A bill to be entitled

An act relating to controlled substances; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 456.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.037 Business establishments; requirements for active status licenses; delinquency; discipline; applicability.—

- (5) This section applies to any business establishment registered, permitted, or licensed by the department to do business. Business establishments include, but are not limited to, dental laboratories, electrology facilities, massage establishments, <u>and</u> pharmacies, and <u>pain-management clinics</u> required to be registered under s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137.
- Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 456.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 456.057 Ownership and control of patient records; report or copies of records to be furnished.—
- (9)(a)1. The department may obtain patient records pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and the probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has excessively or inappropriately prescribed any controlled substance specified in chapter 893 in violation of this chapter or any professional practice act or that a health care practitioner has practiced his or her

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profession below that level of care, skill, and treatment required as defined by this chapter or any professional practice act and also find that appropriate, reasonable attempts were made to obtain a patient release. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the department need not attempt to obtain a patient release when investigating an offense involving the inappropriate prescribing, overprescribing, or diversion of controlled substances and the offense involves a pain-management clinic. The department may obtain patient records without patient authorization or subpoena from any pain-management clinic required to be licensed if the department has probable cause to believe that a violation of any provision of s. 458.3265 or 459.0137 is occurring or has occurred and reasonably believes that obtaining such authorization is not feasible due to the volume of the dispensing and prescribing activity involving controlled substances and that obtaining patient authorization or the issuance of a subpoena would jeopardize the investigation.

- 2. The department may obtain patient records and insurance information pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and the probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has provided inadequate medical care based on termination of insurance and also find that appropriate, reasonable attempts were made to obtain a patient release.
- 3. The department may obtain patient records, billing records, insurance information, provider contracts, and all

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attachments thereto pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the department and probable cause panel of the appropriate board, if any, find reasonable cause to believe that a health care practitioner has submitted a claim, statement, or bill using a billing code that would result in payment greater in amount than would be paid using a billing code that accurately describes the services performed, requested payment for services that were not performed by that health care practitioner, used information derived from a written report of an automobile accident generated pursuant to chapter 316 to solicit or obtain patients personally or through an agent regardless of whether the information is derived directly from the report or a summary of that report or from another person, solicited patients fraudulently, received a kickback as defined in s. 456.054, violated the patient brokering provisions of s. 817.505, or presented or caused to be presented a false or fraudulent insurance claim within the meaning of s. 817.234(1)(a), and also find that, within the meaning of s. 817.234(1)(a), patient authorization cannot be obtained because the patient cannot be located or is deceased, incapacitated, or suspected of being a participant in the fraud or scheme, and if the subpoena is issued for specific and relevant records.

4. Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1.-3., when the department investigates a professional liability claim or undertakes action pursuant to s. 456.049 or s. 627.912, the department may obtain patient records pursuant to a subpoena without written authorization from the patient if the patient refuses to cooperate or if the department attempts to obtain a

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patient release and the failure to obtain the patient records would be detrimental to the investigation.

- Section 3. <u>Section 458.3265</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 458.327, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

458.327 Penalty for violations.-

- (1) Each of the following acts constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:
- (a) The practice of medicine or an attempt to practice medicine without a license to practice in Florida.
- (b) The use or attempted use of a license which is suspended or revoked to practice medicine.
- (c) Attempting to obtain or obtaining a license to practice medicine by knowing misrepresentation.
- (d) Attempting to obtain or obtaining a position as a medical practitioner or medical resident in a clinic or hospital through knowing misrepresentation of education, training, or experience.
- (e) <u>Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V in violation of s. 465.0276. Knowingly operating, owning, or managing a nonregistered pain-management clinic that is required to be registered with the Department of Health pursuant to s. 458.3265(1).</u>
- (2) Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

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113 775.083:

- (a) Knowingly concealing information relating to violations of this chapter.
- (b) Making any willfully false oath or affirmation whenever an oath or affirmation is required by this chapter.
- (c) Referring any patient, for health care goods or services, to a partnership, firm, corporation, or other business entity in which the physician or the physician's employer has an equity interest of 10 percent or more unless, prior to such referral, the physician notifies the patient of his or her financial interest and of the patient's right to obtain such goods or services at the location of the patient's choice. This section does not apply to the following types of equity interest:
- 1. The ownership of registered securities issued by a publicly held corporation or the ownership of securities issued by a publicly held corporation, the shares of which are traded on a national exchange or the over-the-counter market;
- 2. A physician's own practice, whether he or she is a sole practitioner or part of a group, when the health care good or service is prescribed or provided solely for the physician's own patients and is provided or performed by the physician or under the physician's supervision; or
- 3. An interest in real property resulting in a landlord-tenant relationship between the physician and the entity in which the equity interest is held, unless the rent is determined, in whole or in part, by the business volume or profitability of the tenant or is otherwise unrelated to fair

