeting certain criteria; revising responsibilities of 51 osteopathic physicians in pain-management clinics; 52 allowing physician assistants and advanced registered 53 nurse practitioners to perform physical examinations; 54 requiring osteopathic physicians in pain-management 55 clinics to ensure compliance with certain requirements; 56 imposing facility and physical operations requirements; Page 2 of 98

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2011 Legislature

57 imposing infection control requirements; imposing health 58 and safety requirements; imposing quality assurance requirements; imposing data collection and reporting 59 60 requirements; revising rulemaking authority; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing for 61 future expiration of provisions; amending s. 459.013, 62 63 F.S.; providing that dispensing certain controlled substances in violation of specified provisions is a 64 65 third-degree felony; providing penalties; amending s. 66 459.015, F.S.; providing that dispensing certain 67 controlled substances in violation of specified provisions is grounds for disciplinary action; providing penalties; 68 amending s. 465.015, F.S.; requiring a pharmacist to 69 70 report to the sheriff within a specified period any 71 instance in which a person fraudulently obtained or 72 attempted to fraudulently obtain a controlled substance; 73 providing criminal penalties; providing suggested criteria 74 for the reports; amending s. 465.016, F.S.; providing 75 additional grounds for denial of or disciplinary action 76 against a pharmacist license; amending s. 465.018, F.S.; 77 providing grounds for permit denial or discipline; 78 requiring applicants to pay or make arrangements to pay 79 amounts owed to the Department of Health; requiring an inspection; requiring permittees to maintain certain 80 81 records; requiring a community pharmacy to be permitted under ch. 465, F.S., on or after a specified date in order 82 83 to dispense Schedule II or Schedule III controlled 84 substances; amending s. 465.022, F.S.; requiring the Page 3 of 98

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2011 Legislature

Department of Health to adopt rules related to procedures 85 86 for dispensing controlled substances; providing 87 requirements for the issuance of a pharmacy permit; 88 requiring disclosure of financial interests; requiring 89 submission of policies and procedures and providing for 90 grounds for permit denial based on such policies and 91 procedures; authorizing the Department of Health to phase 92 in the policies and procedures requirement over an 18-93 month period beginning July 1, 2011; requiring the 94 Department of Health to deny a permit to applicants under 95 certain circumstances; requiring permittees to provide notice of certain management changes; requiring 96 97 prescription department managers to meet certain criteria; 98 imposing duties on prescription department managers; 99 limiting the number of locations a prescription department 100 manager may manage; requiring the board to adopt rules related to recordkeeping; providing that permits are not 101 102 transferable; amending s. 465.0276, F.S.; deleting a 103 provision establishing a 72-hour supply limit on 104 dispensing certain controlled substances; prohibiting 105 registered dispensing practitioners from dispensing 106 certain controlled substances; revising the list of exceptions that allow registered dispensing practitioners 107 108 to dispense certain controlled substances; amending s. 109 499.0051, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for 110 violations of certain provisions of s. 499.0121, F.S.; 111 amending s. 499.012, F.S.; requiring wholesale distributor permit applicants to submit documentation of credentialing 112 Page 4 of 98

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2011 Legislature

113 policies; amending s. 499.0121, F.S.; providing reporting 114 requirements regarding certain controlled substances for 115 prescription drug wholesale distributors, out-of-state 116 prescription drug wholesale distributors, retail pharmacy 117 drug wholesale distributors, manufacturers, or repackagers 118 that engage in the wholesale distribution of controlled 119 substances to a retail pharmacy; requiring the Department 120 of Health to share the reported data with law enforcement agencies; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to 121 122 make investigations based on the reported data; providing 123 credentialing requirements for distribution of controlled substances to certain entities by wholesale distributors; 124 125 requiring distributors to identify suspicious 126 transactions; requiring distributors to determine the reasonableness of orders for controlled substances over 127 128 certain amounts; requiring distributors to maintain 129 documents that support the report submitted to the 130 Department of Health; requiring the department to assess 131 data; requiring the department to report certain data to 132 the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the 133 House of Representatives by certain dates; prohibiting 134 distribution to entities with certain criminal 135 backgrounds; amending s. 499.05, F.S.; authorizing 136 rulemaking concerning specified controlled substance 137 wholesale distributor reporting requirements and 138 credentialing requirements; amending s. 499.067, F.S.; 139 authorizing the Department of Health to take disciplinary action against wholesale distributors failing to comply 140

Page 5 of 98

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with specified credentialing or reporting requirements; 141 amending s. 810.02, F.S.; authorizing separate judgments 142 143 and sentences for burglary with the intent to commit theft 144 of a controlled substance under specified provisions and 145 for any applicable possession of controlled substance 146 offense under specified provisions in certain 147 circumstances; amending s. 812.014, F.S.; authorizing 148 separate judgments and sentences for theft of a controlled substance under specified provisions and for any 149 150 applicable possession of controlled substance offense 151 under specified provisions in certain circumstances; 152 amending s. 893.055, F.S., relating to the prescription 153 drug monitoring program; deleting obsolete dates; deleting 154 references to the Office of Drug Control; requiring 155 reports to the prescription drug monitoring system to be 156 made in 7 days rather than 15 days; prohibiting the use of 157 certain funds to implement the program; requiring criminal 158 background screening for those persons who have direct 159 access to the prescription drug monitoring program's 160 database; requiring the State Surgeon General to appoint a 161 board of directors for the direct-support organization; 162 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 893.065, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by 163 the act; amending s. 893.07, F.S.; providing that law 164 165 enforcement officers are not required to obtain a 166 subpoena, court order, or search warrant in order to 167 obtain access to or copies of specified controlled substance inventory records; requiring reporting of the 168

Page 6 of 98

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2011 Legislature

169 discovery of the theft or loss of controlled substances to 170 the sheriff within a specified period; providing criminal 171 penalties; amending s. 893.13, F.S.; prohibiting a person 172 from obtaining or attempting to obtain from a practitioner 173 a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled 174 substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, 175 subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact; prohibiting 176 a health care provider from providing a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by 177 178 misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, 179 or concealment of a material fact; prohibiting a person from adulterating a controlled substance for certain use 180 181 without authorization by a prescribing physician; 182 providing penalties; amending s. 893.138, F.S.; providing 183 circumstances in which a pain-management clinic may be 184 declared a public nuisance; providing for the disposition 185 of certain controlled substance inventory held by 186 specified licensed physicians; providing certain 187 requirements for a physician returning inventory to a distributor; requiring wholesale distributors to buy back 188 189 certain undispensed inventory of controlled substances; 190 providing for a declaration of a public health emergency; 191 requiring certain actions relating to dispensing 192 practitioners identified as posing the greatest threat to 193 public health; providing an appropriation; providing for 194 future expiration of program provisions; requiring the 195 Department of Health to establish a practitioner profile 196 for dentists; providing for severability; providing an Page 7 of 98

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2011 Legislature

197	effective date.
198	
199	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
200	
201	Section 1. Paragraph (mm) is added to subsection (1) of
202	section 456.072, Florida Statutes, subsection (7) is
203	redesignated as subsection (8), and a new subsection (7) is
204	added to that section, to read:
205	456.072 Grounds for discipline; penalties; enforcement
206	(1) The following acts shall constitute grounds for which
207	the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be
208	taken:
209	(mm) Failure to comply with controlled substance
210	prescribing requirements of s. 456.44.
211	(7) Notwithstanding subsection (2), upon a finding that a
212	physician has prescribed or dispensed a controlled substance, or
213	caused a controlled substance to be prescribed or dispensed, in
214	a manner that violates the standard of practice set forth in s.
215	458.331(1)(q) or (t), s. 459.015(1)(t) or (x), s. 461.013(1)(o)
216	or (s), or s. 466.028(1)(p) or (x), the physician shall be
217	suspended for a period of not less than 6 months and pay a fine
218	of not less than \$10,000 per count. Repeated violations shall
219	result in increased penalties.
220	Section 2. Section 456.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to
221	read:
222	456.42 Written prescriptions for medicinal drugs
223	(1) A written prescription for a medicinal drug issued by
224	a health care practitioner licensed by law to prescribe such
·	Page 8 of 98

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2011 Legislature

225 drug must be legibly printed or typed so as to be capable of 226 being understood by the pharmacist filling the prescription; 227 must contain the name of the prescribing practitioner, the name 228 and strength of the drug prescribed, the quantity of the drug 229 prescribed, and the directions for use of the drug; must be 230 dated; and must be signed by the prescribing practitioner on the 231 day when issued. A written prescription for a controlled 232 substance listed in chapter 893 must have the quantity of the 233 drug prescribed in both textual and numerical formats and must be dated with the abbreviated month written out on the face of 234 235 the prescription. However, a prescription that is electronically 236 generated and transmitted must contain the name of the 237 prescribing practitioner, the name and strength of the drug 238 prescribed, the quantity of the drug prescribed in numerical 239 format, and the directions for use of the drug and must be dated 240 and signed by the prescribing practitioner only on the day 241 issued, which signature may be in an electronic format as 242 defined in s. 668.003(4).

243 (2) A written prescription for a controlled substance 244 listed in chapter 893 must have the quantity of the drug 245 prescribed in both textual and numerical formats, must be dated 246 with the abbreviated month written out on the face of the 247 prescription, and must be either written on a standardized 248 counterfeit-proof prescription pad produced by a vendor approved 249 by the department or electronically prescribed as that term is 250 used in s. 408.0611. As a condition of being an approved vendor, 251 a prescription pad vendor must submit a monthly report to the 252 department which, at a minimum, documents the number of

Page 9 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV	ΕS
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

253	prescription pads sold and identifies the purchasers. The
254	department may, by rule, require the reporting of additional
255	information.
256	Section 3. Section 456.44, Florida Statutes, is created to
257	read:
258	456.44 Controlled substance prescribing
259	(1) DEFINITIONS
260	(a) "Addiction medicine specialist" means a board-
261	certified physiatrist with a subspecialty certification in
262	addiction medicine or who is eligible for such subspecialty
263	certification in addiction medicine, an addiction medicine
264	physician certified or eligible for certification by the
265	American Society of Addiction Medicine, or an osteopathic
266	physician who holds a certificate of added qualification in
267	Addiction Medicine through the American Osteopathic Association.
268	(b) "Adverse incident" means any incident set forth in s.
269	458.351(4)(a)-(e) or s. 459.026(4)(a)-(e).
270	(c) "Board-certified pain management physician" means a
271	physician who possesses board certification in pain medicine by
272	the American Board of Pain Medicine, board certification by the
273	American Board of Interventional Pain Physicians, or board
274	certification or subcertification in pain management by a
275	specialty board recognized by the American Association of
276	Physician Specialists or an osteopathic physician who holds a
277	certificate in Pain Management by the American Osteopathic
278	Association.
279	(d) "Chronic nonmalignant pain" means pain unrelated to
280	cancer or rheumatoid arthritis which persists beyond the usual
Į	Page 10 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV	FL	_ 0	R	I D	Α	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т		V	Е	S
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

281	course of disease or the injury that is the cause of the pain or
282	more than 90 days after surgery.
283	(e) "Mental health addiction facility" means a facility
284	licensed under chapter 394 or chapter 397.
285	(2) REGISTRATIONEffective January 1, 2012, a physician
286	licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter
287	466 who prescribes any controlled substance, as defined in s.
288	893.03, for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain, must:
289	(a) Designate himself or herself as a controlled substance
290	prescribing practitioner on the physician's practitioner
291	profile.
292	(b) Comply with the requirements of this section and
293	applicable board rules.
294	(3) STANDARDS OF PRACTICE The standards of practice in
295	this section do not supersede the level of care, skill, and
296	treatment recognized in general law related to healthcare
297	licensure.
298	(a) A complete medical history and a physical examination
299	must be conducted before beginning any treatment and must be
300	documented in the medical record. The exact components of the
301	physical examination shall be left to the judgment of the
302	clinician who is expected to perform a physical examination
303	proportionate to the diagnosis that justifies a treatment. The
304	medical record must, at a minimum, document the nature and
305	intensity of the pain, current and past treatments for pain,
306	underlying or coexisting diseases or conditions, the effect of
307	the pain on physical and psychological function, a review of
308	previous medical records, previous diagnostic studies, and
Į	Page 11 of 08

Page 11 of 98

2011 Legislature

309	history of alcohol and substance abuse. The medical record shall
310	also document the presence of one or more recognized medical
311	indications for the use of a controlled substance. Each
312	registrant must develop a written plan for assessing each
313	patient's risk of aberrant drug-related behavior, which may
314	include patient drug testing. Registrants must assess each
315	patient's risk for aberrant drug-related behavior and monitor
316	that risk on an ongoing basis in accordance with the plan.
317	(b) Each registrant must develop a written individualized
318	treatment plan for each patient. The treatment plan shall state
319	objectives that will be used to determine treatment success,
320	such as pain relief and improved physical and psychosocial
321	function, and shall indicate if any further diagnostic
322	evaluations or other treatments are planned. After treatment
323	begins, the physician shall adjust drug therapy to the
324	individual medical needs of each patient. Other treatment
325	modalities, including a rehabilitation program, shall be
326	considered depending on the etiology of the pain and the extent
327	to which the pain is associated with physical and psychosocial
328	impairment. The interdisciplinary nature of the treatment plan
329	shall be documented.
330	(c) The physician shall discuss the risks and benefits of
331	the use of controlled substances, including the risks of abuse
332	and addiction, as well as physical dependence and its
333	consequences, with the patient, persons designated by the
334	patient, or the patient's surrogate or guardian if the patient
335	is incompetent. The physician shall use a written controlled
336	substance agreement between the physician and the patient
I	Dage 12 of 09

Page 12 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

337	outlining the patient's responsibilities, including, but not
338	limited to:
339	1. Number and frequency of controlled substance
340	prescriptions and refills.
341	2. Patient compliance and reasons for which drug therapy
342	may be discontinued, such as a violation of the agreement.
343	3. An agreement that controlled substances for the
344	treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain shall be prescribed by a
345	single treating physician unless otherwise authorized by the
346	treating physician and documented in the medical record.
347	(d) The patient shall be seen by the physician at regular
348	intervals, not to exceed 3 months, to assess the efficacy of
349	treatment, ensure that controlled substance therapy remains
350	indicated, evaluate the patient's progress toward treatment
351	objectives, consider adverse drug effects, and review the
352	etiology of the pain. Continuation or modification of therapy
353	shall depend on the physician's evaluation of the patient's
354	progress. If treatment goals are not being achieved, despite
355	medication adjustments, the physician shall reevaluate the
356	appropriateness of continued treatment. The physician shall
357	monitor patient compliance in medication usage, related
358	treatment plans, controlled substance agreements, and
359	indications of substance abuse or diversion at a minimum of 3-
360	month intervals.
361	(e) The physician shall refer the patient as necessary for
362	additional evaluation and treatment in order to achieve
363	treatment objectives. Special attention shall be given to those
364	patients who are at risk for misusing their medications and
I	Page 13 of 98

2011 Legislature

365	those whose living arrangements pose a risk for medication
366	misuse or diversion. The management of pain in patients with a
367	history of substance abuse or with a comorbid psychiatric
368	disorder requires extra care, monitoring, and documentation and
369	requires consultation with or referral to an addictionologist or
370	physiatrist.
371	(f) A physician registered under this section must
372	maintain accurate, current, and complete records that are
373	accessible and readily available for review and comply with the
374	requirements of this section, the applicable practice act, and
375	applicable board rules. The medical records must include, but
376	are not limited to:
377	1. The complete medical history and a physical
378	examination, including history of drug abuse or dependence.
379	2. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and laboratory results.
380	3. Evaluations and consultations.
381	4. Treatment objectives.
382	5. Discussion of risks and benefits.
383	6. Treatments.
384	7. Medications, including date, type, dosage, and quantity
385	prescribed.
386	8. Instructions and agreements.
387	9. Periodic reviews.
388	10. Results of any drug testing.
389	11. A photocopy of the patient's government-issued photo
390	identification.
391	12. If a written prescription for a controlled substance
392	is given to the patient, a duplicate of the prescription.
I	Page 14 of 98

