

(c) substances, other than food, intended to affect the structure, or any function of the body of man and animals; or

(d) substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in clauses (a), (b) or (c), exclusive of devices or their components, parts or accessories.

"Drug paraphernalia", all equipment, products, devices and materials of any kind which are primarily intended or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this chapter. It includes, but is not limited to:

(1) kits used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting of any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;

(2) kits used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing controlled substances;

(3) isomerization devices used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance;

(4) testing equipment used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances;

(5) scales and balances used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;

(6) diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in cutting controlled substances;

(7) separation gins and sifters used, primarily intended or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from or in cleaning or refining marihuana;

(8) blenders, bowls, containers, spoons and mixing devices, primarily intended for use or designed for use in compounding controlled substances;

(9) capsules, balloons, envelopes and other containers, primarily intended for use or designed for use in packaging controlled substances;

(10) containers and other objects used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in storing or concealing controlled substances; 131

[There is no clause (11).]

(11) objects used, primarily intended for use or designed for use in smoking, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marihuana, cocaine, hash or hashish oil into the human body, such as: 133

(a) metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes, 134  
pipes may or may not have screens, permanent screens, hash- 135  
buds or punctured metal bowls; 136

(b) water pipes; 137  
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(c) carburetion tubes and devices; 140  
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(d) smoking and carburetion masks; 141  
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(e) clips; meaning objects used to hold burning material, 142  
marihuana cigarette that has become too small or too short 143  
in the hand; 144

(f) cocaine spoons and cocaine vials; 145  
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(g) pipes; 145  
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(h) chillers; 151  
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(i) papers; 152  
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(j) kits. 154  
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Whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or 155  
should consider, in addition to all other logically rel- 156  
evant factors, the following: 157  
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94C:15

**94C:15. Record-keeping and inventory requirements; filing of Form 106 with city, town and state police departments upon discovery of theft or loss of controlled substance**

Section 15. Persons registered to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess controlled substances shall keep records and maintain inventories in conformance with the record-keeping and inventory requirements of the Federal "Comprehensive Drug Prevention and Control Act of 1970" or any amendment thereof, and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and with any additional rules or regulations promulgated by the board of registration in pharmacy in the case of a retail drug business or wholesale druggist or by the commissioner in all other cases.

If a person registered to distribute controlled substances discovers a theft or loss of controlled substances that requires the filing of DEA Form 106 with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, the person shall simultaneously file a copy of that form with the department of state police. If a person registered to distribute controlled substances discovers a theft or loss of controlled substances that requires the filing of DEA Form 106 with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, the person shall simultaneously file a copy of that form with the police department in the city or town wherein the theft or loss is alleged to have occurred and with the department of state police.

**94C:16. Distribution between registrants; order form**

Section 16. Controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be distributed by a registrant to another registrant only upon receipt of such order form as may be required by the Federal "Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970" or any amendment thereof and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

**94C:17. Necessity of prescription for dispensing controlled substances**

Section 17. (a) No controlled substance in Schedule I or II shall be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner, except that—

(b) In emergency situations, as defined by rule or regulation of the commissioner acting jointly with the board of registration in pharmacy, drugs in said Schedule II may be dispensed upon the written prescription of a practitioner, reduced promptly to writing and filed in the pharmacy, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of section twenty.

(c) A controlled substance included in Schedule III shall not be dispensed without a written or oral prescription of a practitioner.

**Issuance of prescription by practitioner or physician**

Section 18. (a) A prescription for a controlled substance may be issued only by a practitioner who is:

(1) authorized to prescribe controlled substances; and

(2) registered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

An oral prescription issued by a practitioner may be communicated to a pharmacist by an expressly authorized employee or agent of the practitioner.