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- (d) Leading the public to believe that one is licensed as a medical doctor, or is engaged in the licensed practice of medicine, without holding a valid, active license.
- (e) Practicing medicine or attempting to practice medicine with an inactive or delinquent license.
- (f) Knowingly prescribing or dispensing, or causing to be prescribed or dispensed, controlled substances in a nonregistered pain-management clinic that is required to be registered with the Department of Health pursuant to s. 458.3265(1).
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 458.331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 458.331 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the board and department.—
- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
- (oo) Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule IV or Schedule V in violation of s.

 465.0276. Applicable to a licensee who serves as the designated physician of a pain-management clinic as defined in s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137:
- 163 1. Registering a pain-management clinic through
 164 misrepresentation or fraud;
- 2. Procuring, or attempting to procure, the registration
 of a pain-management clinic for any other person by making or
 causing to be made, any false representation;
 - 3. Failing to comply with any requirement of chapter 499,

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the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the 169 170 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., 171 the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or chapter 893, the 172 Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; 173 4. Being convicted or found guilty of, regardless of 174 adjudication to, a felony or any other crime involving moral 175 turpitude, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit in any jurisdiction of 176 the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United 177 States; 178 5. Being convicted of, or disciplined by a regulatory 179 agency of the Federal Government or a regulatory agency of 180 another state for, any offense that would constitute a violation 181 of this chapter; 182 6. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of quilty or 183 nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any 184 jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or 185 of the United States which relates to the practice of, or the 186 ability to practice, a licensed health care profession; 187 - 7. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or 188 nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any 189 jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or 190 of the United States which relates to health care fraud; 191 8. Dispensing any medicinal drug based upon a 192 communication that purports to be a prescription as defined in 193 s. 465.003(14) or s. 893.02 if the dispensing practitioner knows 194 or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not 195 based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship; or 196 9. Failing to timely notify the board of the date of his

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- or her termination from a pain-management clinic as required by

 198 s. 458.3265(2).
- (pp) Failing to timely notify the department of the theft
 of prescription blanks from a pain-management clinic or a breach
 of other methods for prescribing within 24 hours as required by
 s. 458.3265(2).

 - Section 6. <u>Section 459.0137, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.
 - Section 7. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 459.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 459.013 Penalty for violations.-
 - (1) Each of the following acts constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:
 - (a) The practice of osteopathic medicine, or an attempt to practice osteopathic medicine, without an active license or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter.
 - (b) The practice of osteopathic medicine by a person holding a limited license, osteopathic faculty certificate, or other certificate issued under this chapter beyond the scope of practice authorized for such licensee or certificateholder.
 - (c) Attempting to obtain or obtaining a license to practice osteopathic medicine by knowing misrepresentation.
 - (d) Attempting to obtain or obtaining a position as an osteopathic medical practitioner or osteopathic medical resident

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in a clinic or hospital through knowing misrepresentation of education, training, or experience.

- (e) <u>Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V in violation of s.</u>

 465.0276. Knowingly operating, owning, or managing a nonregistered pain-management clinic that is required to be registered with the Department of Health pursuant to s.

 459.0137(1).
- (2) Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083:
- (a) Knowingly concealing information relating to violations of this chapter.
- (b) Making any willfully false oath or affirmation whenever an oath or affirmation is required by this chapter.
- (c) The practice of medicine as a resident or intern without holding a valid current registration pursuant to s. 459.021.
- (d) Knowingly prescribing or dispensing, or causing to be prescribed or dispensed, controlled substances in a nonregistered pain-management clinic that is required to be registered with the Department of Health pursuant to s. 459.0137(1).
- Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 459.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 459.015 Grounds for disciplinary action; action by the board and department.—
 - (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a

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253 license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2): 254 Dispensing a controlled substance listed in Schedule 255 II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V in violation of s. 256 465.0276. Applicable to a licensee who serves as the designated 257 physician of a pain-management clinic as defined in s. 458.3265 258 or s. 459.0137: 259 1. Registering a pain-management clinic through 260 misrepresentation or fraud; 261 2. Procuring, or attempting to procure, the registration of a pain-management clinic for any other person by making or 262 causing to be made, any false representation; 263 264 3. Failing to comply with any requirement of chapter 499, the Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, the 265 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; 21 U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., 266 267 the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or chapter 893, the 268 Florida Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; 269 4. Being convicted or found guilty of, regardless of 270 adjudication to, a felony or any other crime involving moral 271 turpitude, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit in any jurisdiction of 272 the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United 273 States; 274 5. Being convicted of, or disciplined by a regulatory 275 agency of the Federal Government or a regulatory agency of 276 another state for, any offense that would constitute a violation 277 of this chapter; 6. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or 278 nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any 279 280 jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state,