Page 14 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

393	13. The physician's full name presented in a legible
394	manner.
395	(g) Patients with signs or symptoms of substance abuse
396	shall be immediately referred to a board-certified pain
397	management physician, an addiction medicine specialist, or a
398	mental health addiction facility as it pertains to drug abuse or
399	addiction unless the physician is board-certified or board-
400	eligible in pain management. Throughout the period of time
401	before receiving the consultant's report, a prescribing
402	physician shall clearly and completely document medical
403	justification for continued treatment with controlled substances
404	and those steps taken to ensure medically appropriate use of
405	controlled substances by the patient. Upon receipt of the
406	consultant's written report, the prescribing physician shall
407	incorporate the consultant's recommendations for continuing,
408	modifying, or discontinuing controlled substance therapy. The
409	resulting changes in treatment shall be specifically documented
410	in the patient's medical record. Evidence or behavioral
411	indications of diversion shall be followed by discontinuation of
412	controlled substance therapy and the patient shall be discharged
413	and all results of testing and actions taken by the physician
414	shall be documented in the patient's medical record.
415	
416	This subsection does not apply to a board-certified
417	anesthesiologist, physiatrist, or neurologist, or to a board-
418	certified physician who has surgical privileges at a hospital or
419	ambulatory surgery center and primarily provides surgical
420	services. This subsection does not apply to a board-certified
I	Page 15 of 08

Page 15 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	Α		Н	0	U	S	Е	(О	F		R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	٦	Γ	I '	V	Е	S
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2011 Legislature

421	medical specialist who has also completed a fellowship in pain
422	medicine approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate
423	Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association, or
424	who is board certified in pain medicine by a board approved by
425	the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American
426	Osteopathic Association and performs interventional pain
427	procedures of the type routinely billed using surgical codes.
428	Section 4. Section 458.3265, Florida Statutes, is amended
429	to read:
430	458.3265 Pain-management clinics
431	(1) REGISTRATION
432	(a) 1. As used in this section, the term:
433	a. "Chronic nonmalignant pain" means pain unrelated to
434	cancer or rheumatoid arthritis which persists beyond the usual
435	course of disease or the injury that is the cause of the pain or
436	more than 90 days after surgery.
437	b. "Pain-management clinic" or "clinic" means any publicly
438	or privately owned facility:
439	(I) That advertises in any medium for any type of pain-
440	management services; or
441	(II) Where in any month a majority of patients are
442	prescribed opioids, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, or
443	carisoprodol for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain. All
444	privately owned pain-management clinics, facilities, or offices,
445	hereinafter referred to as "clinics," which advertise in any
446	medium for any type of pain-management services, or employ a
447	physician who is primarily engaged in the treatment of pain by
448	prescribing or dispensing controlled substance medications,
I	Page 16 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

449	2. Each pain-management clinic must register with the
450	department unless:
451	<u>a.</u> That clinic is licensed as a facility pursuant to
452	chapter 395;
453	b.2. The majority of the physicians who provide services
454	in the clinic primarily provide surgical services;
455	c.3. The clinic is owned by a publicly held corporation
456	whose shares are traded on a national exchange or on the over-
457	the-counter market and whose total assets at the end of the
458	corporation's most recent fiscal quarter exceeded \$50 million;
459	d.4. The clinic is affiliated with an accredited medical
460	school at which training is provided for medical students,
461	residents, or fellows;
462	<u>e.</u> 5. The clinic does not prescribe or dispense controlled
463	substances for the treatment of pain; or
464	f.6. The clinic is owned by a corporate entity exempt from
465	federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) <u>;</u> -
466	g. The clinic is wholly owned and operated by one or more
467	board-certified anesthesiologists, physiatrists, or
468	neurologists; or
469	h. The clinic is wholly owned and operated by one or more
470	board-certified medical specialists who have also completed
471	fellowships in pain medicine approved by the Accreditation
472	Council for Graduate Medical Education, or who are also board-
473	certified in pain medicine by a board approved by the American
474	Board of Medical Specialties and perform interventional pain
475	procedures of the type routinely billed using surgical codes.
476	(b) Each clinic location shall be registered separately

Page 17 of 98

2011 Legislature

477 regardless of whether the clinic is operated under the same478 business name or management as another clinic.

479 As a part of registration, a clinic must designate a (C) 480 physician who is responsible for complying with all requirements 481 related to registration and operation of the clinic in 482 compliance with this section. Within 10 days after termination 483 of a designated physician, the clinic must notify the department 484 of the identity of another designated physician for that clinic. 485 The designated physician shall have a full, active, and 486 unencumbered license under this chapter or chapter 459 and shall 487 practice at the clinic location for which the physician has 488 assumed responsibility. Failing to have a licensed designated physician practicing at the location of the registered clinic 489 490 may be the basis for a summary suspension of the clinic registration certificate as described in s. 456.073(8) for a 491 license or s. 120.60(6). 492

(d) The department shall deny registration to any clinic that is not fully owned by a physician licensed under this chapter or chapter 459 or a group of physicians, each of whom is licensed under this chapter or chapter 459; or that is not a health care clinic licensed under part X of chapter 400.

498 (e) The department shall deny registration to any pain499 management clinic owned by or with any contractual or employment
500 relationship with a physician:

501 1. Whose Drug Enforcement Administration number has ever502 been revoked.

503 2. Whose application for a license to prescribe, dispense, 504 or administer a controlled substance has been denied by any

Page 18 of 98

2011 Legislature

505 jurisdiction.

3. Who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, an offense that constitutes a felony for receipt of illicit and diverted drugs, including a controlled substance listed in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03, in this state, any other state, or the United States.

512 (f) If the department finds that a pain-management clinic 513 does not meet the requirement of paragraph (d) or is owned, directly or indirectly, by a person meeting any criteria listed 514 515 in paragraph (e), the department shall revoke the certificate of registration previously issued by the department. As determined 516 by rule, the department may grant an exemption to denying a 517 518 registration or revoking a previously issued registration if 519 more than 10 years have elapsed since adjudication. As used in 520 this subsection, the term "convicted" includes an adjudication 521 of quilt following a plea of quilty or nolo contendere or the 522 forfeiture of a bond when charged with a crime.

(g) The department may revoke the clinic's certificate of registration and prohibit all physicians associated with that pain-management clinic from practicing at that clinic location based upon an annual inspection and evaluation of the factors described in subsection (3).

(h) If the registration of a pain-management clinic is revoked or suspended, the designated physician of the painmanagement clinic, the owner or lessor of the pain-management clinic property, the manager, and the proprietor shall cease to operate the facility as a pain-management clinic as of the

Page 19 of 98

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2011 Legislature

533 effective date of the suspension or revocation.

(i) If a pain-management clinic registration is revoked or
suspended, the designated physician of the pain-management
clinic, the owner or lessor of the clinic property, the manager,
or the proprietor is responsible for removing all signs and
symbols identifying the premises as a pain-management clinic.

539 Upon the effective date of the suspension or (j) 540 revocation, the designated physician of the pain-management 541 clinic shall advise the department of the disposition of the 542 medicinal drugs located on the premises. The disposition is 543 subject to the supervision and approval of the department. 544 Medicinal drugs that are purchased or held by a pain-management 545 clinic that is not registered may be deemed adulterated pursuant 546 to s. 499.006.

(k) If the clinic's registration is revoked, any person named in the registration documents of the pain-management clinic, including persons owning or operating the painmanagement clinic, may not, as an individual or as a part of a group, apply to operate a pain-management clinic for 5 years after the date the registration is revoked.

(1) The period of suspension for the registration of a pain-management clinic shall be prescribed by the department, but may not exceed 1 year.

(m) A change of ownership of a registered pain-managementclinic requires submission of a new registration application.

558 (2) PHYSICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.—These responsibilities
559 apply to any physician who provides professional services in a
560 pain-management clinic that is required to be registered in

Page 20 of 98

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2011 Legislature

561 subsection (1).

562 (a) A physician may not practice medicine in a pain-563 management clinic, as described in subsection (4), if: 564 1. The pain-management clinic is not registered with the 565 department as required by this section.; or 566 2. Effective July 1, 2012, the physician has not 567 successfully completed a pain-medicine fellowship that is 568 accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical 569 Education or a pain-medicine residency that is accredited by the 570 Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or, prior to July 1, 2012, does not comply with rules adopted by the 571 572 board. 573 574 Any physician who qualifies to practice medicine in a pain-575 management clinic pursuant to rules adopted by the Board of 576 Medicine as of July 1, 2012, may continue to practice medicine 577 in a pain-management clinic as long as the physician continues 578 to meet the qualifications set forth in the board rules. A 579 physician who violates this paragraph is subject to disciplinary 580 action by his or her appropriate medical regulatory board. 581 (b) A person may not dispense any medication, including a 582 controlled substance, on the premises of a registered pain-

583 management clinic unless he or she is a physician licensed under 584 this chapter or chapter 459.

(c) A physician, a physician assistant, or an advanced
registered nurse practitioner must perform a physical
examination of a patient on the same day that the physician he
or she dispenses or prescribes a controlled substance to a

Page 21 of 98

2011 Legislature

589 patient at a pain-management clinic. If the physician prescribes 590 or dispenses more than a 72-hour dose of controlled substances 591 for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain, the physician 592 must document in the patient's record the reason for prescribing 593 or dispensing that quantity.

594 A physician authorized to prescribe controlled (d) 595 substances who practices at a pain-management clinic is 596 responsible for maintaining the control and security of his or 597 her prescription blanks and any other method used for 598 prescribing controlled substance pain medication. The physician 599 shall comply with the requirements for counterfeit-resistant 600 prescription blanks in s. 893.065 and the rules adopted pursuant to that section. The physician shall notify, in writing, the 601 602 department within 24 hours following any theft or loss of a prescription blank or breach of any other method for prescribing 603 604 pain medication.

605 The designated physician of a pain-management clinic (e) 606 shall notify the applicable board in writing of the date of 607 termination of employment within 10 days after terminating his 608 or her employment with a pain-management clinic that is required 609 to be registered under subsection (1). Each physician practicing 610 in a pain-management clinic shall advise the Board of Medicine, 611 in writing, within 10 calendar days after beginning or ending 612 his or her practice at a pain-management clinic. 613 (f) Each physician practicing in a pain-management clinic 614 is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following 615 facility and physical operations requirements: 616

1. A pain-management clinic shall be located and operated

Page 22 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTAT	I V E S	S
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CS/CS/HB 7095. Engrossed 3

617 at a publicly accessible fixed location and must: 618 a. Display a sign that can be viewed by the public that 619 contains the clinic name, hours of operations, and a street 620 address. 621 b. Have a publicly listed telephone number and a dedicated 622 phone number to send and receive faxes with a fax machine that 623 shall be operational 24 hours per day. 624 c. Have emergency lighting and communications. d. Have a reception and waiting area. 625 62.6 e. Provide a restroom. f. Have an administrative area, including room for storage 627 628 of medical records, supplies, and equipment. 629 q. Have private patient examination rooms. 630 Have treatment rooms, if treatment is being provided to h. 631 the patients. 632 i. Display a printed sign located in a conspicuous place 633 in the waiting room viewable by the public with the name and 634 contact information of the clinic's designated physician and the 635 names of all physicians practicing in the clinic. 636 j. If the clinic stores and dispenses prescription drugs, 637 comply with ss. 499.0121 and 893.07. 638 2. This section does not excuse a physician from providing 639 any treatment or performing any medical duty without the proper 640 equipment and materials as required by the standard of care. 641 This section does not supersede the level of care, skill, and 642 treatment recognized in general law related to healthcare 643 licensure. 644 (g) Each physician practicing in a pain-management clinic Page 23 of 98

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2011 Legislature

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

645	is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following
646	infection control requirements.
647	1. The clinic shall maintain equipment and supplies to
648	support infection prevention and control activities.
649	2. The clinic shall identify infection risks based on the
650	following:
651	a. Geographic location, community, and population served.
652	b. The care, treatment, and services it provides.
653	c. An analysis of its infection surveillance and control
654	data.
655	3. The clinic shall maintain written infection prevention
656	policies and procedures that address the following:
657	a. Prioritized risks.
658	b. Limiting unprotected exposure to pathogens.
659	c. Limiting the transmission of infections associated with
660	procedures performed in the clinic.
661	d. Limiting the transmission of infections associated with
662	the clinic's use of medical equipment, devices, and supplies.
663	(h) Each physician practicing in a pain-management clinic
664	is responsible for ensuring compliance with the following health
665	and safety requirements:
666	1. The clinic, including its grounds, buildings,
667	furniture, appliances, and equipment shall be structurally
668	sound, in good repair, clean, and free from health and safety
669	hazards.
670	2. The clinic shall have evacuation procedures in the
671	event of an emergency, which shall include provisions for the
672	evacuation of disabled patients and employees.

Page 24 of 98

2011 Legislature

673	3. The clinic shall have a written facility-specific
674	disaster plan setting forth actions that will be taken in the
675	event of clinic closure due to unforeseen disasters and shall
676	include provisions for the protection of medical records and any
677	controlled substances.
678	4. Each clinic shall have at least one employee on the
679	premises during patient care hours who is certified in Basic
680	Life Support and is trained in reacting to accidents and medical
681	emergencies until emergency medical personnel arrive.
682	(i) The designated physician is responsible for ensuring
683	compliance with the following quality assurance requirements.
684	Each pain-management clinic shall have an ongoing quality
685	assurance program that objectively and systematically monitors
686	and evaluates the quality and appropriateness of patient care,
687	evaluates methods to improve patient care, identifies and
688	corrects deficiencies within the facility, alerts the designated
689	physician to identify and resolve recurring problems, and
690	provides for opportunities to improve the facility's performance
691	and to enhance and improve the quality of care provided to the
692	public. The designated physician shall establish a quality
693	assurance program that includes the following components:
694	1. The identification, investigation, and analysis of the
695	frequency and causes of adverse incidents to patients.
696	2. The identification of trends or patterns of incidents.
697	3. The development of measures to correct, reduce,
698	minimize, or eliminate the risk of adverse incidents to
699	patients.
700	4. The documentation of these functions and periodic
I	Page 25 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENT	´ A T I V E S
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3 2011 Legislature 701 review no less than quarterly of such information by the 702 designated physician. 703 (j) The designated physician is responsible for ensuring 704 compliance with the following data collection and reporting 705 requirements: 706 1. The designated physician for each pain-management 707 clinic shall report all adverse incidents to the department as 708 set forth in s. 458.351. 709 2. The designated physician shall also report to the Board 710 of Medicine, in writing, on a quarterly basis the following 711 data: 712 a. Number of new and repeat patients seen and treated at the clinic who are prescribed controlled substance medications 713 714 for the treatment of chronic, nonmalignant pain. 715 b. The number of patients discharged due to drug abuse. 716 c. The number of patients discharged due to drug 717 diversion. 718 d. The number of patients treated at the pain clinic whose 719 domicile is located somewhere other than in this state. A 720 patient's domicile is the patient's fixed or permanent home to 721 which he or she intends to return even though he or she may 722 temporarily reside elsewhere. 723 (3) INSPECTION.-724 The department shall inspect the pain-management (a) 725 clinic annually, including a review of the patient records, to 726 ensure that it complies with this section and the rules of the 727 Board of Medicine adopted pursuant to subsection (4) unless the 728 clinic is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting Page 26 of 98

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2011 Legislature

729 agency approved by the Board of Medicine.

