20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27 28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 108

## BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE 777 700

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO PHARMACY; AMENDING SECTION 54-1704, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE LAN-
3	GUAGE RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY; AMENDING SECTION 54-1732,
4	IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE LANGUAGE RELATING TO VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES AND
5	TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 54-1733, IDAHO CODE,
6	TO REVISE LANGUAGE RELATING TO VALID PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS; AMEND-
7	ING CHAPTER 17, TITLE 54, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION
8	54-1733B, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE THAT PRESCRIBERS OR PHARMACISTS MAY
9	PRESCRIBE OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO CERTAIN PERSONS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUM-
10	STANCES, TO PROVIDE THAT A PERSON ACTING IN GOOD FAITH AND EXERCISING
11	REASONABLE CARE MAY ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO A PERSON WHO
12	APPEARS TO BE EXPERIENCING AN OVERDOSE, TO PROVIDE THAT PERSONS PRE-
13	SCRIBING OR ADMINISTERING OPIOID ANTAGONISTS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES
14	SHALL NOT BE LIABLE IN CIVIL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS OR SUBJECT TO
15	CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
16	WELFARE AND THE OFFICE OF DRUG POLICY SHALL DEVELOP AN EDUCATION PRO-
17	GRAM AND TO DEFINE A TERM; AND AMENDING SECTION 54-1734, IDAHO CODE,
18	TO PROVIDE AN EXCEPTION TO LAWS ON PRESCRIPTION DRUG SALES AND TO MAKE
19	TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 54-1704, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 54-1704. PRACTICE OF PHARMACY. "Practice of pharmacy" means:
- (1) The interpretation, evaluation and dispensing of prescription drug orders;
- (2) Participation in drug and device selection, drug administration, prospective and retrospective drug reviews and drug or drug-related research;
- (3) The provision of patient counseling and the provision of those acts or services necessary to provide pharmaceutical care;
  - (4) The responsibility for:
  - (a) Compounding and labeling of drugs and devices, except labeling by a manufacturer, repackager or distributor of nonprescription drugs and commercially packaged legend drugs and devices;
  - (b) Proper and safe storage of drugs and devices, and maintenance of proper records for them; and
  - (c) The offering or performing of those acts, services, operations or transactions necessary to the conduct, operation, management and control of pharmacy;
  - (5) The prescribing of:
  - (a) Dietary fluoride supplements when prescribed according to the American dental association's recommendations for persons whose drinking

water is proven to have a fluoride content below the United States department of health and human services' recommended concentration; and

- (b) Agents for active immunization when prescribed for susceptible persons twelve (12) years of age or older for the protection from communicable disease; and
- (c) Opioid antagonists pursuant to section 54-1733B, Idaho Code.

 SECTION 2. That Section 54-1732, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 54-1732. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES. (1) No drug outlet designated in section 54-1729, Idaho Code, shall be operated until a certificate of registration has been issued to said facility by the board. Upon the finding of a violation of this subsection, the board may impose one (1) or more of the penalties enumerated in section 54-1728, Idaho Code.
- (2) Reinstatement of a certificate that has been suspended, revoked or restricted by the board may be granted in accordance with the procedures specified in section 54-1728(6), Idaho Code.
- (3) The following acts, or the failure to act, and the causing of any such act or failure are unlawful:
  - (a) The sale, delivery or administration of any prescription drug or legend drug, except an opioid antagonist pursuant to section 54-1733B, <a href="Idaho Code">Idaho Code</a>, unless:
    - (i) Such legend drug is dispensed or delivered by a pharmacist upon an original prescription, drug order or prescription drug order by a practitioner in good faith in the course of his practice. Any person violating the provisions of this subparagraph shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for a term not to exceed three (3) years, or punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.
    - (ii) In the case of a legend drug dispensed by a pharmacist or prescriber, there is a label affixed to the immediate container in which such drug is dispensed. Any person violating this subparagraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500). Nothing in this subparagraph prohibits a practitioner from delivering professional samples of legend drugs in their original containers in the course of his practice when oral directions for use are given at the time of such delivery.
  - (b) The refilling of any prescription or drug order for a legend drug except as designated on the prescription or drug order, or by the authorization of the practitioner. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.
  - (c) The possession or use of a legend drug or a precursor, except an opioid antagonist pursuant to section 54-1733B, Idaho Code, by any person unless such person obtains such drug on the prescription or drug order of a practitioner. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.