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281	of the United States which relates to the practice of, or the
282	ability to practice, a licensed health care profession;
283	7. Being convicted of, or entering a plea of guilty or
284	nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any
285	jurisdiction of the courts of this state, of any other state, or
286	of the United States which relates to health care fraud;
287	8. Dispensing any medicinal drug based upon a
288	communication that purports to be a prescription as defined in
289	s. 465.003(14) or s. 893.02 if the dispensing practitioner knows
290	or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not
291	based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship; or
292	9. Failing to timely notify the board of the date of his
293	or her termination from a pain-management clinic as required by
294	s. 459.0137(2).
295	(rr) Failing to timely notify the department of the theft
296	of prescription blanks from a pain-management clinic or a breach
297	of other methods for prescribing within 24 hours as required by
298	s. 459.0137(2).
299	(ss) Promoting or advertising through any communication
300	media the use, sale, or dispensing of any controlled substance
301	appearing on any schedule in chapter 893.
302	Section 9. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 465.015,
303	Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) and (5),
304	respectively, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to
305	read:
306	465.015 Violations and penalties.—
307	(3) It is unlawful for any pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or
308	any other person employed by or at a pharmacy to fail to report

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309	to the Sheriff of that county within 24 hours of learning of any
310	instance in which a person obtained or attempted to obtain a
311	controlled substance, as defined in s. 893.02, that the
312	pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or other person employed by or at a
313	pharmacy knew or reasonably should have known was obtained or
314	attempted to be obtained from the pharmacy though fraudulent
315	methods or representations. Any pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or
316	other person employed by or at a pharmacy who fails to make such
317	a report within 24 hours after learning of the fraud or
318	attempted fraud commits a misdemeanor of the first degree,
319	punishable as provided in ss. 775.082 and 775.083. A sufficient
320	report of the fraudulent obtaining of controlled substances
321	under this section shall contain at a minimum a copy of the
322	prescription used or presented and a narrative including all
323	information available to the pharmacy concerning the
324	transaction, such as the name and telephone number of the
325	prescribing physician, the name, description, and any personal
326	identification information pertaining to the person presenting
327	the prescription and all other material information, such as
328	photographic or video surveillance of the transaction.
329	Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
330	465.0276, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
331	465.0276 Dispensing practitioner.—
332	(1)(a) A person may not dispense medicinal drugs unless
333	licensed as a pharmacist or otherwise authorized under this
334	chapter to do so, except that a practitioner authorized by law
335	to prescribe drugs may dispense such drugs to her or his
336	patients in the regular course of her or his practice in

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337 compliance with this section.

- dispense a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V as provided in s. 893.03. A practitioner registered under this section may not dispense more than a 72-hour supply of a controlled substance listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V of s. 893.03 for any patient who pays for the medication by cash, check, or credit card in a clinic registered under s. 458.3265 or s. 459.0137. A practitioner who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. This paragraph does not apply to:
- 1. A practitioner who dispenses medication to a workers' compensation patient pursuant to chapter 440.
- 2. A practitioner who dispenses medication to an insured patient who pays by cash, check, or credit card to cover any applicable copayment or deductible.
- 1.3. The dispensing of complimentary packages of medicinal drugs to the practitioner's own patients in the regular course of her or his practice without the payment of a fee or remuneration of any kind, whether direct or indirect, as provided in subsection (5).
- 2. Dispensing of controlled substances in the health care system of the Department of Corrections.
- Section 11. Subsection (30) is added to section 499.005, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 499.005 Prohibited acts.—It is unlawful for a person to

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perform or cause the performance of any of the following acts in this state:

Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V as provided in s. 893.03 to, or under the Drug Enforcement Administration number of, any practitioner licensed under chapter 458, 459, 461 or 466, including practitioners designated pursuant to s. 499.01(1)(t).