(b) During an onsite inspection, the department shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss each violation with the owner or designated physician of the pain-management clinic before issuing a formal written notification.

(c) Any action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the owner or designated physician of the pain-management clinic and verified by followup visits by departmental personnel.

738

(4) RULEMAKING.-

(a) The department shall adopt rules necessary to
administer the registration and inspection of pain-management
clinics which establish the specific requirements, procedures,
forms, and fees.

743 (b) The department shall adopt a rule defining what 744 constitutes practice by a designated physician at the clinic 745 location for which the physician has assumed responsibility, as 746 set forth in subsection (1). When adopting the rule, the 747 department shall consider the number of clinic employees, the 748 location of the pain-management clinic, the clinic's hours of 749 operation, and the amount of controlled substances being 750 prescribed, dispensed, or administered at the pain-management 751 clinic.

752 (c) The Board of Medicine shall adopt a rule establishing 753 the maximum number of prescriptions for Schedule II or Schedule 754 III controlled substances or the controlled substance Alprazolam 755 which may be written at any one registered pain-management 756 clinic during any 24-hour period.

Page 27 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESE	ENTATIVES
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

757 (b) (d) The Board of Medicine shall adopt rules setting 758 forth standards of practice for physicians practicing in 759 privately owned pain-management clinics that primarily engage in 760 the treatment of pain by prescribing or dispensing controlled 761 substance medications. Such rules shall address, but need not be 762 limited to: 763 1. Facility operations; 764 2. Physical operations; 765 3. Infection control requirements; 766 4. Health and safety requirements; 767 5. Quality assurance requirements; 768 6. Patient records; 769 7. training requirements for all facility health care 770 practitioners who are not regulated by another board.+ 771 8. Inspections; and 772 9. Data collection and reporting requirements. 773 774 A physician is primarily engaged in the treatment of pain by 775 prescribing or dispensing controlled substance medications when 776 the majority of the patients seen are prescribed or dispensed 777 controlled substance medications for the treatment of chronic 778 nonmalignant pain. Chronic nonmalignant pain is pain unrelated 779 to cancer which persists beyond the usual course of the disease 780 or the injury that is the cause of the pain or more than 90 days 781 after surgery. 782 PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT.-(5)783 The department may impose an administrative fine on (a) the clinic of up to \$5,000 per violation for violating the 784 Page 28 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2011 Legislature

785 requirements of this section; chapter 499, the Florida Drug and 786 Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and 787 Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., the Comprehensive Drug 788 Abuse Prevention and Control Act; chapter 893, the Florida 789 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or the 790 rules of the department. In determining whether a penalty is to 791 be imposed, and in fixing the amount of the fine, the department 792 shall consider the following factors:

1. The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical or emotional harm to a patient has resulted, or could have resulted, from the pain-management clinic's actions or the actions of the physician, the severity of the action or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable laws or rules were violated.

799 2. What actions, if any, the owner or designated physician800 took to correct the violations.

801 3. Whether there were any previous violations at the pain-802 management clinic.

803 4. The financial benefits that the pain-management clinic804 derived from committing or continuing to commit the violation.

(b) Each day a violation continues after the date fixed
for termination of the violation as ordered by the department
constitutes an additional, separate, and distinct violation.

(c) The department may impose a fine and, in the case of an owner-operated pain-management clinic, revoke or deny a painmanagement clinic's registration, if the clinic's designated physician knowingly and intentionally misrepresents actions taken to correct a violation.

Page 29 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	Α	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т		V	Е	S
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

813	(d) An owner or designated physician of a pain-management
814	clinic who concurrently operates an unregistered pain-management
815	clinic is subject to an administrative fine of \$5,000 per day.
816	
	(e) If the owner of a pain-management clinic that requires
817	registration fails to apply to register the clinic upon a change
818	of ownership and operates the clinic under the new ownership,
819	the owner is subject to a fine of \$5,000.
820	(6) EXPIRATIONThis section expires January 1, 2016.
821	Section 5. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (1) of
822	section 458.327, Florida Statutes, to read:
823	458.327 Penalty for violations
824	(1) Each of the following acts constitutes a felony of the
825	third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
826	or s. 775.084:
827	(f) Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule
828	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276.
829	Section 6. Paragraph (rr) is added to subsection (1) of
830	section 458.331, Florida Statutes, to read:
831	458.331 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the
832	board and department
833	(1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a
834	license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
835	(rr) Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule
836	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276.
837	Section 7. Section 459.0137, Florida Statutes, is amended
838	to read:
839	459.0137 Pain-management clinics
840	(1) REGISTRATION
I	Page 30 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	Α		Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Р	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т	I	V	Е	S
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CS/CS/HB 7095. Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature 841 (a)1. As used in this section, the term: 842 a. "Chronic nonmalignant pain" means pain unrelated to 843 cancer or rheumatoid arthritis which persists beyond the usual 844 course of disease or the injury that is the cause of the pain or 845 more than 90 days after surgery. 846 b. "Pain-management clinic" or "clinic" means any publicly 847 or privately owned facility: 848 (I) That advertises in any medium for any type of pain-849 management services; or 850 (II) Where in any month a majority of patients are 851 prescribed opioids, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, or 852 carisoprodol for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain. All 853 privately owned pain-management clinics, facilities, or offices, 854 hereinafter referred to as "clinics," which advertise in any 855 medium for any type of pain-management services, or employ an 856 osteopathic physician who is primarily engaged in the treatment 857 of pain by prescribing or dispensing controlled substance 858 medications, 859 2. Each pain-management clinic must register with the 860 department unless: 861 a.1. That clinic is licensed as a facility pursuant to 862 chapter 395; 863 b.2. The majority of the physicians who provide services

864 in the clinic primarily provide surgical services;

c.3. The clinic is owned by a publicly held corporation 865 866 whose shares are traded on a national exchange or on the over-867 the-counter market and whose total assets at the end of the 868 corporation's most recent fiscal quarter exceeded \$50 million;

Page 31 of 98

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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

869	d.4. The clinic is affiliated with an accredited medical
870	school at which training is provided for medical students,
871	residents, or fellows;
872	<u>e.</u> 5. The clinic does not prescribe or dispense controlled
873	substances for the treatment of pain; or
874	f.6. The clinic is owned by a corporate entity exempt from
875	federal taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3) <u>;</u> -
876	g. The clinic is wholly owned and operated by one or more
877	board-certified anesthesiologists, physiatrists, or
878	neurologists; or
879	h. The clinic is wholly owned and operated by one or more
880	board-certified medical specialists who have also completed
881	fellowships in pain medicine approved by the Accreditation
882	Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American
883	Osteopathic Association, or who are also board-certified in pain
884	medicine by a board approved by the American Board of Medical
885	Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association and perform
886	interventional pain procedures of the type routinely billed
887	using surgical codes.
888	(b) Each clinic location shall be registered separately
889	regardless of whether the clinic is operated under the same
890	business name or management as another clinic.
891	(c) As a part of registration, a clinic must designate an

892 osteopathic physician who is responsible for complying with all 893 requirements related to registration and operation of the clinic 894 in compliance with this section. Within 10 days after 895 termination of a designated osteopathic physician, the clinic 896 must notify the department of the identity of another designated

Page 32 of 98

2011 Legislature

897 physician for that clinic. The designated physician shall have a 898 full, active, and unencumbered license under chapter 458 or this 899 chapter and shall practice at the clinic location for which the 900 physician has assumed responsibility. Failing to have a licensed 901 designated osteopathic physician practicing at the location of 902 the registered clinic may be the basis for a summary suspension 903 of the clinic registration certificate as described in s. 904 456.073(8) for a license or s. 120.60(6).

905 (d) The department shall deny registration to any clinic 906 that is not fully owned by a physician licensed under chapter 907 458 or this chapter or a group of physicians, each of whom is 908 licensed under chapter 458 or this chapter; or that is not a 909 health care clinic licensed under part X of chapter 400.

910 (e) The department shall deny registration to any pain-911 management clinic owned by or with any contractual or employment 912 relationship with a physician:

913 1. Whose Drug Enforcement Administration number has ever914 been revoked.

915 2. Whose application for a license to prescribe, dispense,
916 or administer a controlled substance has been denied by any
917 jurisdiction.

918 3. Who has been convicted of or pleaded guilty or nolo 919 contendere to, regardless of adjudication, an offense that 920 constitutes a felony for receipt of illicit and diverted drugs, 921 including a controlled substance listed in Schedule I, Schedule 922 II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03, in 923 this state, any other state, or the United States.

924 (f) If the department finds that a pain-management clinic Page 33 of 98

2011 Legislature

925 does not meet the requirement of paragraph (d) or is owned, 926 directly or indirectly, by a person meeting any criteria listed 927 in paragraph (e), the department shall revoke the certificate of 928 registration previously issued by the department. As determined 929 by rule, the department may grant an exemption to denying a 930 registration or revoking a previously issued registration if 931 more than 10 years have elapsed since adjudication. As used in 932 this subsection, the term "convicted" includes an adjudication 933 of guilt following a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or the forfeiture of a bond when charged with a crime. 934

(g) The department may revoke the clinic's certificate of registration and prohibit all physicians associated with that pain-management clinic from practicing at that clinic location based upon an annual inspection and evaluation of the factors described in subsection (3).

940 (h) If the registration of a pain-management clinic is 941 revoked or suspended, the designated physician of the pain-942 management clinic, the owner or lessor of the pain-management 943 clinic property, the manager, and the proprietor shall cease to 944 operate the facility as a pain-management clinic as of the 945 effective date of the suspension or revocation.

946 (i) If a pain-management clinic registration is revoked or
947 suspended, the designated physician of the pain-management
948 clinic, the owner or lessor of the clinic property, the manager,
949 or the proprietor is responsible for removing all signs and
950 symbols identifying the premises as a pain-management clinic.

(j) Upon the effective date of the suspension orrevocation, the designated physician of the pain-management

Page 34 of 98

2011 Legislature

953 clinic shall advise the department of the disposition of the 954 medicinal drugs located on the premises. The disposition is 955 subject to the supervision and approval of the department. 956 Medicinal drugs that are purchased or held by a pain-management 957 clinic that is not registered may be deemed adulterated pursuant 958 to s. 499.006.

959 (k) If the clinic's registration is revoked, any person 960 named in the registration documents of the pain-management 961 clinic, including persons owning or operating the pain-962 management clinic, may not, as an individual or as a part of a 963 group, make application for a permit to operate a pain-964 management clinic for 5 years after the date the registration is 965 revoked.

966 (1) The period of suspension for the registration of a 967 pain-management clinic shall be prescribed by the department, 968 but may not exceed 1 year.

969 (m) A change of ownership of a registered pain-management 970 clinic requires submission of a new registration application.

971 (2) PHYSICIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.—These responsibilities
972 apply to any osteopathic physician who provides professional
973 services in a pain-management clinic that is required to be
974 registered in subsection (1).

975 (a) An osteopathic physician may not practice medicine in
976 a pain-management clinic, as described in subsection (4), if:

977 1. the pain-management clinic is not registered with the 978 department as required by this section.; or

979
 979
 2. Effective July 1, 2012, the physician has not
 980
 successfully completed a pain-medicine fellowship that is
 Page 35 of 98

2011 Legislature

981 accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical 982 Education or the American Osteopathic Association or a pain-983 medicine residency that is accredited by the Accreditation 984 Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American 985 Osteopathic Association or, prior to July 1, 2012, does not 986 comply with rules adopted by the board. 987

988 Any physician who qualifies to practice medicine in a pain-989 management clinic pursuant to rules adopted by the Board of 990 Osteopathic Medicine as of July 1, 2012, may continue to 991 practice medicine in a pain-management clinic as long as the 992 physician continues to meet the qualifications set forth in the board rules. An osteopathic physician who violates this 993 994 paragraph is subject to disciplinary action by his or her 995 appropriate medical regulatory board.

(b) A person may not dispense any medication, including a controlled substance, on the premises of a registered painmanagement clinic unless he or she is a physician licensed under this chapter or chapter 458.

1000 An osteopathic physician, a physician assistant, or an (C) 1001 advanced registered nurse practitioner must perform a physical 1002 examination of a patient on the same day that the physician he 1003 or she dispenses or prescribes a controlled substance to a 1004 patient at a pain-management clinic. If the osteopathic 1005 physician prescribes or dispenses more than a 72-hour dose of controlled substances for the treatment of chronic nonmalignant 1006 1007 pain, the osteopathic physician must document in the patient's 1008 record the reason for prescribing or dispensing that quantity.

Page 36 of 98
CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1009 An osteopathic physician authorized to prescribe (d) 1010 controlled substances who practices at a pain-management clinic 1011 is responsible for maintaining the control and security of his 1012 or her prescription blanks and any other method used for 1013 prescribing controlled substance pain medication. The osteopathic physician shall comply with the requirements for 1014 1015 counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks in s. 893.065 and the 1016 rules adopted pursuant to that section. The osteopathic 1017 physician shall notify, in writing, the department within 24 1018 hours following any theft or loss of a prescription blank or 1019 breach of any other method for prescribing pain medication. 1020 The designated osteopathic physician of a pain-(e) management clinic shall notify the applicable board in writing 1021 1022 of the date of termination of employment within 10 days after 1023 terminating his or her employment with a pain-management clinic 1024 that is required to be registered under subsection (1). Each 1025 osteopathic physician practicing in a pain-management clinic 1026 shall advise the Board of Osteopathic Medicine in writing within 1027 10 calendar days after beginning or ending his or her practice 1028 at a pain-management clinic.

1029 Each osteopathic physician practicing in a pain-(f) 1030 management clinic is responsible for ensuring compliance with 1031 the following facility and physical operations requirements: 1032 1. A pain-management clinic shall be located and operated 1033 at a publicly accessible fixed location and must: 1034 a. Display a sign that can be viewed by the public that 1035 contains the clinic name, hours of operations, and a street 1036 address.