A prescription for a controlled substance contained in schedules I and II, inclusive, as defined in section three may also be issued by a registered practitioner who is duly licensed to practice medicine in the state wherein he resides, if required, and

is registered under federal law to write prescriptions. It is the duty of a registered pharmacist who is filling a prescription under

section 18 to determine, in accordance with professional standards and personal judgment, that such prescription is authentic and

valid; however, that if the substance is in schedules III to V, the registered pharmacist shall verify the prescription by other means. A pharmacist shall not fill a prescription if

the verification cannot be obtained. The pharmacist is not liable for refusing to fill a prescription for which the verification cannot be obtained, provided that documented good

faith has been made to determine the authenticity and validity of the prescription. This paragraph shall be valid only for the purpose of

filling of prescriptions, issued within the preceding paragraph, and shall not authorize said physician to process, administer, or dispense controlled substances as provided in section nine or

section ten within the commonwealth. In the case of any controlled substance in schedule III through V substance, the pharmacist has requested that the practitioner deliver the substance to the dispensing pharmacy a written prescription for the

substance within seven days or such shorter period required by the practitioner. Any prescription issued under this paragraph shall be in the manner prescribed in section twenty-two

of this chapter shall apply to such physician or pharmacist. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to mail order pharmacies.

(b) A prescription for a nonnarcotic substance contained in Schedules I and II may also be issued by a physician who is licensed to practice medicine and registered in another state where he is licensed, and registered under federal law to write prescriptions. A registered pharmacist filling a prescription under this paragraph shall determine, in accordance with professional standards and personal judgment, that such

prescription is authentic and valid; and shall verify such prescription by telephone or other means. A pharmacist shall not fill a prescription for which said verification cannot be obtained. A pharmacist shall not be held liable for refusing to fill such prescription for which said verification cannot be obtained; provided, however, that documented good faith efforts were made to determine the authenticity and validity of such prescription. This paragraph only for the purpose of authorizing the filling of prescriptions within the commonwealth, issued within the preceding five days, and shall not authorize such practitioner to possess, administer or distribute controlled substances as provided in section nine, or to practice medicine within the commonwealth. Any prescription issued under the provisions of this paragraph shall be issued in the manner prescribed in section twenty-two and all relevant provisions of this chapter shall apply to such practitioner and prescription. In the case of a prescription for a Schedule II substance filled under the provisions of this paragraph, a pharmacist filling such prescription shall, within thirty days after the filling of such prescription deliver to the pharmacy a copy of each such Schedule II prescription; provided, however, that such copy shall not include the name and address of the patient for whom the prescription is issued and that such copy and the information contained thereon shall not be deemed to be a part of the record within the meaning of section seven of chapter four and shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in section two of chapter six A. Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any mail order pharmacies.

(d $\frac{1}{2}$ ) A prescription for a narcotic substance contained in schedule II of section 3 may also be issued by a physician who is licensed to practice medicine and registered in Maine or in a state contiguous with the commonwealth wherein such physician resides or practices, if required, and registered under federal law to write prescriptions. A registered pharmacist filling a prescription under this subsection shall determine, in accordance with professional standards and personal judgment, that such prescription is authentic and valid and shall verify the prescription by telephonic or other means. A pharmacist shall not fill a prescription for which a verification cannot be obtained. A pharmacist shall not be liable for refusing to fill a prescription for which a verification cannot be obtained provided that documented good faith efforts were made to determine the authenticity and validity of such prescription. This subsection shall apply to authorizations for the filling of prescriptions within the commonwealth, issued within the preceding 5 days, and shall not authorize such practitioner to possess, administer or distribute controlled substances under section 9 or to practice medicine within the commonwealth. A prescription issued under this subsection shall be issued in the manner provided in section 22 and all relevant

This chapter shall apply to any such practitioner and any prescription. In the case of a prescription for a Schedule II substance filled pursuant to this subsection, a pharmacist shall, within five days after filling such prescription, deliver to the pharmacy a copy of each such Schedule II prescription; provided, however, that such copy shall not include the name and address of the patient from whom the prescription was issued; and provided further, that such copy and the information contained therein shall not be a part of the record within the meaning of section 7 of chapter 4 and shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in section 2 of chapter 66A. Nothing in this section shall authorize a mail-order pharmacy.