Section 12. Subsection (14) is added to section 499.0121, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

- (14) DISTRIBUTION REPORTING.—Each wholesale distributor shall submit a report of its distributions of controlled substances listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV or Schedule V as provided in s. 893.03 to the department. The report shall be submitted weekly, in an electronic format specified by the department. The report shall contain the following information:
- (a) The name, address of the entity to which the drugs are distributed;

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	(b)	The	Florida	a license,	regis	stration	1, 0	or pe	ermit n	umber
and	Drug	Enfo	rcement	Administr	ation	number	of	the	entity	which
ordered the drugs;										

- (c) The name and address of the entity rendering payment for the drugs, if different than that reported pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) The drug name, lot and batch number, and number of unit doses distributed; and
 - (e) The date of sale.
- Section 13. Paragraph (o) is added to subsection (1) of section 499.05, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 499.05 Rules.-

- (1) The department shall adopt rules to implement and enforce this part with respect to:
- (o) Wholesale distributor reporting requirements of s. 499.0121(14).
- Section 14. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (3) of section 810.02, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 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:
- (f) Structure or conveyance when the offense intended to be committed therein is theft of a controlled substance as defined in s. 893.02. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions

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of law, separate judgments and sentences for burglary with the intent to commit theft of a controlled substance under this paragraph and for any applicable possession of controlled substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 893.135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same amount or amounts of controlled substance(s).

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However, if the burglary is committed within a county that is subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252 after the declaration of emergency is made and the perpetration of the burglary is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the burglary is a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. As used in this subsection, the term "conditions arising from the emergency" means civil unrest, power outages, curfews, voluntary or mandatory evacuations, or a reduction in the presence of or response time for first responders or homeland security personnel. A person arrested for committing a burglary within a county that is subject to such a state of emergency may not be released until the person appears before a committing magistrate at a first appearance hearing. For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 or s. 921.0023 of the offense committed.

Section 15. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 812.014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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447 812.014 Theft.-

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- (c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.
- 451 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:
 - 1. Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000.
 - 2. Valued at \$5,000 or more, but less than \$10,000.
 - 3. Valued at \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000.
 - 4. A will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.
- 456 5. A firearm.
 - 6. A motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph (a).
 - 7. Any commercially farmed animal, including any animal of the equine, bovine, or swine class, or other grazing animal, and including aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility. If the property stolen is aquaculture species raised at a certified aquaculture facility, then a \$10,000 fine shall be imposed.
 - 8. Any fire extinguisher.
 - 9. Any amount of citrus fruit consisting of 2,000 or more individual pieces of fruit.
 - 10. Taken from a designated construction site identified by the posting of a sign as provided for in s. 810.09(2)(d).
 - 11. Any stop sign.
 - 12. Anhydrous ammonia.
- 471 13. Any amount of a controlled substance as defined in s.
- 472 893.02. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of law,
- 473 separate judgments and sentences for theft of a controlled
- 474 substance under this subparagraph and for any applicable

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possession of controlled substance offense under s. 893.13 or trafficking in controlled substance offense under s. 893,135 may be imposed when all such offenses involve the same amount or amounts of controlled substance(s).

However, if the property is stolen within a county that is

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subject to a state of emergency declared by the Governor under chapter 252, the property is stolen after the declaration of emergency is made, and the perpetration of the theft is facilitated by conditions arising from the emergency, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the 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 \$10,000 or more, but less than \$20,000, as provided under subparagraph 3. As used in this paragraph, the term "conditions 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.

497 921

Section 16. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 893.07, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

499500

893.07 Records.-

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(4) Every inventory or record required by this chapter, including prescription records, shall be maintained:

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- (a) Separately from all other records of the registrant, or
 - (b) Alternatively, in the case of Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substances, in such form that information required by this chapter is readily retrievable from the ordinary business records of the registrant.

In either case, <u>such</u> records <u>described herein</u> shall be kept and made available for a period of at least 2 years for inspection and copying by law enforcement officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws of this state relating to controlled substances. <u>Law enforcement officers are not required to obtain a subpoena</u>, court order, or search warrant in order to obtain access to or copies of such records.

- (5) Each person <u>described in subsection (1)</u> shall:
- (a) Mmaintain a record which shall contain a detailed list of controlled substances lost, destroyed, or stolen, if any; the kind and quantity of such controlled substances; and the date of the discovering of such loss, destruction, or theft.
- (b) In the event of the discovery of the theft or loss of controlled substances, report such theft or loss to the Sheriff of that county within 48 hours of its discovery. A person who fails to report a theft or loss of a substance listed in s.

 893.03(3), (4), or (5), within 48 hours of discovery commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.