Page 37 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3	3
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1037	b. Have a publicly listed telephone number and a dedicated
1038	phone number to send and receive faxes with a fax machine that
1039	shall be operational 24 hours per day.
1040	c. Have emergency lighting and communications.
1041	d. Have a reception and waiting area.
1042	e. Provide a restroom.
1043	f. Have an administrative area including room for storage
1044	of medical records, supplies and equipment.
1045	g. Have private patient examination rooms.
1046	h. Have treatment rooms, if treatment is being provided to
1047	the patient.
1048	i. Display a printed sign located in a conspicuous place
1049	in the waiting room viewable by the public with the name and
1050	contact information of the clinic-designated physician and the
1051	names of all physicians practicing in the clinic.
1052	j. If the clinic stores and dispenses prescription drug,
1053	comply with ss. 499.0121 and 893.07.
1054	2. This section does not excuse an osteopathic physician
1055	from providing any treatment or performing any medical duty
1056	without the proper equipment and materials as required by the
1057	standard of care. This section does not supersede the level of
1058	care, skill, and treatment recognized in general law related to
1059	healthcare licensure.
1060	(g) Each osteopathic physician practicing in a pain-
1061	management clinic is responsible for ensuring compliance with
1062	the following infection control requirements.
1063	1. The clinic shall maintain equipment and supplies to
1064	support infection prevention and control activities.
I	Page 38 of 98

Page 38 of 98

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2011 Legislature

FL	ORIDA	HOUSE	OF RE	PRESEN	NTATIVES
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	CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3 2011 Legislature
1065	2. The clinic shall identify infection risks based on the
1066	following:
1067	a. Geographic location, community, and population served.
1068	b. The care, treatment and services it provides.
1069	c. An analysis of its infection surveillance and control
1070	data.
1071	3. The clinic shall maintain written infection prevention
1072	policies and procedures that address the following:
1073	a. Prioritized risks.
1074	b. Limiting unprotected exposure to pathogen.
1075	c. Limiting the transmission of infections associated with
1076	procedures performed in the clinic.
1077	d. Limiting the transmission of infections associated with
1078	the clinic's use of medical equipment, devices, and supplies.
1079	(h) Each osteopathic physician practicing in a pain-
1080	management clinic is responsible for ensuring compliance with
1081	the following health and safety requirements.
1082	1. The clinic, including its grounds, buildings,
1083	furniture, appliances, and equipment shall be structurally
1084	sound, in good repair, clean, and free from health and safety
1085	hazards.
1086	2. The clinic shall have evacuation procedures in the
1087	event of an emergency which shall include provisions for the
1088	evacuation of disabled patients and employees.
1089	3. The clinic shall have a written facility-specific
1090	disaster plan which sets forth actions that will be taken in the
1091	event of clinic closure due to unforeseen disasters and shall
1092	include provisions for the protection of medical records and any
	Page 39 of 98

2011 Legislature

1093 <u>controlled substances</u> .	1093
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1094	4. Each clinic shall have at least one employee on the
1095	premises during patient care hours who is certified in Basic
1096	Life Support and is trained in reacting to accidents and medical
1097	emergencies until emergency medical personnel arrive.
1098	(i) The designated physician is responsible for ensuring
1099	compliance with the following quality assurance requirements.
1100	Each pain-management clinic shall have an ongoing quality
1101	assurance program that objectively and systematically monitors
1102	and evaluates the quality and appropriateness of patient care,
1103	evaluates methods to improve patient care, identifies and
1104	corrects deficiencies within the facility, alerts the designated
1105	physician to identify and resolve recurring problems, and
1106	provides for opportunities to improve the facility's performance
1107	and to enhance and improve the quality of care provided to the
1108	public. The designated physician shall establish a quality
1109	assurance program that includes the following components:
1110	1. The identification, investigation, and analysis of the
1111	frequency and causes of adverse incidents to patients.
1112	2. The identification of trends or patterns of incidents.
1113	3. The development of measures to correct, reduce,
1114	minimize, or eliminate the risk of adverse incidents to
1115	patients.
1116	4. The documentation of these functions and periodic
1117	review no less than quarterly of such information by the
1118	designated physician.
1119	(j) The designated physician is responsible for ensuring
1120	compliance with the following data collection and reporting
·	Page 40 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	Α		Н	0	U	S	Е	(О	F		R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	٦	Γ	I '	V	Е	S
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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1121	requirements:
1122	1. The designated physician for each pain-management
1123	clinic shall report all adverse incidents to the department as
1124	set forth in s. 459.026.
1125	2. The designated physician shall also report to the Board
1126	of Osteopathic Medicine, in writing, on a quarterly basis, the
1127	following data:
1128	a. Number of new and repeat patients seen and treated at
1129	the clinic who are prescribed controlled substance medications
1130	for the treatment of chronic, nonmalignant pain.
1131	b. The number of patients discharged due to drug abuse.
1132	c. The number of patients discharged due to drug
1133	diversion.
1134	d. The number of patients treated at the pain clinic whose
1135	domicile is located somewhere other than in this state. A
1136	patient's domicile is the patient's fixed or permanent home to
1137	which he or she intends to return even though he or she may
1138	temporarily reside elsewhere.
1139	(3) INSPECTION
1140	(a) The department shall inspect the pain-management
1141	clinic annually, including a review of the patient records, to
1142	ensure that it complies with this section and the rules of the
1143	Board of Osteopathic Medicine adopted pursuant to subsection (4)
1144	unless the clinic is accredited by a nationally recognized
1145	accrediting agency approved by the Board of Osteopathic
1146	Medicine.
1147	(b) During an onsite inspection, the department shall make
1148	a reasonable attempt to discuss each violation with the owner or
·	Page 41 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1149 designated physician of the pain-management clinic before
1150 issuing a formal written notification.

(c) Any action taken to correct a violation shall be documented in writing by the owner or designated physician of the pain-management clinic and verified by followup visits by departmental personnel.

1155

(4) RULEMAKING.-

(a) The department shall adopt rules necessary to administer the registration and inspection of pain-management clinics which establish the specific requirements, procedures, forms, and fees.

1160 (b) The department shall adopt a rule defining what 1161 constitutes practice by a designated osteopathic physician at 1162 the clinic location for which the physician has assumed 1163 responsibility, as set forth in subsection (1). When adopting 1164 the rule, the department shall consider the number of clinic employees, the location of the pain-management clinic, the 1165 1166 clinic's hours of operation, and the amount of controlled 1167 substances being prescribed, dispensed, or administered at the 1168 pain-management clinic.

(c) The Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall adopt a rule establishing the maximum number of prescriptions for Schedule II or Schedule III controlled substances or the controlled substance Alprazolam which may be written at any one registered pain-management clinic during any 24-hour period.

1174 <u>(b) (d)</u> The Board of Osteopathic Medicine shall adopt rules 1175 setting forth standards of practice for osteopathic physicians 1176 practicing in privately owned pain-management clinics that Page 42 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1177	primarily engage in the treatment of pain by prescribing or
1178	dispensing controlled substance medications. Such rules shall
1179	address, but need not be limited to:
1180	1. Facility operations;
1181	2. Physical operations;
1182	3. Infection control requirements;
1183	4. Health and safety requirements;
1184	5. Quality assurance requirements;
1185	6. Patient records;
1186	7. training requirements for all facility health care
1187	practitioners who are not regulated by another board. \div
1188	8. Inspections; and
1189	9. Data collection and reporting requirements.
1190	
1191	An osteopathic physician is primarily engaged in the treatment
1192	of pain by prescribing or dispensing controlled substance
1193	medications when the majority of the patients seen are
1194	prescribed or dispensed controlled substance medications for the
1195	treatment of chronic nonmalignant pain. Chronic nonmalignant
1196	pain is pain unrelated to cancer which persists beyond the usual
1197	course of the disease or the injury that is the cause of the
1198	pain or more than 90 days after surgery.
1199	(5) PENALTIES; ENFORCEMENT
1200	(a) The department may impose an administrative fine on
1201	the clinic of up to \$5,000 per violation for violating the
1202	requirements of this section; chapter 499, the Florida Drug and
1203	Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and
1204	Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., the Comprehensive Drug
I	Page 43 of 98

2011 Legislature

Abuse Prevention and Control Act; chapter 893, the Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or the rules of the department. In determining whether a penalty is to be imposed, and in fixing the amount of the fine, the department shall consider the following factors:

1210 1. The gravity of the violation, including the probability 1211 that death or serious physical or emotional harm to a patient 1212 has resulted, or could have resulted, from the pain-management 1213 clinic's actions or the actions of the osteopathic physician, 1214 the severity of the action or potential harm, and the extent to 1215 which the provisions of the applicable laws or rules were 1216 violated.

1217 2. What actions, if any, the owner or designated 1218 osteopathic physician took to correct the violations.

1219 3. Whether there were any previous violations at the pain-1220 management clinic.

1221 4. The financial benefits that the pain-management clinic 1222 derived from committing or continuing to commit the violation.

(b) Each day a violation continues after the date fixed for termination of the violation as ordered by the department constitutes an additional, separate, and distinct violation.

(c) The department may impose a fine and, in the case of an owner-operated pain-management clinic, revoke or deny a painmanagement clinic's registration, if the clinic's designated osteopathic physician knowingly and intentionally misrepresents actions taken to correct a violation.

1231 (d) An owner or designated osteopathic physician of a1232 pain-management clinic who concurrently operates an unregistered

Page 44 of 98

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hb7095-06-er

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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1233	pain-management clinic is subject to an administrative fine of
1234	\$5,000 per day.
1235	(e) If the owner of a pain-management clinic that requires
1236	registration fails to apply to register the clinic upon a change
1237	of ownership and operates the clinic under the new ownership,
1238	the owner is subject to a fine of \$5,000.
1239	(6) EXPIRATIONThis section expires January 1, 2016.
1240	Section 8. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (1) of
1241	section 459.013, Florida Statutes, to read:
1242	459.013 Penalty for violations
1243	(1) Each of the following acts constitutes a felony of the
1244	third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,
1245	or s. 775.084:
1246	(f) Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule
1247	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276.
1248	Section 9. Paragraph (tt) is added to subsection (1) of
1249	section 459.015, Florida Statutes, to read:
1250	459.015 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the
1251	board and department
1252	(1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a
1253	license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
1254	(tt) Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule
1055	
1255	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276.
1255	
	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276.
1256	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276. Section 10. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 465.015,
1256 1257	II or Schedule III in violation of s. 465.0276. Section 10. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 465.015, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5),

Page 45 of 98

2011 Legislature

1261	(3) It is unlawful for any pharmacist to knowingly fail to
1262	report to the sheriff or other chief law enforcement agency of
1263	the county where the pharmacy is located within 24 hours after
1264	learning of any instance in which a person obtained or attempted
1265	to obtain a controlled substance, as defined in s. 893.02, or at
1266	the close of business on the next business day, whichever is
1267	later, that the pharmacist knew or believed was obtained or
1268	attempted to be obtained through fraudulent methods or
1269	representations from the pharmacy at which the pharmacist
1270	practiced pharmacy. Any pharmacist who knowingly fails to make
1271	such a report within 24 hours after learning of the fraud or
1272	attempted fraud or at the close of business on the next business
1273	day, whichever is later, commits a misdemeanor of the first
1274	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A
1275	sufficient report of the fraudulent obtaining of controlled
1276	substances under this subsection must contain, at a minimum, a
1277	copy of the prescription used or presented and a narrative,
1278	including all information available to the pharmacist concerning
1279	the transaction, such as the name and telephone number of the
1280	prescribing physician; the name, description, and any personal
1281	identification information pertaining to the person who
1282	presented the prescription; and all other material information,
1283	such as photographic or video surveillance of the transaction.
1284	(5)(4) Any person who violates any provision of subsection
1285	(1) or subsection (4) (3) commits a misdemeanor of the first
1286	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any
1287	person who violates any provision of subsection (2) commits a
1288	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
1	Page 46 of 08

Page 46 of 98

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hb7095-06-er

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESEN	ΝΤΑΤΙΥΕS
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ENROLLED CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3 2011 Legislature 1289 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In any warrant, information, 1290 or indictment, it shall not be necessary to negative any 1291 exceptions, and the burden of any exception shall be upon the 1292 defendant. 1293 Section 11. Paragraph (t) is added to subsection (1) of 1294 section 465.016, Florida Statutes, to read: 1295 465.016 Disciplinary actions.-1296 The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a (1)1297 license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2): 1298 (t) Committing an error or omission during the performance 1299 of a specific function of prescription drug processing, which 1300 includes, for purposes of this paragraph: 1301 1. Receiving, interpreting, or clarifying a prescription. 1302 2. Entering prescription data into the pharmacy's record. 1303 3. Verifying or validating a prescription. 1304 4. Performing pharmaceutical calculations. 1305 5. Performing prospective drug review as defined by the 1306 board. 1307 6. Obtaining refill and substitution authorizations. 1308 7. Interpreting or acting on clinical data. 1309 Performing therapeutic interventions. 8. 1310 9. Providing drug information concerning a patient's 1311 prescription. 1312 10. Providing patient counseling. 1313 Section 12. Section 465.018, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1314 465.018 Community pharmacies; permits.-1315 1316 (1) Any person desiring a permit to operate a community Page 47 of 98

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hb7095-06-er

2011 Legislature

1317 pharmacy shall apply to the department.

1318 (2) If the board office certifies that the application 1319 complies with the laws of the state and the rules of the board 1320 governing pharmacies, the department shall issue the permit. No 1321 permit shall be issued unless a licensed pharmacist is 1322 designated as the prescription department manager responsible 1323 for maintaining all drug records, providing for the security -of 1324 the prescription department, and following such other rules as 1325 relate to the practice of the profession of pharmacy. The 1326 permittee and the newly designated prescription department 1327 manager shall notify the department within 10 days of any change 1328 in prescription department manager.

1329(3) The board may suspend or revoke the permit of, or may1330refuse to issue a permit to:

1331 (a) Any person who has been disciplined or who has 1332 abandoned a permit or allowed a permit to become void after 1333 written notice that disciplinary proceedings had been or would 1334 be brought against the permit;

(b) Any person who is an officer, director, or person
interested directly or indirectly in a person or business entity
that has had a permit disciplined or abandoned or become void
after written notice that disciplinary proceedings had been or
would be brought against the permit; or

1340 (c) Any person who is or has been an officer of a business
1341 entity, or who was interested directly or indirectly in a
1342 business entity, the permit of which has been disciplined or
1343 abandoned or become null and void after written notice that
1344 disciplinary proceedings had been or would be brought against

Page 48 of 98

2011 Legislature

1345 the permit.

1346	(4) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, the
1347	board may deny the application or suspend or revoke the license,
1348	registration, or certificate of any entity regulated or licensed
1349	by it if the applicant, licensee, registrant, or licenseholder,
1350	or, in the case of a corporation, partnership, or other business
1351	entity, if any officer, director, agent, or managing employee of
1352	that business entity or any affiliated person, partner, or
1353	shareholder having an ownership interest equal to 5 percent or
1354	greater in that business entity, has failed to pay all
1355	outstanding fines, liens, or overpayments assessed by final
1356	order of the department, unless a repayment plan is approved by
1357	the department, or has failed to comply with any repayment plan.
1358	(5) In reviewing any application requesting a change of
1359	ownership or a change of licensee or registrant, the transferor
1360	shall, before board approval of the change, repay or make
1361	arrangements to repay any amounts owed to the department. If the
1362	transferor fails to repay or make arrangements to repay the
1363	amounts owed to the department, the license or registration may
1364	not be issued to the transferee until repayment or until
1365	arrangements for repayment are made.
1366	(6) Passing an onsite inspection is a prerequisite to the
1367	issuance of an initial permit or a permit for a change of
1368	location. The department must make the inspection within 90 days
1369	before issuance of the permit.
1370	(7) Community pharmacies that dispense controlled
1371	substances must maintain a record of all controlled substance
1372	dispensing consistent with the requirements of s. 893.07 and
Ι	Page 49 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE	FL	0	RΙ	D	А	Н	0	U	S	Е	ΟF	R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	А	Т		V	Е	S
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2011 Legislature

1373	must make the record available to the department and law
1374	enforcement agencies upon request.
1375	Section 13. In order to dispense controlled substances
1376	listed in Schedule II or Schedule III, as provided in s. 893.03,
1377	Florida Statutes, on or after July 1, 2012, a community pharmacy
1378	permittee must be permitted pursuant to chapter 465, Florida
1379	Statutes, as amended by this act and any rules adopted
1380	thereunder.
1381	Section 14. Section 465.022, Florida Statutes, is amended
1382	to read:
1383	465.022 Pharmacies; general requirements; fees
1384	(1) The board shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1)
1385	and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter. Such
1386	rules shall include, but shall not be limited to, rules relating
1387	to:
1388	(a) General drug safety measures.
1389	(b) Minimum standards for the physical facilities of
1390	pharmacies.
1391	(c) Safe storage of floor-stock drugs.
1392	(d) Functions of a pharmacist in an institutional
1393	pharmacy, consistent with the size and scope of the pharmacy.
1394	(e) Procedures for the safe storage and handling of
1395	radioactive drugs.
1396	(f) Procedures for the distribution and disposition of
1397	medicinal drugs distributed pursuant to s. 499.028.
1398	(g) Procedures for transfer of prescription files and
1399	medicinal drugs upon the change of ownership or closing of a
1400	pharmacy.
•	Page 50 of 98

Page 50 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

(h) Minimum equipment which a pharmacy shall at all timespossess to fill prescriptions properly.