This subsection shall be interpreted to prohibit a retail pharmacy operating within the commonwealth from filling prescriptions for a narcotic substance contained in schedule II of section 3 to pharmacies in other than Maine and the states contiguous with the commonwealth, provided, however, that:

1. A pharmacy shall be licensed for retail by the commonwealth and shall be registered with the appropriate regulatory authority in the state from which the prescription is received and the Drug Enforcement Administration, as applicable, for the sale of controlled substances;

2. A prescription shall be filled by a pharmacist licensed and registered in the state from which the prescription originates, if the prescription's origin requires such registration and license; or shall be written by a physician licensed to practice medicine and registered in the same state or a contiguous state to which the prescription is to be delivered and registered under federal law; or shall be written by a nurse practitioner or other health care professional who is authorized by the state of the prescription and is licensed and registered in the same state or a contiguous state to where the prescription is to be delivered and registered under federal law to write prescriptions;

3. The prescription shall be received by the retail pharmacy via a carrier or through an equivalent electronic means authorized by federal law;

4. A pharmacist filling a prescription under this subsection shall determine in accordance with professional standards and personal judgment that such prescription is authentic, valid, legitimate and shall verify the prescription by telephonic or other means; provided, however, that a pharmacist shall not fill a prescription for which verification cannot be obtained provided further, that any delivery of controlled substances to residents of another state shall be in full compliance with the laws of that state.

pliance with all laws and regulations of that state relative to the issuance and filling of prescriptions;

(5) the pharmacy shall comply with all reporting requirements of the state to which the prescription is delivered including, but not limited to, enrollment in and adherence to the rules, regulations and requirements of the state's prescription monitoring program or any program equivalent thereto, where applicable; and

(6) any substances delivered under this subsection shall be delivered via mail or by a commercial carrier to a verified address in the state of residence of the person for whom the prescription was written and shall not enter into the hands of any person in the community and wealth not directly associated by employment or subcontract with the United States Postal Service or commercial carrier selected for such purpose.

(e) Practitioners who prescribe controlled substances, except veterinarians, shall be required, as a prerequisite to obtaining or renewing their professional license, to complete appropriate training relative to: (i) effective pain management; (ii) identification of patients at high risk for substance abuse; and (iii) counseling patients about the side effects, addictive nature and proper storage and disposal of prescription medications. The boards of registration for each professional license that requires such training shall determine the standards for appropriate training programs.

94C:19. Prescription; restrictions on issuance

Section 19. (a) A prescription for a controlled substance shall be valid only if it is issued for a legitimate medical purpose by a practitioner acting in the usual course of his professional practice. The responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances shall be upon the prescribing practitioner, but the dispensing responsibility shall rest with the pharmacist who dispenses the prescription. An order purporting to be a prescription issued in the usual course of professional treatment or in legitimate medical research is not a prescription within the meaning of section one and the person knowingly filling such a prescription, as well as the person issuing it, shall be subject to the penalties provided by sections thirty-two, thirty-two A, thirty-two B, thirty-two C, thirty-two D, thirty-two E, thirty-two F, thirty-two G and thirty-two H, as applicable.

(b) No prescription shall be issued in order for a practitioner to obtain controlled substances for supplying the practitioner's personal use or for the purpose of general dispensing to patients.

(c) Unless permitted by federal law, a prescription shall not be issued for the dispensing of drugs or controlled substances

section thirty-eight of chapter one hundred and twenty-three, shall not be considered in any schedule to a drug dependent person for the purpose of determining his dependence upon such drugs, in the course of conducting an authorized clinical investigation pursuant to an addict rehabilitation program.

Naloxone or other opioid antagonist may lawfully be prescribed or dispensed to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose or a family member, friend or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter and chapter 112, any such prescription shall be regarded as being issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.

Emergency contraception

94C:19A. (a) As used in this section "emergency contraception" shall mean, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, any method of emergency contraception approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration as a method for use after sexual intercourse.

Notwithstanding any other law, a licensed pharmacist may dispense emergency contraception in accordance with written, standardized procedures or protocols developed by an actively practicing pharmacist. The pharmacist shall be required to register with the commissioner to distribute or dispense emergency contraception in the course of professional practice pursuant to such procedures or protocols are filed at the pharmacy with the commissioner and with the board of registration in pharmacy.

A pharmacist dispensing emergency contraception authorized under this section shall complete a training program approved by the commissioner on emergency contraception, which shall include but not be limited to proper documentation, counseling and referral to additional services, including appropriate patient follow-up and referral to additional services, including appropriate patient follow-up with a medical professional.

Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacist dispensing emergency contraception under this section shall provide to the department of public health the information required by the department if emergency contraception is dispensed. Records maintained under this section shall not identify any individual patient and shall not be public records as defined in section 7 of chapter 4.