- (d) The failure to keep records as required by the board. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.
- (e) The refusal to make available and to accord full opportunity to check any record, as required by the board. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.
- (f) It is unlawful to:

- (i) Obtain or attempt to obtain a legend drug or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a legend drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; by the forgery or alteration of a prescription, drug order, or of any written order; by the concealment of a material fact; or by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.
- (ii) Communicate information to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a legend drug, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug. Any such communication shall not be deemed a privileged communication.
- (iii) Intentionally make a false statement in any prescription, drug order, order, report or record required by this chapter.
- (iv) For the purpose of obtaining a legend drug to falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other person.
- (v) Make or utter any false or forged prescription or false drug order or forged written order.
- (vi) Affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing legend drugs. This subparagraph does not apply to law enforcement agencies or their representatives while engaged in enforcing state and federal drug laws.
- (vii) Wholesale or retail any prescription or legend drug to any person in this state not entitled by law to deliver such drug to another.

Every violation of subsection (3) paragraph (f) (i) through (vi) of this subsection shall be a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or punished by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating subsection (3) paragraph (f) (vii) of this subsection is guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for a term not to exceed three (3) years, or punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Provided however, that a veterinarian may dispense or deliver a legend drug prescribed for an animal upon the prescription, drug order, or prescription drug order of another veterinarian. The label shall be affixed pursuant to subsection (3)(a)(ii) of this section, and penalties for violations of the provisions of this subsection shall be as provided in this section for like violations by a pharmacist.

- (5) The ultimate user of a legend drug who has lawfully obtained such legend drug may deliver, without being registered, the legend drug to another person for the purpose of disposal of the legend drug if the person receiving the legend drug for purposes of disposal is authorized under a state or federal law or regulation to engage in such activity.
- SECTION 3. That Section 54-1733, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 54-1733. VALIDITY OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ORDERS. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a prescription drug order for a legend drug is not valid unless it is issued for a legitimate medical purpose arising from a prescriber-patient relationship which includes a documented patient evaluation adequate to establish diagnoses and identify underlying conditions and/or contraindications to the treatment. Treatment, including issuing a prescription drug order, based solely on an online questionnaire or consultation outside of an ongoing clinical relationship does not constitute a legitimate medical purpose. A prescription drug order may be issued either:
  - (a) By a practitioner acting in the usual course of his profession; or
  - (b) By a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator or other person, other than a pharmacist, who is licensed in a jurisdiction other than the state of Idaho and is permitted by such license to dispense, conduct research with respect to or administer the prescribed legend drugs in the course of his professional practice or research in such jurisdiction, so long as the individual is acting within the jurisdiction, scope and authority of his license when issuing the prescription drug order.
  - (c) The prescription drug order may be signed and sent electronically pursuant to chapter 50, title 28, Idaho Code.
  - (d) Transmission of prescription drug order. In addition to delivery of the original signed written prescription drug order to a licensed pharmacy:
    - (i) A prescription drug order that has been signed by the practitioner may be received by a licensed pharmacy for dispensing purposes through a facsimile transmission from the prescribing practitioner or the practitioner's agent, or from an institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility;
    - (ii) A prescription drug order may also be received by a licensed pharmacist verbally from the practitioner, the practitioner's agent or from a licensed practical nurse or licensed professional nurse in an institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility;
    - (iii) A prescription drug order received verbally from the practitioner by a licensed practical nurse or licensed professional

nurse in a licensed institutional facility for a patient or resident in such facility may also be sent by facsimile transmission from the institutional facility to a licensed pharmacy for dispensing purposes provided the transmitted document includes the name of the prescriber issuing the prescription drug order, the name of the nurse who transcribed the order and the name of the person who sent the facsimile.

- (e) In the event that there are no refills remaining on an existing prescription drug order, and the pharmacist requests a new prescription drug order from the practitioner, the practitioner's agent, after obtaining practitioner authorization, may sign and return the request via facsimile so long as:
  - (i) The request is generated from the pharmacy;