1403 (i) Procedures for the dispensing of controlled substances 1404 to minimize dispensing based on fraudulent representations or 1405 invalid practitioner-patient relationships.

1406 A pharmacy permit may shall be issued only to a (2) natural person who is at least 18 years of age, to a partnership 1407 comprised of at least one natural person and all of whose 1408 1409 partners are all at least 18 years of age, to a governmental 1410 agency, or to a business entity that is properly registered with the Secretary of State, if required by law, and has been issued 1411 1412 a federal employer tax identification number corporation that is 1413 registered pursuant to chapter 607 or chapter 617 whose 1414 officers, directors, and shareholders are at least 18 years of 1415 age. Permits issued to business entities may be issued only to 1416 entities whose affiliated persons, members, partners, officers, directors, and agents, including persons required to be 1417 1418 fingerprinted under subsection (3), are not less than 18 years 1419 of age.

1420 Any person or business entity, partnership, or (3) 1421 corporation before engaging in the operation of a pharmacy, 1422 shall file with the board a sworn application on forms provided 1423 by the department. For purposes of this section, any person 1424 required to provide fingerprints under this subsection is an affiliated person within the meaning of s. 465.023(1). 1425 An application for a pharmacy permit must include a 1426 (a)

1427 set of fingerprints from each person having an ownership 1428 interest of 5 percent or greater and from any person who,

Page 51 of 98

2011 Legislature

1429 directly or indirectly, manages, oversees, or controls the 1430 operation of the applicant, including officers and members of 1431 the board of directors of an applicant that is a corporation. 1432 The applicant must provide payment in the application for the 1433 cost of state and national criminal history records checks.

1434 1. For corporations having more than \$100 million of 1435 business taxable assets in this state, in lieu of these 1436 fingerprint requirements, the department shall require the 1437 prescription department manager <u>or consultant pharmacist of</u> 1438 <u>record</u> who will be directly involved in the management and 1439 operation of the pharmacy to submit a set of fingerprints.

1440 2. A representative of a corporation described in 1441 subparagraph 1. satisfies the requirement to submit a set of his 1442 or her fingerprints if the fingerprints are on file with the 1443 department or the Agency for Health Care Administration, meet 1444 the fingerprint specifications for submission by the Department 1445 of Law Enforcement, and are available to the department.

1446 The department shall annually submit the fingerprints (b) 1447 provided by the applicant to the Department of Law Enforcement 1448 for a state criminal history records check. The Department of 1449 Law Enforcement shall annually forward the fingerprints to the 1450 Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history 1451 records check. The department shall report the results of annual 1452 criminal history records checks to wholesale distributors 1453 permitted under chapter 499 for the purposes of s. 499.0121(15). 1454 (C) In addition to those documents required by the 1455 department or board, each applicant having any financial or 1456 ownership interest greater than 5 percent in the subject of the

Page 52 of 98

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2011 Legislature

1457	application must submit a signed affidavit disclosing any
1458	financial or ownership interest greater than 5 percent in any
1459	pharmacy permitted in the past 5 years, which pharmacy has
1460	closed voluntarily or involuntarily, has filed a voluntary
1461	relinquishment of its permit, has had its permit suspended or
1462	revoked, or has had an injunction issued against it by a
1463	regulatory agency. The affidavit must disclose the reason such
1464	entity was closed, whether voluntary or involuntary.
1465	(4) An application for a pharmacy permit must include the
1466	applicant's written policies and procedures for preventing
1467	controlled substance dispensing based on fraudulent
1468	representations or invalid practitioner-patient relationships.
1469	The board must review the policies and procedures and may deny a
1470	permit if the policies and procedures are insufficient to
1471	reasonably prevent such dispensing. The department may phase in
1472	the submission and review of policies and procedures over one
1473	18-month period beginning July 1, 2011.
1474	(5) (4) The department or board shall deny an application

1474 (5)(4) The department or board shall deny an application 1475 for a pharmacy permit if the applicant or an affiliated person, 1476 partner, officer, director, or prescription department manager 1477 or consultant pharmacist of record of the applicant has:

1478

(a) <u>Has</u> obtained a permit by misrepresentation or fraud.+

1479 (b) <u>Has</u> attempted to procure, or has procured, a permit 1480 for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false 1481 representation<u>.</u>;

(c) <u>Has</u> been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or
nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any
jurisdiction which relates to the practice of, or the ability to

Page 53 of 98

2011 Legislature

1485	practice, the profession of pharmacy. $ au$
1486	(d) <u>Has</u> been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or
1487	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any
1488	jurisdiction which relates to health care fraud. \cdot
1489	(e) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or
1490	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under
1491	chapter 409, chapter 817, or chapter 893, or a similar felony
1492	offense committed in another state or jurisdiction, since July
1493	1, 2009. Been terminated for cause, pursuant to the appeals
1494	procedures established by the state or Federal Government, from
1495	any state Medicaid program or the federal Medicare program,
1496	unless the applicant has been in good standing with a state
1497	Medicaid program or the federal Medicare program for the most
1498	recent 5 years and the termination occurred at least 20 years
1499	ago; or
1500	(f) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or
1501	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony under
1502	21 U.S.C. ss. 801-970 or 42 U.S.C. ss. 1395-1396 since July 1,
1503	2009.
1504	(g) Has been terminated for cause from the Florida
1505	Medicaid program pursuant to s. 409.913, unless the applicant
1506	has been in good standing with the Florida Medicaid program for
1507	the most recent 5-year period.
1508	(h) Has been terminated for cause, pursuant to the appeals
1509	procedures established by the state, from any other state
1510	Medicaid program, unless the applicant has been in good standing
1511	with a state Medicaid program for the most recent 5-year period
1512	and the termination occurred at least 20 years before the date
	Page 54 of 08

Page 54 of 98

2011 Legislature

1513 of the application.

1527

1514 (i) Is currently listed on the United States Department of 1515 <u>Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General's List of</u> 1516 Excluded Individuals and Entities.

1517 (j) (f) Has dispensed any medicinal drug based upon a 1518 communication that purports to be a prescription as defined by 1519 s. 465.003(14) or s. 893.02 when the pharmacist knows or has 1520 reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based 1521 upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship that includes a 1522 documented patient evaluation, including history and a physical 1523 examination adequate to establish the diagnosis for which any 1524 drug is prescribed and any other requirement established by 1525 board rule under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 1526 463, chapter 464, or chapter 466.

1528 For felonies in which the defendant entered a plea of guilty or 1529 nolo contendere in an agreement with the court to enter a pretrial intervention or drug diversion program, the department 1530 1531 shall deny the application if upon final resolution of the case 1532 the licensee has failed to successfully complete the program. 1533 The department or board may deny an application for a (6) 1534 pharmacy permit if the applicant or an affiliated person, partner, officer, director, or prescription department manager 1535 1536 or consultant pharmacist of record of the applicant has violated 1537 or failed to comply with any provision of this chapter; chapter 1538 499, the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; chapter 893; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. 1539 1540 ss. 821 et seq., the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and

Page 55 of 98

2011 Legislature

1541 <u>Control Act; or any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder</u> 1542 unless the violation or noncompliance is technical.

1543 <u>(7)(5)</u> After the application has been filed with the board 1544 and the permit fee provided in this section has been received, 1545 the board shall cause the application to be fully investigated, 1546 both as to the qualifications of the applicant and the 1547 prescription department manager or consultant pharmacist 1548 designated to be in charge and as to the premises and location 1549 described in the application.

1550 <u>(8) (6)</u> The Board of Pharmacy shall have the authority to 1551 determine whether a bona fide transfer of ownership is present 1552 and that the sale of a pharmacy is not being accomplished for 1553 the purpose of avoiding an administrative prosecution.

1554 <u>(9)</u> (7) Upon the completion of the investigation of an 1555 application, the board shall approve or <u>deny</u> disapprove the 1556 application. If approved, the permit shall be issued by the 1557 department.

1558 <u>(10)(8)</u> <u>A permittee must notify the department, on a form</u> 1559 <u>approved by the board, within 10 days after any change in</u> 1560 <u>prescription department manager or consultant pharmacist of</u> 1561 <u>record.</u> Permits issued by the department are not transferable.

1562 (11) A permittee must notify the department of the identity of the prescription department manager within 10 days after employment. The prescription department manager must comply with the following requirements:

1566(a) The prescription department manager of a permittee1567must obtain and maintain all drug records required by any state1568or federal law to be obtained by a pharmacy, including, but not

Page 56 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	А	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Р	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т		V	Е	S
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1569 limited to, records required by or under this chapter, chapter 1570 499, or chapter 893. The prescription department manager must 1571 ensure the permittee's compliance with all rules adopted under 1572 those chapters as they relate to the practice of the profession 1573 of pharmacy and the sale of prescription drugs. 1574 The prescription department manager must ensure the (b) 1575 security of the prescription department. The prescription 1576 department manager must notify the board of any theft or 1577 significant loss of any controlled substances within 1 business 1578 day after discovery of the theft or loss. 1579 (c) A registered pharmacist may not serve as the 1580 prescription department manager in more than one location unless 1581 approved by the board. 1582 (12) The board shall adopt rules that require the keeping 1583 of such records of prescription drugs as are necessary for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. 1584 1585 (a) All required records documenting prescription drug 1586 distributions shall be readily available or immediately 1587 retrievable during an inspection by the department. 1588 (b) The records must be maintained for 4 years after the 1589 creation or receipt of the record, whichever is later. 1590 (13) Permits issued by the department are not 1591 transferable. 1592 (14) (14) (9) The board shall set the fees for the following: 1593 Initial permit fee not to exceed \$250. (a) 1594 Biennial permit renewal not to exceed \$250. (b) Delinguent fee not to exceed \$100. 1595 (C) 1596 Change of location fee not to exceed \$100. (d) Page 57 of 98

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2011 Legislature

(1)

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1597Section 15. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section1598465.0276, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 1599 465.0276 Dispensing practitioner.-
- 1600

1601 (b)1. A practitioner registered under this section may not dispense more than a 72-hour supply of a controlled substance 1602 1603 listed in Schedule II or τ Schedule III as provided in τ Schedule 1604 IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03 for any patient who pays for the 1605 medication by cash, check, or credit card in a clinic registered 1606 under s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137. A practitioner who violates 1607 this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. This 1608 1609 paragraph does not apply to:

1610 1. A practitioner who dispenses medication to a workers' 1611 compensation patient pursuant to chapter 440.

1612 2. A practitioner who dispenses medication to an insured 1613 patient who pays by cash, check, or credit card to cover any 1614 applicable copayment or deductible.

1615 <u>1.3.</u> The dispensing of complimentary packages of medicinal 1616 drugs <u>which are labeled as a drug sample or complimentary drug</u> 1617 <u>as defined in s. 499.028</u> to the practitioner's own patients in 1618 the regular course of her or his practice without the payment of 1619 a fee or remuneration of any kind, whether direct or indirect, 1620 as provided in subsection (5).

16212. The dispensing of controlled substances in the health1622care system of the Department of Corrections.

16233. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in1624Schedule II or Schedule III in connection with the performanceData 50 cf 00

Page 58 of 98

2011 Legislature

1625	of a surgical procedure. The amount dispensed pursuant to the
1626	subparagraph may not exceed a 14-day supply. This exception does
1627	not allow for the dispensing of a controlled substance listed in
1628	Schedule II or Schedule III more than 14 days after the
1629	performance of the surgical procedure. For purposes of this
1630	subparagraph, the term "surgical procedure" means any procedure
1631	in any setting which involves, or reasonably should involve:
1632	a. Perioperative medication and sedation that allows the
1633	patient to tolerate unpleasant procedures while maintaining
1634	adequate cardiorespiratory function and the ability to respond
1635	purposefully to verbal or tactile stimulation and makes intra-
1636	and post-operative monitoring necessary; or
1637	b. The use of general anesthesia or major conduction
1638	anesthesia and preoperative sedation.
1639	4. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in
1640	Schedule II or Schedule III pursuant to an approved clinical
1641	trial. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "approved
1642	clinical trial" means a clinical research study or clinical
1643	investigation that, in whole or in part, is state or federally
1644	funded or is conducted under an investigational new drug
1645	application that is reviewed by the United States Food and Drug
1646	Administration.
1647	5. The dispensing of methadone in a facility licensed
1648	under s. 397.427 where medication-assisted treatment for opiate
1649	addiction is provided.
1650	6. The dispensing of a controlled substance listed in
1651	Schedule II or Schedule III to a patient of a facility licensed
1652	under part IV of chapter 400.
I	Page 50 of 08

Page 59 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1653	Section 16. Subsections (16) and (17) are added to section
1654	499.0051, Florida Statutes, to read:
1655	499.0051 Criminal acts
1656	(16) FALSE REPORTAny person who submits a report
1657	required by s. 499.0121(14) knowing that such report contains a
1658	false statement commits a felony of the third degree, punishable
1659	<u>as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.</u>
1660	(17) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DISTRIBUTIONAny person who
1661	engages in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs and
1662	who knowingly distributes controlled substances in violation of
1663	s. 499.0121(14) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable
1664	<u>as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In</u>
1665	addition to any other fine that may be imposed, a person
1666	convicted of such a violation may be sentenced to pay a fine
1667	that does not exceed three times the gross monetary value gained
1668	from such violation, plus court costs and the reasonable costs
1669	of investigation and prosecution.
1670	Section 17. Paragraph (o) is added to subsection (8) of
1671	section 499.012, Florida Statutes, to read:
1672	499.012 Permit application requirements
1673	(8) An application for a permit or to renew a permit for a
1674	prescription drug wholesale distributor or an out-of-state
1675	prescription drug wholesale distributor submitted to the
1676	department must include:
1677	(o) Documentation of the credentialing policies and
1678	procedures required by s. 499.0121(14).
1679	Section 18. Subsections (14) and (15) are added to section
1680	499.0121, Florida Statutes, to read:
	Page 60 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1681 499.0121 Storage and handling of prescription drugs; 1682 recordkeeping.—The department shall adopt rules to implement 1683 this section as necessary to protect the public health, safety, 1684 and welfare. Such rules shall include, but not be limited to, 1685 requirements for the storage and handling of prescription drugs 1686 and for the establishment and maintenance of prescription drug 1687 distribution records.