The department of public health, board of registration in medicine and board of registration in pharmacy shall adopt regulations

94C:21. Packaging and labeling by pharmacist filling prescription; distribution of educational pamphlet

Section 21. The pharmacist filling a written or oral prescription for a controlled substance shall package the controlled substance in a container, affixing to the container a label showing the date of filling, the pharmacy name and address, the filling pharmacist's initials, the serial number of the prescription, the name of the patient, unless it is a veterinary prescription, the name of the prescribing practitioner, the name of the controlled substance, directions for use and cautionary statements, if any, contained in such prescription or required by law, and if the controlled substance is dispensed as tablets or capsules the number of same in such container.

Upon the request of an elderly person, as defined in section 1901 of chapter nineteen A or a person visually impaired, directions on the label affixed by the pharmacist to a container of a prescription drug shall be typed in a print size allowing no more than ten characters per inch.

The department of public health shall produce and distribute, either in written or electronic form to pharmacies, not including institutional pharmacies, pamphlets for consumers relative to narcotic drugs that includes educational information about: (i) pain management; (ii) misuse and abuse by adults and children; (iii) risk dependency and addiction; (iv) proper storage and disposal; (v) addiction support and treatment resources; and (vi) the telephone helpline operated by the bureau of substance abuse services published in section 18 of chapter 17. A pharmacist shall distribute a pamphlet when dispensing a narcotic or controlled substance contained in Schedule II or III.

The labeling provisions of this section shall apply to the compounding and dispensing of drugs on the oral or written prescription of a licensed and registered prescriber under section 9. All drug preparations compounded, made or formulated by a pharmacy licensed by the board of registration in pharmacy shall have affixed to the container by the compounding pharmacy a label notifying prescribers and practitioners that the drug is either a sterile or non-sterile compounded drug preparation.

All pharmacies engaged in sterile or complex non-sterile compounding and licensed under sections 39G to 39I, including chapter 112 shall provide a telephone number to foster communication between patients in the commonwealth and a pharmacist by the pharmacy who has access to the patient's records. The pharmacy shall be staffed during regular hours of operation every day, less than 56 hours per week. The phone number shall be affixed to the drug's container, alongside the label notifying prescribers

practitioners of the fact that the drug is a compounded drug preparation. This paragraph shall not apply to an institutional pharmacy licensed pursuant to section 39I of chapter 112 if the sterile preparation compounded by such pharmacy is to be administered to an individual admitted as an inpatient within the same hospital.

Prescriptions; prospective drug review and counseling by pharmacist

Section 21A. A pharmacist shall conduct a prospective drug review before each new prescription is dispensed or delivered to a patient by a person acting on behalf of such patient. Such review may include, but not be limited to, screening for potential drug therapy duplication, drug disease interactions, drug interactions, including serious interactions between prescription or over-the-counter drugs, incorrect drug dosages, duration of drug treatment, drug allergy interactions and clinical drug misuse.

A pharmacist shall offer to counsel any person who presents a new prescription for filling. Such offer shall be made either by face-to-face communication between the pharmacist or the pharmacist's designee and the patient, or by telephone, except when the patient's physical condition require an alternative method of counseling.

The requirements of this section may be satisfied by a pharmacist or a person with access to a toll-free telephone service who communicates between such person and the pharmacist. The number of such toll-free telephone service shall be affixed to a label affixed to each container of a prescription drug at the pharmacy to a patient.

When medical assistance and other third party reimbursement programs, any of the above methods, or a combination thereof shall constitute an acceptable offer to provide counseling.

When counseling is accepted, the pharmacist shall provide counseling representing the prescription to the extent the pharmacist deems appropriate. Such counseling may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) description of the medication;
- (b) dosage, route of administration and duration;
- (c) side effects and precautions for preparation, administration and use;

(4) common adverse or severe side effects or interactions and therapeutic contraindications that may be encountered, including their avoidance and the action required if they occur;

(5) techniques for self-monitoring drug therapy;

(6) proper storage;

(7) prescription refill information; and

(8) action to be taken in the event of a missed dose.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a pharmacist to provide counseling if the person presenting the prescription declines to accept such offer for counseling.