 775.082 and s. 775.083. A person who fails to report a theft or loss of a substance listed in s. 893.03(2), within 48 hours of discovery a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as

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ORIGINAL

531 provided in s. 775.082 and s. 775.083. 532 Section 17. Section 2 of Chapter 2009-198, 2009 Laws of 533 Florida, is repealed. 534 Section 18. 535 (1) Buy-Back Program. Within 10 days of the effective date 536 of this act, each physician licensed under chapter 458, 459, 461 537 or 466 shall ensure that undispensed controlled substance 538 inventory purchased under the physician's Drug Enforcement 539 Administration number for dispensing is: (a) Returned to the wholesale distributor, as defined in 540 s. 499.004(55), which distributed them; or 541 542 (b) Turned in to local law enforcement agencies and 543 abandoned. 544 Wholesale distributors shall buy back undispensed controlled 545 546 substance inventory at the purchase price paid by the physician, 547 physician practice, clinic, or other paying entity. Each 548 wholesale distributor shall submit a report of its activities 549 under this section to the Department by August 1, 2011. The 550 report shall include the following information: 551 1. The name and address of the returning entity; 552 2. The Florida license, registration, or permit number and 553 Drug Enforcement Administration number of the entity which 554 originally ordered the drugs; 555 The drug name and number of unit doses returned; and 556 4. The date of return. 557 (2) Public Health Emergency. 558 (a) The Legislature finds that:

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

YEAR

1	. Prescri	ption	drug	over	dose l	has	been	decla	ared	a p	ublic
health	n epidemic	by th	ne Un:	ited	States	s Ce	enters	for	Dise	ease	<u>!</u>
Control;											

- 2. Prescription drug abuse results in an average of 7
 Florida deaths a day;
- 3. Physicians in Florida purchased over 85 percent of the oxycodone purchased by all practitioners in the United States in 2006;
- 4. Physicians in Florida purchased over 93 percent of the methadone purchased by all practitioners in the United States in 2006;
- 5. Some Florida physicians dispense medically unjustifiable amounts of controlled substances to addicts and people who intend to illegally sell the drugs;
- 6. Florida physicians who have purchased large quantities of controlled substances may have significant inventory upon enactment of this act;
- 7. Upon enactment of the act, the only legal method for a dispensing practitioner to sell or otherwise transfer controlled substances purchased for dispensing is through the buy-back procedure or abandonment procedures of subsection (1);
- 8. It is likely that the same physicians which purchase and dispense medically unjustifiable amounts of drugs will not legally dispose of remaining inventory;
- 9. The actions of such dispensing practitioners may result in substantial injury to the public health.
- (b) Immediately upon enactment of this act, the State

 Health Officer shall declare a public health emergency pursuant

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to s.	381.0	0315.	Purs	uant	to	that	de	claration	, the	Depart	tment
of Health, the Attorney General, the Department of Law											
Enforcement and local law enforcement agencies shall take the											
following actions.											

- 1. Within 2 days of enactment, in consultation with wholesale distributors as defined in s. 499.005(55), the Department of Health shall identify dispensing practitioners which purchased more than an average of 2000 unit doses of controlled substances per month in the previous 6 months, and shall identify the dispensing practitioners in that group which pose the greatest threat to the public health based on an assessment of:
 - 1. The risk of noncompliance with subsection (1);
 - Purchase amounts;
 - 3. Manner of medical practice; and
- 4. Any other factor set by the State Health Officer.

The Attorney General shall consult and coordinate with federal law enforcement agencies. The Department of Law Enforcement shall coordinate the efforts of local law enforcement agencies.

- 2. Upon the third day after enactment, the Department of
 Law Enforcement or local law enforcement agencies shall enter
 the business premises of the dispensing practitioners identified
 as posing the greatest threat to public health and quarantine
 the controlled substance inventory of such dispensing
 practitioners on-site.
- 3. The Department of Law Enforcement or local law enforcement agencies shall ensure the security of such inventory

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24 hours a day through the tenth day after enactment or until the inventory is validly transferred pursuant to subsection (1), whichever is first.

- 4. Upon the eleventh day after enactment, remaining controlled substance purchased for dispensing by practitioners is deemed contraband pursuant to s. 893.12. The Department of Law Enforcement or local law enforcement agencies shall seize the inventory and comply with the provisions of s. 893.12 to destroy it.
- (c) In order to implement the provisions of this act, the sum of \$1,500,000 of non-recurring funds from the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for Fiscal Year 2010-2011. The Department of Law Enforcement shall expend the appropriation by reimbursing local law enforcement agencies for the overtime hour costs associated with securing the quarantined controlled substance inventory as provided in paragraph (b). All requests for reimbursement must be submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement by June 1, 2011. In the event the requests for reimbursement exceed the amount appropriated, the reimbursements shall be prorated by the hours of overtime per requesting agency at a maximum of 1 law enforcement officer per quarantine site.
 - (3) This section is repealed on January 1, 2013.

 Section 19. This act shall take effect upon becoming law.

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