1688 (14) DISTRIBUTION REPORTING.-Each prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-of-state prescription drug wholesale 1689 distributor, retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor, 1690 1691 manufacturer, or repackager that engages in the wholesale 1692 distribution of controlled substances as defined in s. 893.02 1693 shall submit a report to the department of its receipts and distributions of controlled substances listed in Schedule II, 1694 Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V as provided in s. 1695 1696 893.03. Wholesale distributor facilities located within this 1697 state shall report all transactions involving controlled 1698 substances, and wholesale distributor facilities located outside 1699 this state shall report all distributions to entities located in 1700 this state. If the prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-1701 of-state prescription drug wholesale distributor, retail 1702 pharmacy drug wholesale distributor, manufacturer, or repackager 1703 does not have any controlled substance distributions for the 1704 month, a report shall be sent indicating that no distributions 1705 occurred in the period. The report shall be submitted monthly by the 20th of the next month, in the electronic format used for 1706 1707 controlled substance reporting to the Automation of Reports and 1708 Consolidated Orders System division of the federal Drug

Page 61 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTA	ATIVES
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2011 Legislature

1709	Enforcement Administration. Submission of electronic data must
1710	be made in a secured Internet environment that allows for manual
1711	or automated transmission. Upon successful transmission, an
1712	acknowledgement page must be displayed to confirm receipt. The
1713	report must contain the following information:
1714	(a) The federal Drug Enforcement Administration
1715	registration number of the wholesale distributing location.
1716	(b) The federal Drug Enforcement Administration
1717	registration number of the entity to which the drugs are
1718	distributed or from which the drugs are received.
1719	(c) The transaction code that indicates the type of
1720	transaction.
1721	(d) The National Drug Code identifier of the product and
1722	the quantity distributed or received.
1723	(e) The Drug Enforcement Administration Form 222 number or
1724	Controlled Substance Ordering System Identifier on all schedule
1725	II transactions.
1726	(f) The date of the transaction.
1727	
1728	The department must share the reported data with the Department
1729	of Law Enforcement and local law enforcement agencies upon
1730	request and must monitor purchasing to identify purchasing
1731	levels that are inconsistent with the purchasing entity's
1732	clinical needs. The Department of Law Enforcement shall
1733	investigate purchases at levels that are inconsistent with the
1734	purchasing entity's clinical needs to determine whether
1735	violations of chapter 893 have occurred.
1736	(15) DUE DILIGENCE OF PURCHASERS.—
·	Page 62 of 98

FLOR	RIDA H	H O U S E	OFR	EPRES	ΕΝΤΑΤ	IVES
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2011 Legislature

1737	(a) Each prescription drug wholesale distributor, out-of-
1738	state prescription drug wholesale distributor, and retail
1739	pharmacy drug wholesale distributor must establish and maintain
1740	policies and procedures to credential physicians licensed under
1741	chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, or chapter 466 and
1742	pharmacies that purchase or otherwise receive from the wholesale
1743	distributor controlled substances listed in Schedule II or
1744	Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03. The prescription drug
1745	wholesale distributor, out-of-state prescription drug wholesale
1746	distributor, or retail pharmacy drug wholesale distributor shall
1747	maintain records of such credentialing and make the records
1748	available to the department upon request. Such credentialing
1749	must, at a minimum, include:
1750	1. A determination of the clinical nature of the receiving
1751	entity, including any specialty practice area.
1752	2. A review of the receiving entity's history of Schedule
1753	II and Schedule III controlled substance purchasing from the
1754	wholesale distributor.
1755	3. A determination that the receiving entity's Schedule II
1756	and Schedule III controlled substance purchasing history, if
1757	any, is consistent with and reasonable for that entity's
1758	clinical business needs.
1759	(b) A wholesale distributor must take reasonable measures
1760	to identify its customers, understand the normal and expected
1761	transactions conducted by those customers, and identify those
1762	transactions that are suspicious in nature. A wholesale
1763	distributor must establish internal policies and procedures for
1764	identifying suspicious orders and preventing suspicious
I	Page 63 of 08

Page 63 of 98

2011 Legislature

1765	transactions. A wholesale distributor must assess orders for
1766	greater than 5,000 unit doses of any one controlled substance in
1767	any one month to determine whether the purchase is reasonable.
1768	In making such assessments, a wholesale distributor may consider
1769	the purchasing entity's clinical business needs, location, and
1770	population served, in addition to other factors established in
1771	the distributor's policies and procedures. A wholesale
1772	distributor must report to the department any regulated
1773	transaction involving an extraordinary quantity of a listed
1774	chemical, an uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any
1775	other circumstance that the regulated person believes may
1776	indicate that the listed chemical will be used in violation of
1777	the law. The wholesale distributor shall maintain records that
1778	document the report submitted to the department in compliance
1779	with this paragraph.
1779 1780	with this paragraph. (c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled
1780	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled
1780 1781	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for
1780 1781 1782	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has
1780 1781 1782 1783	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of pharmacy, or the dispensing of medicinal drugs.
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of pharmacy, or the dispensing of medicinal drugs. (d) The department shall assess national data from the
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of pharmacy, or the dispensing of medicinal drugs. (d) The department shall assess national data from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System of the
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of pharmacy, or the dispensing of medicinal drugs. (d) The department shall assess national data from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, excluding Florida data,
1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790	(c) A wholesale distributor may not distribute controlled substances to an entity if any criminal history record check for any person associated with that entity shows that the person has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction related to controlled substances, the practice of pharmacy, or the dispensing of medicinal drugs. (d) The department shall assess national data from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, excluding Florida data, and identify the national average of grams of hydrocodone,

Page 64 of 98

2011 Legislature

1793	available. The department shall report the average for each of
1794	these drugs to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and
1795	the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2011.
1796	The department shall assess the data reported pursuant to
1797	subsection (14) and identify the statewide average of grams of
1798	each benzodiazapine distributed per community pharmacy per
1799	month. The department shall report the average for each
1800	benzodiazapine to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and
1801	the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 1, 2011.
1802	Section 19. Paragraphs (o) and (p) are added to subsection
1803	(1) of section 499.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
1804	499.05 Rules
1805	(1) The department shall adopt rules to implement and
1806	enforce this part with respect to:
1807	(o) Wholesale distributor reporting requirements of s.
1808	499.0121(14).
1809	(p) Wholesale distributor credentialing and distribution
1810	requirements of s. 499.0121(15).
1811	Section 20. Subsections (8) and (9) are added to section
1812	499.067, Florida Statutes, to read:
1813	499.067 Denial, suspension, or revocation of permit,
1814	certification, or registration
1815	(8) The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a permit
1816	if it finds the permittee has not complied with the
1817	credentialing requirements of s. 499.0121(15).
1818	(9) The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a permit
1819	if it finds the permittee has not complied with the reporting
1820	requirements of, or knowingly made a false statement in a report
I	Page 65 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE	FI	LΟ	R		D	А	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Р	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	А	Т		V	Е	S
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2011 Legislature

1821 required by, s. 499.0121(14).

1822 Section 21. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (3) of 1823 section 810.02, Florida Statutes, to read:

1824

810.02 Burglary.-

(3) Burglary is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if, in the course of committing the offense, the offender does not make an assault or battery and is not and does not become armed with a dangerous weapon or explosive, and the offender enters or remains in a:

1831 (f) Structure or conveyance when the offense intended to 1832 be committed therein is theft of a controlled substance as 1833 defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any other law, separate 1834 judgments and sentences for burglary with the intent to commit 1835 theft of a controlled substance under this paragraph and for any applicable possession of controlled substance offense under s. 1836 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 1837 1838 893.135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same 1839 amount or amounts of a controlled substance.

1840

1841 However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is 1842 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under 1843 chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the 1844 perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the 1845 first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, 1846 1847 or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions 1848 arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages,

Page 66 of 98

2011 Legislature

1849	curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in
1850	the presence of or response time for first responders or
1851	homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a
1852	burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of
1853	emergency may not be released until the person appears before a
1854	committing magistrate at a first appearance hearing. For
1855	purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that
1856	is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above
1857	the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense
1858	committed.
1859	Section 22. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section
1860	812.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
1861	812.014 Theft
1862	(2)
1863	(c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of
1864	the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
1865	775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:
1866	1. Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
1867	2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
1868	3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.
1869	4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
1870	5. A firearm.
1871	6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph (a).
1872	7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of
1873	the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and
1874	including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture
1875	facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised
1876	at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall
I	Page 67 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	А	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Р	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	А	Т		V	Е	S
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ENROLLED CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3 2011 Legislature 1877 be imposed. 1878 8. Any fire extinguisher. 1879 Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more 9. 1880 individual pieces of fruit. 1881 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified 1882 by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d). 1883 11. Any stop sign. 1884 12. Anhydrous ammonia. 1885 13. Any amount of a controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any other law, separate judgments and 1886 1887 sentences for theft of a controlled substance under this 1888 subparagraph and for any applicable possession of controlled 1889 substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled 1890 substance offense under s. 893.135 may be imposed when all such 1891 offenses involve the same amount or amounts of a controlled 1892 substance. 1893

1894 However, if the property is stolen within a county that is 1895 subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under 1896 chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of 1897 emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is 1898 facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the 1899 offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as 1900 provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the 1901 property is valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000, as provided under subparagraph 2., or if the property is valued at 1902 \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under 1903 1904 subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions

Page 68 of 98

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hb7095-06-er

2011 Legislature

arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or the response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this paragraph is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

1912Section 23. Section 893.055, Florida Statutes, is amended1913to read:

1914

893.055 Prescription drug monitoring program.-

1915

(1) As used in this section, the term:

1916 "Patient advisory report" or "advisory report" means (a) 1917 information provided by the department in writing, or as determined by the department, to a prescriber, dispenser, 1918 1919 pharmacy, or patient concerning the dispensing of controlled 1920 substances. All advisory reports are for informational purposes 1921 only and impose no obligations of any nature or any legal duty 1922 on a prescriber, dispenser, pharmacy, or patient. The patient 1923 advisory report shall be provided in accordance with s. 1924 893.13(7)(a)8. The advisory reports issued by the department are 1925 not subject to discovery or introduction into evidence in any 1926 civil or administrative action against a prescriber, dispenser, 1927 pharmacy, or patient arising out of matters that are the subject of the report; and a person who participates in preparing, 1928 1929 reviewing, issuing, or any other activity related to an advisory report may not be permitted or required to testify in any such 1930 civil action as to any findings, recommendations, evaluations, 1931 1932 opinions, or other actions taken in connection with preparing,

Page 69 of 98

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

1933 reviewing, or issuing such a report.

(b) "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance
1935 listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV in s.
1936 893.03.

1937 (c) "Dispenser" means a pharmacy, dispensing pharmacist,1938 or dispensing health care practitioner.

(d) "Health care practitioner" or "practitioner" means any
practitioner who is subject to licensure or regulation by the
department under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter
462, chapter 464, chapter 465, or chapter 466.

(e) "Health care regulatory board" means any board for a practitioner or health care practitioner who is licensed or regulated by the department.

(f) "Pharmacy" means any pharmacy that is subject to licensure or regulation by the department under chapter 465 and that dispenses or delivers a controlled substance to an individual or address in this state.

(g) "Prescriber" means a prescribing physician,
prescribing practitioner, or other prescribing health care
practitioner.

(h) "Active investigation" means an investigation that is being conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings, or that is ongoing and continuing and for which there is a reasonable, good faith anticipation of securing an arrest or prosecution in the foreseeable future.

1959(i) "Law enforcement agency" means the Department of Law1960Enforcement, a Florida sheriff's department, a Florida police

Page 70 of 98

2011 Legislature

1961 department, or a law enforcement agency of the Federal 1962 Government which enforces the laws of this state or the United 1963 States relating to controlled substances, and which its agents 1964 and officers are empowered by law to conduct criminal 1965 investigations and make arrests.

(j) "Program manager" means an employee of or a person contracted by the Department of Health who is designated to ensure the integrity of the prescription drug monitoring program in accordance with the requirements established in paragraphs (2) (a) and (b).

1971 By December 1, 2010, The department shall design (2)(a) 1972 and establish a comprehensive electronic database system that 1973 has controlled substance prescriptions provided to it and that 1974 provides prescription information to a patient's health care 1975 practitioner and pharmacist who inform the department that they 1976 wish the patient advisory report provided to them. Otherwise, 1977 the patient advisory report will not be sent to the 1978 practitioner, pharmacy, or pharmacist. The system shall be 1979 designed to provide information regarding dispensed prescriptions of controlled substances and shall not infringe 1980 1981 upon the legitimate prescribing or dispensing of a controlled 1982 substance by a prescriber or dispenser acting in good faith and 1983 in the course of professional practice. The system shall be 1984 consistent with standards of the American Society for Automation 1985 in Pharmacy (ASAP). The electronic system shall also comply with 1986 the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) 1987 as it pertains to protected health information (PHI), electronic 1988 protected health information (EPHI), and all other relevant

Page 71 of 98

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hb7095-06-er

2011 Legislature

1989 state and federal privacy and security laws and regulations. The 1990 department shall establish policies and procedures as 1991 appropriate regarding the reporting, accessing the database, 1992 evaluation, management, development, implementation, operation, 1993 storage, and security of information within the system. The 1994 reporting of prescribed controlled substances shall include a 1995 dispensing transaction with a dispenser pursuant to chapter 465 1996 or through a dispensing transaction to an individual or address in this state with a pharmacy that is not located in this state 1997 1998 but that is otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of this state 1999 as to that dispensing transaction. The reporting of patient 2000 advisory reports refers only to reports to patients, pharmacies, 2001 and practitioners. Separate reports that contain patient 2002 prescription history information and that are not patient 2003 advisory reports are provided to persons and entities as 2004 authorized in paragraphs (7)(b) and (c) and s. 893.0551.

2005 The department, when the direct support organization (b) 2006 receives at least \$20,000 in nonstate moneys or the state 2007 receives at least \$20,000 in federal grants for the prescription 2008 drug monitoring program, and in consultation with the Office of 2009 Drug Control, shall adopt rules as necessary concerning the 2010 reporting, accessing the database, evaluation, management, 2011 development, implementation, operation, security, and storage of 2012 information within the system, including rules for when patient 2013 advisory reports are provided to pharmacies and prescribers. The 2014 patient advisory report shall be provided in accordance with s. 2015 893.13(7)(a)8. The department shall work with the professional 2016 health care licensure boards, such as the Board of Medicine, the

Page 72 of 98

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hb7095-06-er
2011 Legislature

2017 Board of Osteopathic Medicine, and the Board of Pharmacy; other 2018 appropriate organizations, such as the Florida Pharmacy 2019 Association, the Office of Drug Control, the Florida Medical 2020 Association, the Florida Retail Federation, and the Florida 2021 Osteopathic Medical Association, including those relating to 2022 pain management; and the Attorney General, the Department of Law 2023 Enforcement, and the Agency for Health Care Administration to 2024 develop rules appropriate for the prescription drug monitoring 2025 program.

(c) All dispensers and prescribers subject to these reporting requirements shall be notified by the department of the implementation date for such reporting requirements.

(d) The program manager shall work with professional health care licensure boards and the stakeholders listed in paragraph (b) to develop rules appropriate for identifying indicators of controlled substance abuse.

(3) The pharmacy dispensing the controlled substance and each prescriber who directly dispenses a controlled substance shall submit to the electronic system, by a procedure and in a format established by the department and consistent with an ASAP-approved format, the following information for inclusion in the database:

(a) The name of the prescribing practitioner, the practitioner's federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, the practitioner's National Provider Identification (NPI) or other appropriate identifier, and the date of the prescription.

2044

(b) The date the prescription was filled and the method of Page 73 of 98

2011 Legislature

2045 payment, such as cash by an individual, insurance coverage 2046 through a third party, or Medicaid payment. This paragraph does 2047 not authorize the department to include individual credit card 2048 numbers or other account numbers in the database.

(c) The full name, address, and date of birth of the person for whom the prescription was written.

(d) The name, national drug code, quantity, and strengthof the controlled substance dispensed.

(e) The full name, federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, and address of the pharmacy or other location from which the controlled substance was dispensed. If the controlled substance was dispensed by a practitioner other than a pharmacist, the practitioner's full name, federal Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, and address.

(f) The name of the pharmacy or practitioner, other than a pharmacist, dispensing the controlled substance and the practitioner's National Provider Identification (NPI).

2062 (g) Other appropriate identifying information as 2063 determined by department rule.