The pharmacist or his designee shall make reasonable efforts to obtain, record and maintain the following patient information generated at an individual pharmacy:

(1) the name, address, telephone number, date of birth or age, and gender;

(2) individual history where significant, including known allergies and drug reactions, and a comprehensive list of medications and relevant devices; and

(3) any additional comments relevant to the patient's drug use, including any failure to accept the pharmacist's offer to counsel.

Such information may be recorded in the patient's manual or electronic profile or in the prescription signature log, or in any other system of records and may be considered by the pharmacist in the exercise of his professional judgement concerning both the counseling and the content of counseling. The absence of any such information shall not be a failure to accept the pharmacist's offer to counsel shall be a presumption that such counseling was provided.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any drug dispensed to an inpatient at a hospital or nursing home, except to the extent required by regulations promulgated by the Federal Health and Human Services Administration pursuant to the provisions of 42 CFR 1396r-8.

**94C:21B. Advertisement and sale of prescription lock boxes in pharmacies**

Section 21B. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context requires otherwise:

"Lock box", a box with a locking mechanism that cannot be opened without extreme force.

"pharmacy", a facility under the direction or supervision of a registered pharmacist which is authorized to dispense controlled substances; provided, however, that "pharmacy" shall not include an institutional pharmacy or a pharmacy department except as otherwise provided in 247 CMR.

"prescription drug", a drug which, under federal law, is required, when being dispensed or delivered, to be labeled with the state-issued caution, federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription a drug which is required by applicable federal or state law or regulation to be dispensed pursuant only to a prescription drug order.

A pharmacy registered in the commonwealth to dispense scheduled IV or V prescription drugs shall make available prescription lock boxes for sale at each store location. Pharmacies shall inform customers aware of the availability of the lock boxes by displaying a sign on or near the pharmacy counter that: (i) is at least 4 inches; and (ii) includes the following statement in legible font: "Lock boxes for securing your prescription medications are available at this pharmacy".

**Requirements of prescription written by practitioner**

(a) A practitioner who dispenses a controlled substance by writing a written prescription shall state on the prescription the address and registration number of the practitioner, the date of delivery of the prescription, the name, dosage and strength per dosage unit of the controlled substance, the name and address of the patient unless it is a veterinary prescription, the date and any cautionary statements required, and a statement of the number of times to be refilled.

A practitioner who dispenses by delivering to an ultimate user a controlled substance which is not for immediate administration shall place the controlled substance in a container, affixing to the container a label bearing the practitioner's name and address, the name of the patient unless it is a veterinary prescription, the name, dosage and strength per dosage unit, of the controlled substance, and directions for use and any necessary cautionary statements.

**Prescriptions; requirements and restrictions**

A written prescription for a controlled substance shall become invalid 30 days after the date of issuance.

A prescription for a controlled substance in Schedule II shall be kept in a separate file.

(c) The pharmacist filling a written prescription for a controlled substance in Schedule II shall endorse his own signature on the face thereof.

(d) In regard to a controlled substance in Schedule II or III, no prescription shall be filled for more than a thirty-day supply of such substance upon any single filling; provided, however, that with regard to dextro amphetamine sulphate and methyl phenidate hydrochloride, a prescription may be filled for up to a sixty-day supply of such substance upon any single filling if said substance is being used for the treatment of minimal brain dysfunction or narcolepsy; provided further, that subject to regulations of the department and the board of pharmacy, prescriptions for implantable infusion pumps consisting of Schedule II or Schedule III controlled substances may be filled for a maximum of 90 days.

(e) All prescriptions for controlled substances shall be kept for two years by the pharmacy and shall be subject to inspection pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(f) No prescription for a controlled substance shall be refilled unless the original prescription provides for such refilling and the number of refills has been specified in said prescription.

(g) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, a prescription shall be written in ink, indelible pencil or by other means on a tamper-resistant form consistent with federal requirements for Medicaid; transmitted electronically; and (3) signed by the prescriber. A prescription may be transmitted electronically with the electronic signature and electronic instructions of the prescriber, and shall be transmitted directly from the prescriber to the pharmacy dispensing the prescription without alteration of the prescription information, except that third-party intermediaries may act as conduits to transmit a prescription from the prescriber to the pharmacy.