- (ii) The request is for medication that the patient is currently taking;
- (iii) There are no changes to the type of drug, its strength or directions for the continuation of therapy;
- (iv) The practitioner's agent's transmission is received via facsimile from the practitioner's office; and
- (v) The request, which is subsequently transmitted back to the requesting pharmacy by the practitioner's agent, contains all components of a valid prescription drug order.
- (2) It is unlawful for a practitioner to knowingly issue an invalid prescription drug order for a legend drug.
- (3) It is unlawful for a pharmacist or veterinarian to knowingly fill an invalid prescription drug order for a legend drug.
- (4) A prescriber who is otherwise authorized to perform any of the activities listed in this subsection may prescribe or perform any of the following activities for a patient with whom the prescriber does not have a prescriber-patient relationship under the following circumstances:
  - (a) Writing initial admission orders for a newly hospitalized patient;
  - (b) Writing a prescription for a patient of another prescriber for whom the prescriber is taking call;
  - (c) Writing a prescription for a patient examined by a physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse or other licensed practitioner with whom the prescriber has a supervisory or collaborative relationship;
  - (d) Writing a prescription for medication on a short-term basis for a new patient prior to the patient's first appointment;
  - (e) Writing a prescription for an opioid antagonist pursuant to section 54-1733B, Idaho Code;
  - $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  In emergency situations where life or health of the patient is in imminent danger;
  - $(\underline{\pm g})$  In emergencies that constitute an immediate threat to the public health including, but not limited to, empiric treatment or prophylaxis to prevent or control an infectious disease outbreak;
  - $(\underline{gh})$  Epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of a school pursuant to section 33-520A, Idaho Code;
  - $(\underline{\text{hi}})$  If a prescriber makes a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease in a patient, the prescriber may prescribe or dispense antibiotics

to the infected patient's named sexual partner or partners for treatment of the sexually transmitted disease as recommended by the most current centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) guidelines.

(5) Prescribing drugs to individuals without a prescriber-patient relationship and not in accordance with this section shall be unprofessional conduct and the prescriber shall be subject to discipline according to the provisions of the Idaho Code chapter pursuant to which the prescriber is licensed, certified or registered.

- SECTION 4. That Chapter 17, Title 54, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 54-1733B, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 54-1733B. OPIOID ANTAGONISTS. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any prescriber or pharmacist acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care may prescribe an opioid antagonist to:
  - (a) A person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose;
  - (b) A person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose;
  - (c) A person who, in the course of his official duties or business, may encounter a person experiencing an opiate-related overdose; or
  - (d) A person who in the opinion of the prescriber or pharmacist has valid reason to be in the possession of an opioid antagonist.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care may administer an opioid antagonist to another person who appears to be experiencing an opiate-related overdose. As soon as possible, the administering person shall contact emergency medical services.
- (3) Any person who prescribes or administers an opioid antagonist pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall not be liable in a civil or administrative action or subject to criminal prosecution for such acts.
- (4) The department of health and welfare in cooperation with the office of drug policy shall create and maintain an online education program for laypersons and the general public on matters pertaining to opiate-related overdoses, including:
  - (a) How to recognize symptoms or indications of an opiate-related over-dose;
  - (b) How to store, administer and dispose of an opioid antagonist;
  - (c) Emergency procedures in the event of an opiate-related overdose; and
  - (d) Other information deemed pertinent by the department of health and welfare and the office of drug policy.
- (5) As used in this section, "opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting and equally safe drug approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of drug overdose.
- SECTION 5. That Section 54-1734, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 54-1734. EXCEPTIONS. The provisions of this chapter pertaining to the sale of prescription drugs are not applicable:

- (1) To the sale of legend drugs to persons included in any of the classes named in paragraphs (a) through (g) in subsection (2) of this section, or to the agents or employees of such persons, for use in the usual and lawful course of their business or practice or in the performance of their lawful official duties, as the case may be; or
- (2) To the possession of legend drugs by such persons or their agents or employees for such use:
  - (a) Pharmacists;

- (b) Practitioners;
- (c) Persons who procure legend drugs for handling by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them, or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale;
- (d) Hospitals and other institutions which procure legend drugs for lawful administration by practitioners;
- (e) Manufacturers and wholesalers;
- (f) Carriers and warehousemen; and
- (g) Schools possessing stock supplies of epinephrine auto-injectors pursuant to section 33-520A, Idaho Code; and
- (h) Persons, agencies and organizations possessing opioid antagonists pursuant to section 54-1733B, Idaho Code.
- (3) To the sale by a business not licensed as a pharmacy of legend drugs (excluding controlled substances) designated for veterinary use which require a prescription, provided that:
  - (a) The business is registered and licensed with the board of pharmacy.
  - (b) The sale is authorized by a written or oral order from a veterinarian licensed in this or another state.
    - $\frac{1\cdot(i)}{n}$  Prior to dispensing an order from an out-of-state veterinarian, the seller must confirm and document that the veterinarian is properly licensed in his state.
    - $\frac{2\cdot(ii)}{2\cdot(ii)}$  Oral orders must be confirmed by the veterinarian in writing no later than seven (7) days after the seller receives the order.
  - (c) The written order or confirmation of an oral order must be retained on the premises of the business for at least two (2) years after the original date of the order.