2064 (4)Each time a controlled substance is dispensed to an 2065 individual, the controlled substance shall be reported to the 2066 department through the system as soon thereafter as possible, 2067 but not more than 7 $\frac{15}{15}$ days after the date the controlled 2068 substance is dispensed unless an extension is approved by the 2069 department for cause as determined by rule. A dispenser must 2070 meet the reporting requirements of this section by providing the 2071 required information concerning each controlled substance that 2072 it dispensed in a department-approved, secure methodology and

Page 74 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2073 format. Such approved formats may include, but are not limited 2074 to, submission via the Internet, on a disc, or by use of regular 2075 mail.

(5) When the following acts of dispensing or administering
occur, the following are exempt from reporting under this
section for that specific act of dispensing or administration:

(a) A health care practitioner when administering a controlled substance directly to a patient if the amount of the controlled substance is adequate to treat the patient during that particular treatment session.

(b) A pharmacist or health care practitioner when administering a controlled substance to a patient or resident receiving care as a patient at a hospital, nursing home, ambulatory surgical center, hospice, or intermediate care facility for the developmentally disabled which is licensed in this state.

2089 (c) A practitioner when administering or dispensing a 2090 controlled substance in the health care system of the Department 2091 of Corrections.

2092 (d) A practitioner when administering a controlled2093 substance in the emergency room of a licensed hospital.

(e) A health care practitioner when administering or
dispensing a controlled substance to a person under the age of
16.

(f) A pharmacist or a dispensing practitioner when dispensing a one-time, 72-hour emergency resupply of a controlled substance to a patient.

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(6)

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Page 75 of 98
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The department may establish when to suspend and when

2011 Legislature

2101 to resume reporting information during a state-declared or 2102 nationally declared disaster.

2103 (7) (a) A practitioner or pharmacist who dispenses a 2104 controlled substance must submit the information required by 2105 this section in an electronic or other method in an ASAP format 2106 approved by rule of the department unless otherwise provided in 2107 this section. The cost to the dispenser in submitting the 2108 information required by this section may not be material or 2109 extraordinary. Costs not considered to be material or 2110 extraordinary include, but are not limited to, regular postage, 2111 electronic media, regular electronic mail, and facsimile 2112 charges.

2113 A pharmacy, prescriber, or dispenser shall have access (b) 2114 to information in the prescription drug monitoring program's 2115 database which relates to a patient of that pharmacy, 2116 prescriber, or dispenser in a manner established by the department as needed for the purpose of reviewing the patient's 2117 controlled substance prescription history. Other access to the 2118 2119 program's database shall be limited to the program's manager and to the designated program and support staff, who may act only at 2120 2121 the direction of the program manager or, in the absence of the 2122 program manager, as authorized. Access by the program manager or 2123 such designated staff is for prescription drug program 2124 management only or for management of the program's database and 2125 its system in support of the requirements of this section and in 2126 furtherance of the prescription drug monitoring program. 2127 Confidential and exempt information in the database shall be released only as provided in paragraph (c) and s. 893.0551. The 2128

Page 76 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2129	program manager, designated program and support staff who act at
2130	the direction of or in the absence of the program manager, and
2131	any individual who has similar access regarding the management
2132	of the database from the prescription drug monitoring program
2133	shall submit fingerprints to the department for background
2134	screening. The department shall follow the procedure established
2135	by the Department of Law Enforcement to request a statewide
2136	criminal history record check and to request that the Department
2137	of Law Enforcement forward the fingerprints to the Federal
2138	Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record
2139	check.

2140 The following entities shall not be allowed direct (C) 2141 access to information in the prescription drug monitoring 2142 program database but may request from the program manager and, 2143 when authorized by the program manager, the program manager's 2144 program and support staff, information that is confidential and 2145 exempt under s. 893.0551. Prior to release, the request shall be 2146 verified as authentic and authorized with the requesting 2147 organization by the program manager, the program manager's program and support staff, or as determined in rules by the 2148 2149 department as being authentic and as having been authorized by 2150 the requesting entity:

2151 1. The department or its relevant health care regulatory 2152 boards responsible for the licensure, regulation, or discipline 2153 of practitioners, pharmacists, or other persons who are 2154 authorized to prescribe, administer, or dispense controlled 2155 substances and who are involved in a specific controlled 2156 substance investigation involving a designated person for one or

Page 77 of 98

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2176

2011 Legislature

2157 more prescribed controlled substances.

2158 2. The Attorney General for Medicaid fraud cases involving2159 prescribed controlled substances.

2160 3. A law enforcement agency during active investigations
2161 regarding potential criminal activity, fraud, or theft regarding
2162 prescribed controlled substances.

2163 A patient or the legal guardian or designated health 4. 2164 care surrogate of an incapacitated patient as described in s. 2165 893.0551 who, for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the 2166 database information, submits a written and notarized request 2167 that includes the patient's full name, address, and date of birth, and includes the same information if the legal quardian 2168 2169 or health care surrogate submits the request. The request shall 2170 be validated by the department to verify the identity of the 2171 patient and the legal guardian or health care surrogate, if the 2172 patient's legal guardian or health care surrogate is the 2173 requestor. Such verification is also required for any request to 2174 change a patient's prescription history or other information 2175 related to his or her information in the electronic database.

2177 Information in the database for the electronic prescription drug 2178 monitoring system is not discoverable or admissible in any civil 2179 or administrative action, except in an investigation and 2180 disciplinary proceeding by the department or the appropriate 2181 regulatory board.

(d) The following entities shall not be allowed direct
access to information in the prescription drug monitoring
program database but may request from the program manager and,

Page 78 of 98

2011 Legislature

when authorized by the program manager, the program manager's program and support staff, information that contains no identifying information of any patient, physician, health care practitioner, prescriber, or dispenser and that is not confidential and exempt:

Department staff for the purpose of calculating
 performance measures pursuant to subsection (8).

2192 2. The Program Implementation and Oversight Task Force for 2193 its reporting to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and 2194 the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the 2195 prescription drug monitoring program. This subparagraph expires 2196 July 1, 2012.

2197 All transmissions of data required by this section (e) 2198 must comply with relevant state and federal privacy and security 2199 laws and regulations. However, any authorized agency or person 2200 under s. 893.0551 receiving such information as allowed by s. 2201 893.0551 may maintain the information received for up to 24 2202 months before purging it from his or her records or maintain it 2203 for longer than 24 months if the information is pertinent to 2204 ongoing health care or an active law enforcement investigation 2205 or prosecution.

(f) The program manager, upon determining a pattern consistent with the rules established under paragraph (2) (d) and having cause to believe a violation of s. 893.13(7) (a) 8., (8) (a), or (8) (b) has occurred, may provide relevant information to the applicable law enforcement agency.

(8) To assist in fulfilling program responsibilities,
 performance measures shall be reported annually to the Governor,

Page 79 of 98

2011 Legislature

2213 the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of 2214 Representatives by the department each December 1, beginning in 2215 2011. Data that does not contain patient, physician, health care 2216 practitioner, prescriber, or dispenser identifying information 2217 may be requested during the year by department employees so that 2218 the department may undertake public health care and safety 2219 initiatives that take advantage of observed trends. Performance 2220 measures may include, but are not limited to, efforts to achieve 2221 the following outcomes:

(a) Reduction of the rate of inappropriate use of
prescription drugs through department education and safety
efforts.

(b) Reduction of the quantity of pharmaceutical controlled substances obtained by individuals attempting to engage in fraud and deceit.

(c) Increased coordination among partners participating inthe prescription drug monitoring program.

(d) Involvement of stakeholders in achieving improved patient health care and safety and reduction of prescription drug abuse and prescription drug diversion.

(9) Any person who willfully and knowingly fails to report the dispensing of a controlled substance as required by this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(10) All costs incurred by the department in administering the prescription drug monitoring program shall be funded through federal grants or private funding applied for or received by the state. The department may not commit funds for the monitoring

Page 80 of 98

2011 Legislature

2241 program without ensuring funding is available. The prescription 2242 drug monitoring program and the implementation thereof are 2243 contingent upon receipt of the nonstate funding. The department 2244 and state government shall cooperate with the direct-support 2245 organization established pursuant to subsection (11) in seeking 2246 federal grant funds, other nonstate grant funds, gifts, 2247 donations, or other private moneys for the department so long as 2248 the costs of doing so are not considered material. Nonmaterial 2249 costs for this purpose include, but are not limited to, the 2250 costs of mailing and personnel assigned to research or apply for 2251 a grant. Notwithstanding the exemptions to competitive-2252 solicitation requirements under s. 287.057(3)(f), the department 2253 shall comply with the competitive-solicitation requirements 2254 under s. 287.057 for the procurement of any goods or services 2255 required by this section. Funds provided, directly or 2256 indirectly, by prescription drug manufacturers may not be used 2257 to implement the program.

(11) The Office of Drug Control, in coordination with the department, may establish a direct-support organization that has a board consisting of at least five members to provide assistance, funding, and promotional support for the activities authorized for the prescription drug monitoring program.

(a) As used in this subsection, the term "direct-supportorganization" means an organization that is:

2265 1. A Florida corporation not for profit incorporated under 2266 chapter 617, exempted from filing fees, and approved by the 2267 Department of State.

2268

 Organized and operated to conduct programs and Page 81 of 98

2011 Legislature

activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of money; acquire, receive, hold, and invest, in its own name, securities, funds, objects of value, or other property, either real or personal; and make expenditures or provide funding to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the department in the furtherance of the prescription drug monitoring program.

(b) The direct-support organization is not considered alobbying firm within the meaning of s. 11.045.

2278 The State Surgeon General director of the Office of (C) 2279 Drug Control shall appoint a board of directors for the direct-2280 support organization. The director may designate employees of 2281 the Office of Drug Control, state employees other than state 2282 employees from the department, and any other nonstate employees 2283 as appropriate, to serve on the board. Members of the board 2284 shall serve at the pleasure of the director of the State Surgeon General Office of Drug Control. The State Surgeon General 2285 2286 director shall provide quidance to members of the board to 2287 ensure that moneys received by the direct-support organization are not received from inappropriate sources. Inappropriate 2288 2289 sources include, but are not limited to, donors, grantors, 2290 persons, or organizations that may monetarily or substantively 2291 benefit from the purchase of goods or services by the department 2292 in furtherance of the prescription drug monitoring program.

(d) The direct-support organization shall operate under written contract with the <u>department</u> Office of Drug Control. The contract must, at a minimum, provide for:

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1.

Page 82 of 98

Approval of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of

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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

2297 the direct-support organization by the <u>department</u> Office of Drug 2298 Control.

2299 2. Submission of an annual budget for the approval of the 2300 department Office of Drug Control.

2301 Certification by the department Office of Drug Control 3. 2302 in consultation with the department that the direct-support 2303 organization is complying with the terms of the contract in a 2304 manner consistent with and in furtherance of the goals and 2305 purposes of the prescription drug monitoring program and in the best interests of the state. Such certification must be made 2306 2307 annually and reported in the official minutes of a meeting of 2308 the direct-support organization.

4. The reversion, without penalty, to the Office of Drug Control, or to the state if the Office of Drug Control ceases to exist, of all moneys and property held in trust by the directsupport organization for the benefit of the prescription drug monitoring program if the direct-support organization ceases to exist or if the contract is terminated.

5. The fiscal year of the direct-support organization, which must begin July 1 of each year and end June 30 of the following year.

6. The disclosure of the material provisions of the contract to donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, including such disclosure on all promotional and fundraising publications, and an explanation to such donors of the distinction between the <u>department</u> Office of Drug Control and the direct-support organization.

2324

7. The direct-support organization's collecting,

Page 83 of 98

2011 Legislature

2325 expending, and providing of funds to the department for the 2326 development, implementation, and operation of the prescription 2327 drug monitoring program as described in this section and s. 2, 2328 chapter 2009-198, Laws of Florida, as long as the task force is 2329 authorized. The direct-support organization may collect and 2330 expend funds to be used for the functions of the direct-support 2331 organization's board of directors, as necessary and approved by 2332 the department director of the Office of Drug Control. In 2333 addition, the direct-support organization may collect and 2334 provide funding to the department in furtherance of the 2335 prescription drug monitoring program by:

a. Establishing and administering the prescription drug
monitoring program's electronic database, including hardware and
software.

b. Conducting studies on the efficiency and effectiveness
of the program to include feasibility studies as described in
subsection (13).

c. Providing funds for future enhancements of the programwithin the intent of this section.

d. Providing user training of the prescription drug
monitoring program, including distribution of materials to
promote public awareness and education and conducting workshops
or other meetings, for health care practitioners, pharmacists,
and others as appropriate.

e. Providing funds for travel expenses.

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2350 f. Providing funds for administrative costs, including 2351 personnel, audits, facilities, and equipment.

g. Fulfilling all other requirements necessary to

Page 84 of 98

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2011 Legislature

implement and operate the program as outlined in this section. 2353 2354 (e) The activities of the direct-support organization must 2355 be consistent with the goals and mission of the department 2356 Office of Drug Control, as determined by the office in 2357 consultation with the department, and in the best interests of 2358 the state. The direct-support organization must obtain a written 2359 approval from the department director of the Office of Drug 2360 Control for any activities in support of the prescription drug 2361 monitoring program before undertaking those activities. 2362 The Office of Drug Control, in consultation with the (f) 2363 department_{τ} may permit, without charge, appropriate use of 2364 administrative services, property, and facilities of the Office 2365 of Drug Control and the department by the direct-support 2366 organization, subject to this section. The use must be directly 2367 in keeping with the approved purposes of the direct-support 2368 organization and may not be made at times or places that would 2369 unreasonably interfere with opportunities for the public to use 2370 such facilities for established purposes. Any moneys received 2371 from rentals of facilities and properties managed by the Office of Drug Control and the department may be held by the Office of 2372 2373 Drug Control or in a separate depository account in the name of 2374 the direct-support organization and subject to the provisions of 2375 the letter of agreement with the department Office of Drug 2376 Control. The letter of agreement must provide that any funds 2377 held in the separate depository account in the name of the 2378 direct-support organization must revert to the department Office 2379 of Drug Control if the direct-support organization is no longer 2380 approved by the department Office of Drug Control to operate in Page 85 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2381 the best interests of the state.

(g) The Office of Drug Control, in consultation with the department, may adopt rules under s. 120.54 to govern the use of administrative services, property, or facilities of the department or office by the direct-support organization.

(h) The <u>department</u> Office of Drug Control may not permit the use of any administrative services, property, or facilities of the state by a direct-support organization if that organization does not provide equal membership and employment opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, gender, age, or national origin.

(i) The direct-support organization shall provide for an
independent annual financial audit in accordance with s.
2394 215.981. Copies of the audit shall be provided to the <u>department</u>
Office of Drug Control and the Office of Policy and Budget in
the Executive Office of the Governor.

2397 (j) The direct-support organization may not exercise any 2398 power under s. 617.0302(12) or (16).

2399 A prescriber or dispenser may have access to the (12)2400 information under this section which relates to a patient of 2401 that prescriber or dispenser as needed for the purpose of 2402 reviewing the patient's controlled drug prescription history. A 2403 prescriber or dispenser acting in good faith is immune from any 2404 civil, criminal, or administrative liability that might 2405 otherwise be incurred or imposed for receiving or using 2406 information from the prescription drug monitoring program. This 2407 subsection does not create a private cause of action, and a 2408 person may not recover damages against a prescriber or dispenser

Page 86 of 98

2011 Legislature

2409 authorized to access information under this subsection for 2410 accessing or failing to access such information.