(h) Clinic pharmacies operated by a health maintenance organization licensed under chapter one hundred and seventy-six and licensed pursuant to section fifty-one of chapter one hundred and eleven may refill prescriptions which have been previously dispensed by another health maintenance organization clinic pharmacy provided that prior to dispensing a refill, the pharmacy refilling the prescription verifies the appropriateness of the refill in a centralized database.

**94C:24. Dispensing by practitioner for narcotic drug treatment of drug dependent persons**

Section 24. (a) If the commissioner determines that a research subject or patient is receiving a controlled substance from a source and in quantities which he determines to be harmful to the health of such research subject or patient, said commissioner shall so notify the practitioners who have dispensed the controlled substance.

source and in quantities which he determines to be harmful to the health of such research subject or patient, said commissioner shall so notify the practitioners who have dispensed the controlled substance.

In order to prevent the dispensing of controlled substances to any one individual from multiple sources or the unlawful diversion of controlled substances, the commissioner shall, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 30A, adopt rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section.

**Electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances and certain additional drugs**

94C:24A. (a)(1) The department shall establish and maintain an electronic system to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of all schedule II to V, inclusive, controlled substances and certain additional drugs by all professionals licensed to prescribe or dispense controlled substances. For the purposes of this section, "additional drugs" shall mean substances determined by the department to carry a bona fide potential for abuse.

The department shall enter into reciprocal agreements with other states that have compatible prescription drug monitoring programs to share prescription drug monitoring information among the states.

The requirements of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of controlled substances to inpatients in a hospital.

For the purposes of monitoring the prescribing and dispensing of schedule II to V, inclusive, controlled substances and additional drugs as defined in subsection (a), the department shall promulgate rules, including, but not limited to, (1) a requirement that a pharmacist who dispenses a schedule II to V, inclusive, controlled substance classified as an additional drug by the department shall submit to the department, by electronic means, information regarding each prescription dispensed under subsection (a); and (2) a requirement that a pharmacist who dispenses a schedule II to V, inclusive, controlled substance under subsection (a), a customer identification number shall be associated with the customer identification number assigned by the department. Each pharmacy shall submit such information in accordance with transmission methods and standards promulgated by the department; provided, that the department may issue a waiver to a pharmacy that is unable to submit prescription information by electronic means. The department shall require a pharmacy to submit prescription information

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by other means promulgated by the department; provided, however, that all information required in this section is submitted in this alternative format.

The department shall promulgate rules and regulations relative to the use of the prescription monitoring program by registered participants, which shall include requiring participants to utilize the prescription monitoring program prior to the issuance, to a patient for the first time, of a prescription for a narcotic drug that is contained in schedule II or III. The department may require participants to utilize the prescription monitoring program prior to the issuance, to a patient for the first time, of benzodiazepines or any other schedule IV or V prescription drug, which is commonly abused and may lead to physical or psychological dependence or which causes patients with a history of substance dependence to experience significant withdrawal symptoms. The regulations shall specify the circumstances under which such narcotics may be prescribed without first utilizing the prescription monitoring program. The regulations may also specify the circumstances under which support staff may use the prescription monitoring program on behalf of a registered participant. When promulgating the rules and regulations, the department shall also require that pharmacists be trained in the use of the prescription monitoring program as part of the continuing education requirements mandated for licensure by the board of registration in pharmacy, under section 24A of chapter 112. The department shall also study the feasibility and value of expanding the prescription monitoring program to include schedule VI prescription drugs.

(d) Prescription information submitted to the department under this section shall be confidential and exempt from disclosure under clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4 and chapter 6. The department shall maintain procedures to ensure that the confidentiality of patients and patient information collected, recorded, transmitted and maintained is not disclosed to persons except as provided for in this chapter.

(e) The department shall review the prescription and prescription monitoring information. If there is reasonable cause to believe a violation of law or breach of professional standards may have occurred, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement or professional licensing, certification or regulatory agency and provide prescription information required for an investigation.

(f) The department shall, upon request, provide data from the prescription monitoring program to the following:—

- (1) persons authorized to prescribe or dispense controlled substances, for the purpose of providing medical or pharmaceutical services for their patients;

(2) individuals who request their own prescription monitoring information in accordance with procedures established under chapter 77

(3) persons authorized to act on behalf of state boards and regulatory agencies that supervise or regulate a profession that may practice controlled substances; provided, however, that the data request is in connection with a bona fide specific controlled substance or additional drug-related investigation;

(4) legal, state and federal law enforcement or prosecutorial officials, working with the executive office of public safety engaged in the investigation, investigation or enforcement of the laws governing controlled substances; provided, however, that the data request is in connection with a bona fide specific controlled substance or additional drug-related investigation;

(5) personnel of the executive office of health and human services who are Medicaid program recipients; provided, however that the data request is in connection with a bona fide specific controlled substance or additional drug-related investigation; or

(6) personnel of the United States attorney, office of the attorney general or district attorney; provided, however, that the data request is in connection with a bona fide specific controlled substance or additional drug related investigation.

The department may, at its initiative, provide data from the prescription monitoring program to practitioners in accordance with

section 102. The department may provide de-identified, aggregate information for private entity for statistical research or educational purposes.

The department may contract with another agency or with a contractor, as necessary, to ensure the effective operation of the prescription monitoring program. A contractor shall be bound to comply with the provisions regarding confidentiality of prescription monitoring information in this section.

The department shall promulgate rules and regulations setting forth the procedures and methods for implementing this section.

The department shall submit an annual report on the effectiveness of the prescription monitoring program with the clerks of the joint committee on public health, the joint committee on health care financing and the joint committee on public safety and homeland security.

The department shall report of an overdose-related death from the prescription monitoring program under section 16 of chapter 38, or a report of

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- (40) Properidine
- (41) Racemoramide
- (42) Trimeperidine

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) Acetorphine
- (2) Acetyldihydrocodeine
- (3) Benzylmorphine
- (4) Codeine methylbromide
- (5) Codeine-N-Oxide
- (6) Cyprenorphine
- (7) Desomorphine
- (8) Dihydromorphine
- (9) Etorphine
- (10) Heroin
- (11) Hydromorphinol
- (12) Methyldesorphine
- (13) Methylhydromorphine
- (14) Morphine methylbromide
- (15) Morphine methylsulfonate
- (16) Morphine-N-Oxide
- (17) Myrophine
- (18) Nicocodeine
- (19) Nicomorphine
- (20) Normorphine
- (21) Pholcodine
- (22) Thebacon

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances including isomers and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designations:

- (1) Flunitrazepam 84
- (2) Gamma Hydroxy Butyric Acid 85
- (3) Ketamine. 86

CLASS B

Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

- Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate 93
- Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in paragraph (1) except that these substances shall not include isoquinoline alkaloids of opium 94
- Poppy and poppy straw 99
- Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves, which extractions do not contain ecgonine. 100
- Propanone (P2P) 106
- Phenylacetone (PCH) 107
- Phenylacetone (PCC) 108
- 3,4-Dihydroxy methamphetamine (MDMA). 109
- Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation: 110
- 111
- 112
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- 119
- 120

- (7) Isomethadone
- (8) Levomethorphan
- (9) Levorphanol
- (10) Metazocine
- (11) Methadone
- (12) Methadone-Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl butane
- (13) Moramide-Intermediate, 2-methyl-3 morpholine-1,1-diphenyl-propane carboxylic acid
- (14) Pethidine
- (15) Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
- (16) Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate
- (17) Pethidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid
- (18) Phenazocine
- (19) Piminodine
- (20) Racemethorphan
- (21) Racemorphan

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:

- (1) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers.
- (2) Any substance which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
- (3) Phenmetrazine and its salts.
- (4) Methylphenidate.

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

- (1) Any substance which contains any quantity of barbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid,

(2) Any substance which contains any quantity of methaqualone, or any salt or derivative of methaqualone. 157  
158

Unless specifically excepted or listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances or which contains their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within a specific chemical designation: 159  
160  
161  
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163  
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- ...ergic acid 165
- ...ergic acid amide 166
- ...ergic acid diethylamide 167
- ...cyclidine. 168

CLASS C

Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system: 169  
170  
171  
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- ...zepoxide 174
- ...adol 175
- ...m 176
- ...ite 177
- ... 178
- ... 179
- ... 180
- ... 181
- ... 182
- ... 183
- ... 184

...methane 185

...ane 186

... 187

... 188

... 189

... 190

...excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing lim- 191