2411 (13) To the extent that funding is provided for such 2412 purpose through federal or private grants or gifts and other 2413 types of available moneys, the department, in collaboration with 2414 the Office of Drug Control, shall study the feasibility of 2415 enhancing the prescription drug monitoring program for the 2416 purposes of public health initiatives and statistical reporting 2417 that respects the privacy of the patient, the prescriber, and 2418 the dispenser. Such a study shall be conducted in order to 2419 further improve the quality of health care services and safety 2420 by improving the prescribing and dispensing practices for prescription drugs, taking advantage of advances in technology, 2421 2422 reducing duplicative prescriptions and the overprescribing of 2423 prescription drugs, and reducing drug abuse. The requirements of 2424 the National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting 2425 (NASPER) Act are authorized in order to apply for federal NASPER 2426 funding. In addition, the direct-support organization shall provide funding for the department, in collaboration with the 2427 2428 Office of Drug Control, to conduct training for health care 2429 practitioners and other appropriate persons in using the 2430 monitoring program to support the program enhancements.

(14) A pharmacist, pharmacy, or dispensing health care practitioner or his or her agent, before releasing a controlled substance to any person not known to such dispenser, shall require the person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring the controlled substance to present valid photographic identification or other verification of his or her identity to

Page 87 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2437 the dispenser. If the person does not have proper 2438 identification, the dispenser may verify the validity of the 2439 prescription and the identity of the patient with the prescriber 2440 or his or her authorized agent. Verification of health plan 2441 eligibility through a real-time inquiry or adjudication system 2442 will be considered to be proper identification. This subsection 2443 does not apply in an institutional setting or to a long-term 2444 care facility, including, but not limited to, an assisted living 2445 facility or a hospital to which patients are admitted. As used 2446 in this subsection, the term "proper identification" means an 2447 identification that is issued by a state or the Federal 2448 Government containing the person's photograph, printed name, and 2449 signature or a document considered acceptable under 8 C.F.R. s. 2450 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(A) and (B).

(15) The Agency for Health Care Administration shall continue the promotion of electronic prescribing by health care practitioners, health care facilities, and pharmacies under s. 408.0611.

(16) By October 1, 2010, The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer the provisions of this section, which shall include as necessary the reporting, accessing, evaluation, management, development, implementation, operation, and storage of information within the monitoring program's system.

2461 Section 24. Section 893.065, Florida Statutes, is amended 2462 to read:

2463893.065Counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks for2464controlled substances listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or

Page 88 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2465	Schedule IVThe Department of Health shall develop and adopt by
2466	rule the form and content for a counterfeit-resistant
2467	prescription blank which <u>must</u> may be used by practitioners for
2468	the purpose of prescribing a controlled substance listed in
2469	Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV <u>, or Schedule V</u>
2470	pursuant to s. 456.42. The Department of Health may require the
2471	prescription blanks to be printed on distinctive, watermarked
2472	paper and to bear the preprinted name, address, and category of
2473	professional licensure of the practitioner and that
2474	practitioner's federal registry number for controlled
2475	substances. The prescription blanks may not be transferred.
2476	Section 25. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 893.07,
2477	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
2478	893.07 Records
2479	(4) Every inventory or record required by this chapter,
2480	including prescription records, shall be maintained:
2481	(a) Separately from all other records of the registrant,
2482	or
2483	(b) Alternatively, in the case of Schedule III, IV, or V
2484	controlled substances, in such form that information required by
2485	this chapter is readily retrievable from the ordinary business
2486	records of the registrant.
2487	
2488	In either case, the records described in this subsection shall
2489	be kept and made available for a period of at least 2 years for
2490	inspection and copying by law enforcement officers whose duty it
2491	is to enforce the laws of this state relating to controlled
2492	substances. Law enforcement officers are not required to obtain
I	Page 89 of 98

Page 89 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2493	a subpoena, court order, or search warrant in order to obtain
2494	access to or copies of such records.
2495	(5) Each person described in subsection (1) shall:
2496	(a) Maintain a record which shall contain a detailed list
2497	of controlled substances lost, destroyed, or stolen, if any; the
2498	kind and quantity of such controlled substances; and the date of
2499	the discovering of such loss, destruction, or theft.
2500	(b) In the event of the discovery of the theft or
2501	significant loss of controlled substances, report such theft or
2502	significant loss to the sheriff of that county within 24 hours
2503	after discovery. A person who fails to report a theft or
2504	significant loss of a substance listed in s. 893.03(3), (4), or
2505	(5) within 24 hours after discovery as required in this
2506	paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable
2507	as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who fails to
2508	report a theft or significant loss of a substance listed in s.
2509	893.03(2) within 24 hours after discovery as required in this
2510	paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable
2511	as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
2512	Section 26. Subsection (7) of section 893.13, Florida
2513	Statutes, is amended to read:
2514	893.13 Prohibited acts; penalties
2515	(7)(a) <u>A</u> It is unlawful for any person <u>may not</u> :
2516	1. To Distribute or dispense a controlled substance in
2517	violation of this chapter.
2518	2. To Refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record,
2519	notification, order form, statement, invoice, or information
2520	required under this chapter.

Page 90 of 98

ENROLLED

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

2521 To Refuse an entry into any premises for any inspection 3. 2522 or to refuse to allow any inspection authorized by this chapter. \underline{TO} Distribute a controlled substance named or described 2523 4. 2524 in s. 893.03(1) or (2) except pursuant to an order form as 2525 required by s. 893.06. 2526 To Keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, 5. 2527 dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure 2528 or place which is resorted to by persons using controlled 2529 substances in violation of this chapter for the purpose of using 2530 these substances, or which is used for keeping or selling them 2531 in violation of this chapter. 2532 To Use to his or her own personal advantage, or to 6. 2533 reveal, any information obtained in enforcement of this chapter 2534 except in a prosecution or administrative hearing for a 2535 violation of this chapter. 2536 7. To Possess a prescription form which has not been 2537 completed and signed by the practitioner whose name appears 2538 printed thereon, unless the person is that practitioner, is an 2539 agent or employee of that practitioner, is a pharmacist, or is a 2540 supplier of prescription forms who is authorized by that 2541 practitioner to possess those forms. 2542 8. To Withhold information from a practitioner from whom 2543 the person seeks to obtain a controlled substance or a 2544 prescription for a controlled substance that the person making 2545 the request has received a controlled substance or a 2546 prescription for a controlled substance of like therapeutic use 2547 from another practitioner within the previous 30 days. 2548 To Acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain, 9.

Page 91 of 98

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CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2011 Legislature

2549 possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, 2550 fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

2551 10. To Affix any false or forged label to a package or 2552 receptacle containing a controlled substance.

11. To Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter.

2557 12. To Store anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not 2558 approved by the United States Department of Transportation to 2559 hold anhydrous ammonia or is not constructed in accordance with 2560 sound engineering, agricultural, or commercial practices.

2561 13. With the intent to obtain a controlled substance or 2562 combination of controlled substances that are not medically 2563 necessary for the person or an amount of a controlled substance 2564 or substances that are not medically necessary for the person, 2565 obtain or attempt to obtain from a practitioner a controlled 2566 substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by 2567 misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or 2568 concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this 2569 subparagraph, a material fact includes whether the person has an 2570 existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the 2571 same period of time by another practitioner or as described in 2572 subparagraph 8. 2573 (b) A health care practitioner, with the intent to provide 2574 a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances 2575 that are not medically necessary to his or her patient or an

2576 amount of controlled substances that are not medically necessary

Page 92 of 98

2011 Legislature

2577	for his or her patient, may not provide a controlled substance
2578	or a prescription for a controlled substance by
2579	misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or
2580	concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this paragraph,
2581	a material fact includes whether the patient has an existing
2582	prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same
2583	period of time by another practitioner or as described in
2584	subparagraph (a)8.
2585	<u>(c)</u> Any person who violates the provisions of
2586	subparagraphs (a)17. commits a misdemeanor of the first
2587	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083;
2588	except that, upon a second or subsequent violation, the person
2589	commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in
2590	s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2591	(d) (c) Any person who violates the provisions of
2592	subparagraphs (a)812. commits a felony of the third degree,
2593	punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
2594	(e) A person or health care practitioner who violates the
2595	provisions of paragraph (b) or subparagraph (a)13. commits a
2596	felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.
2597	775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if any controlled substance
2598	that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule II,
2599	Schedule III, or Schedule IV.
2600	Section 27. Present subsections (3) through (10) of
2601	section 893.138, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as
2602	subsections (4) through (11), respectively, and a new subsection
2603	(3) is added to that section, to read:
2604	893.138 Local administrative action to abate drug-related,

Page 93 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTAT	IVES
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ENROLLED

CS/CS/HB 7095, Engrossed 3

2605 prostitution-related, or stolen-property-related public 2606 nuisances and criminal gang activity.-2607 (3) Any pain-management clinic, as described in s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137, which has been used on more than two 2608 2609 occasions within a 6-month period as the site of a violation of: 2610 Section 784.011, s. 784.021, s. 784.03, or s. 784.045, (a) 2611 relating to assault and battery; 2612 (b) Section 810.02, relating to burglary; (c) Section 812.014, relating to dealing in theft; 2613 2614 Section 812.131, relating to robbery by sudden (d) 2615 snatching; or 2616 (e) Section 893.13, relating to the unlawful distribution 2617 of controlled substances, 2618 2619 may be declared to be a public nuisance, and such nuisance may 2620 be abated pursuant to the procedures provided in this section. 2621 (1) DISPOSITION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.-Section 28. 2622 Within 10 days after the effective date of this act, (a) 2623 each physician licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 2624 461, or chapter 466, Florida Statutes, unless he or she meets 2625 one of the exceptions for physician who dispenses under s. 465.0276, Florida Statutes, shall ensure that the undispensed 2626 2627 inventory of controlled substances listed in Schedule II or 2628 Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03, Florida Statutes, 2629 purchased under the physician's Drug Enforcement Administration 2630 number for dispensing is: 1. Returned in compliance with the laws and rules adopted 2631 2632 under chapter 499, Florida Statutes, to the wholesale

Page 94 of 98

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2011 Legislature

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2011 Legislature

2633	distributor, as defined in s. 499.003, Florida Statutes, which
2634	distributed the controlled substances to the physician; or
2635	2. Turned in to local law enforcement agencies and
2636	abandoned.
2637	(b) Wholesale distributors shall buy back the undispensed
2638	inventory of controlled substances listed in Schedule II or
2639	Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03, Florida Statutes, which
2640	are in the manufacturer's original packing, unopened, and in
2641	date, in accordance with the established policies of the
2642	wholesale distributor or the contractual terms between the
2643	wholesale distributor and the physician concerning returns.
2644	(2) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY
2645	(a) The Legislature finds that:
2646	1. Prescription drug overdose has been declared a public
2647	health epidemic by the United States Centers for Disease Control
2648	and Prevention.
2649	2. Prescription drug abuse results in an average of seven
2650	deaths in this state each day.
2651	3. Physicians in this state purchased more than 85 percent
2652	of the oxycodone purchased by all practitioners in the United
2653	States in 2006.
2654	4. Physicians in this state purchased more than 93 percent
2655	of the methadone purchased by all practitioners in the United
2656	States in 2006.
2657	5. Some physicians in this state dispense medically
2658	unjustifiable amounts of controlled substances to addicts and to
2659	people who intend to illegally sell the drugs.
2660	6. Physicians in this state who have purchased large

Page 95 of 98

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2011 Legislature

2661	quantities of controlled substances may have significant
2662	inventory 30 days after the effective date of this act.
2663	7. Thirty days after the effective date of this act, the
2664	only legal method for a dispensing practitioner to sell or
2665	otherwise transfer controlled substances listed in Schedule II
2666	or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03, Florida Statutes,
2667	purchased for dispensing, is through the abandonment procedures
2668	of subsection (1) or as authorized under s. 465.0276, Florida
2669	Statutes.
2670	8. It is likely that the same physicians who purchase and
2671	dispense medically unjustifiable amounts of drugs will not
2672	legally dispose of the remaining inventory.
2673	9. The actions of such dispensing practitioners may result
2674	in substantial injury to the public health.
2675	(b) Immediately upon the effective date of this act, the
2676	State Health Officer shall declare a public health emergency
2677	pursuant to s. 381.00315, Florida Statutes. Pursuant to that
2678	declaration, the Department of Health, the Attorney General, the
2679	Department of Law Enforcement, and local law enforcement
2680	agencies shall take the following actions:
2681	1. Within 2 days after the effective date of this act, in
2682	consultation with wholesale distributors as defined in s.
2683	499.003, Florida Statutes, the Department of Health shall
2684	identify dispensing practitioners who purchased more than an
2685	average of 2,000 unit doses of controlled substances listed in
2686	Schedule II or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03, Florida
2687	Statutes, per month in the previous 6 months, and shall identify
2688	the dispensing practitioners in that group who pose the greatest
I	Page 96 of 98

Page 96 of 98

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	А	Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	Е	Р	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т		V	Е	S
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2011 Legislature

2689	threat to the public health based on an assessment of:
2690	a. The risk of noncompliance with subsection (1).
2691	b. The purchase amounts.
2692	c. The manner of medical practice.
2693	d. Any other factor set by the State Health Officer.
2694	
2695	The Attorney General shall consult and coordinate with federal
2696	law enforcement agencies. The Department of Law Enforcement
2697	shall coordinate the efforts of local law enforcement agencies.
2698	2. On the 3rd day after the effective date of this act,
2699	the Department of Law Enforcement or local law enforcement
2700	agencies shall enter the business premises of the dispensing
2701	practitioners identified as posing the greatest threat to public
2702	health and quarantine any inventory of controlled substances
2703	listed in Schedule II or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03,
2704	Florida Statutes, of such dispensing practitioners on site.
2705	3. The Department of Law Enforcement or local law
2706	enforcement agencies shall ensure the security of such inventory
2707	24 hours a day until the inventory is seized as contraband or
2708	deemed to be lawfully possessed for dispensing by the physician
2709	in accordance with s. 465.0276, Florida Statutes.
2710	4. On the 31st day after the effective date of this act,
2711	any remaining inventory of controlled substances listed in
2712	Schedule II or Schedule III as provided in s. 893.03, Florida
2713	Statutes, purchased for dispensing by practitioners is deemed
2714	contraband under s. 893.12, Florida Statutes. The Department of
2715	Law Enforcement or local law enforcement agencies shall seize
2716	the inventory and comply with the provisions of s. 893.12,
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Page 97 of 98

2011 Legislature

2717	Florida Statutes, to destroy it.
2718	(c) In order to implement this subsection, the sum of \$3
2719	million of nonrecurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is
2720	appropriated to the Department of Law Enforcement for the 2010-
2721	2011 fiscal year. The Department of Law Enforcement shall expend
2722	the appropriation by reimbursing local law enforcement agencies
2723	for the overtime-hour costs associated with securing the
2724	quarantined controlled substance inventory as provided in
2725	paragraph (b) and activities related to investigation and
2726	prosecution of crimes related to prescribed controlled
2727	substances. If requests for reimbursement exceed the amount
2728	appropriated, the reimbursements shall be prorated by the hours
2729	of overtime per requesting agency at a maximum of one law
2730	enforcement officer per quarantine site.
2731	(3) REPEALThis section expires January 1, 2013.
2732	Section 29. The Department of Health shall establish a
2733	practitioner profile for dentists licensed under chapter 466,
2734	Florida Statutes, for a practitioner's designation as a
2735	controlled substance prescribing practitioner as provided in s.
2736	456.44, Florida Statutes.
2737	Section 30. If any provision of this act or its
2738	application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
2739	invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of
2740	the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision
2741	or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are
2742	severable.
2743	Section 31. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.
	Page 08 of 08

Page 98 of 98