

## **127th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2016**

**Legislative Document** 

No. 1646

S.P. 671

In Senate, March 10, 2016

An Act To Prevent Opiate Abuse by Strengthening the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program

Reference to the Committee on Health and Human Services suggested and ordered printed.

Heath & Print

HEATHER J.R. PRIEST Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator CUSHING of Penobscot. (GOVERNOR'S BILL) Cosponsored by Representative McCABE of Skowhegan and Senators: HASKELL of Cumberland, MASON of Androscoggin, McCORMICK of Kennebec, Representatives: ESPLING of New Gloucester, HEAD of Bethel, PETERSON of Rumford, SANDERSON of Chelsea, VACHON of Scarborough. 1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §7249, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 2003, c. 483, §1, is amended to read:

4 **4. Immunity from liability.** A dispenser <u>or prescriber</u> is immune from liability for 5 disclosure of information if the disclosure was made pursuant to and in accordance with 6 this chapter.

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §7251, sub-§1, as amended by PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. AA, §70, is
 further amended to read:

9 **1. Failure to submit information.** A dispenser who knowingly fails to submit 10 prescription monitoring information to the department as required by this chapter 11 commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per 12 calendar year, may be adjudged and is subject to discipline by the Maine Board of 13 Pharmacy pursuant to Title 32, chapter 117, subchapter 4 or by the applicable 14 professional licensing entity.

15 Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §7253 is enacted to read:

## 16§7253. Prescribers and dispensers required to check prescription monitoring17information

Prescribers. Upon initial prescription of a benzodiazepine or an opioid to a
 person and every 90 days for as long as the prescription is renewed, a prescriber shall
 check prescription monitoring information for records related to that person.

21 **2. Dispensers.** Prior to dispensing a benzodiazepine or an opioid to a person, a 22 dispenser shall check prescription monitoring information for records related to that 23 person. A dispenser shall notify the program and withhold a prescription until the 24 dispenser is able to contact the prescriber of that prescription if the dispenser has reason 25 to believe that that prescription is fraudulent or duplicative.

26 3. Violation. A person who violates this section commits a civil violation for which
 27 a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be adjudged.

4. Rulemaking. Notwithstanding section 7252, the department may adopt routine
 technical rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A to implement this
 section.

31 Sec. 4. 32 MRSA §1062-B is enacted to read:

## 32 §1062-B. Requirements regarding prescription of opioid pain medication

- <u>1. Limits on opioid prescribing.</u> An individual licensed under this chapter and
   whose scope of practice includes prescribing medication:
- A. Must successfully complete a training course by December 31, 2017 and every 5
   years thereafter on the prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved

1 2 3	by the Department of Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. The department shall make publicly available a list of approved opioid prescription training courses;
4 5	B. May not prescribe in excess of 100 morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid pain medication per day to any one patient;
6 7	C. May not prescribe within a 15-day period more than a 15-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for chronic pain;
8 9	D. May not prescribe within a 3-day period more than a 3-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for acute pain; and
10 11	E. Beginning January 1, 2018, may only prescribe opioid pain medications electronically.
12 13 14 15	<b>2. Penalties.</b> An individual who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per violation, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be adjudged. The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the enforcement of this section.
16 17	<b>Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §1077, sub-§2, </b> ¶ <b>H,</b> as amended by PL 1993, c. 600, Pt. A, §62, is further amended to read:
18	H. A violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the board; or
19 20	Sec. 6. 32 MRSA §1077, sub-§2, ¶I, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 378, §7, is amended to read:
21	I. Engaging in false, misleading or deceptive advertising-; or
22	Sec. 7. 32 MRSA §1077, sub-§2, ¶J is enacted to read:
23 24	J. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 22, section 7251, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 7253.
25 26	<b>Sec. 8. 32 MRSA §2105-A, sub-§2, ¶H,</b> as amended by PL 1993, c. 600, Pt. A, §116, is further amended to read:
27	H. A violation of this chapter or a rule adopted by the board; or
28 29	Sec. 9. 32 MRSA §2105-A, sub-§2, ¶I, as enacted by PL 1983, c. 378, §21, is further amended to read:
30	I. Engaging in false, misleading or deceptive advertising-; or
31	Sec. 10. 32 MRSA §2105-A, sub-§2, ¶J is enacted to read:
32 33	J. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 22, section 7251, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 7253.
34	Sec. 11. 32 MRSA §2210 is enacted to read:

1	§2210. Requirements regarding prescription of opioid pain medication
2	1. Limits on opioid prescribing. An individual licensed under this subchapter:
3 4 5 6 7	A. Must successfully complete a training course by December 31, 2017 and every 5 years thereafter on the prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. The department shall make publicly available a list of approved opioid prescription training courses;
8 9	B. May not prescribe in excess of 100 morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid pain medication per day to any one patient;
10 11	C. May not prescribe within a 15-day period more than a 15-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for chronic pain;
12 13	D. May not prescribe within a 3-day period more than a 3-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for acute pain; and
14 15	E. Beginning January 1, 2018, may only prescribe opioid pain medications electronically.
16 17 18 19	2. Penalties. An individual who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per violation, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be adjudged. The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the enforcement of this section.
20 21	<b>Sec. 12. 32 MRSA §2591-A, sub-§2, </b> ¶ <b>M,</b> as amended by PL 1997, c. 680, Pt. B, §6, is further amended to read:
22	M. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 24, section 2905-A; or
23 24	<b>Sec. 13. 32 MRSA §2591-A, sub-§2,</b> ¶N, as enacted by PL 1997, c. 680, Pt. B, §7, is amended to read:
25 26 27 28 29 30	N. Revocation, suspension or restriction of a license to practice medicine or other disciplinary action; denial of an application for a license; or surrender of a license to practice medicine following the institution of disciplinary action by another state or a territory of the United States or a foreign country if the conduct resulting in the disciplinary or other action involving the license would, if committed in this State, constitute grounds for discipline under the laws or rules of this State-; or
31	Sec. 14. 32 MRSA §2591-A, sub-§2, ¶O is enacted to read:
32 33	O. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 22, section 7251, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 7253.
34	Sec. 15. 32 MRSA §2600-C is enacted to read:
35	§2600-C. Requirements regarding prescription of opioid pain medication
36	1. Limits on opioid prescribing. An individual licensed under this chapter:

1 2 3 4 5	A. Must successfully complete a training course by December 31, 2017 and every 5 years thereafter on the prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. The department shall make publicly available a list of approved opioid prescription training courses;
6 7	<u>B.</u> May not prescribe in excess of 100 morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid pain medication per day to any one patient;
8 9	C. May not prescribe within a 15-day period more than a 15-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for chronic pain;
10 11	D. May not prescribe within a 3-day period more than a 3-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for acute pain; and
12 13	E. Beginning January 1, 2018, may only prescribe opioid pain medications electronically.
14 15 16 17	<b>2.</b> Penalties. An individual who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per violation, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be adjudged. The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the enforcement of this section.
18 19	<b>Sec. 16. 32 MRSA §3282-A, sub-§2, ¶¶Q and R,</b> as enacted by PL 2013, c. 355, §12, are amended to read:
20 21 22 23	Q. Failure to produce upon request of the board any documents in the licensee's possession or under the licensee's control concerning a pending complaint or proceeding or any matter under investigation by the board, unless otherwise prohibited by state or federal law; <del>or</del>
24	R. Failure to timely respond to a complaint notification sent by the board-: or
25	Sec. 17. 32 MRSA §3282-A, sub-§2, ¶S is enacted to read:
26 27	S. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 22, section 7251, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 7253.
28	Sec. 18. 32 MRSA §3300-F is enacted to read:
29	§3300-F. Requirements regarding prescription of opioid pain medication
30	1. Limits on opioid prescribing. An individual licensed under this chapter:
31 32 33 34 35 36 37	<ul> <li><u>A.</u> Must successfully complete a training course by December 31, 2017 and every 5 years thereafter on the prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. The department shall make publicly available a list of approved opioid prescription training courses;</li> <li><u>B.</u> May not prescribe in excess of 100 morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid pain medication per day to any one patient;</li> </ul>

1 2	C. May not prescribe within a 15-day period more than a 15-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for chronic pain;
3 4	D. May not prescribe within a 3-day period more than a 3-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for acute pain; and
5 6	E. Beginning January 1, 2018, may only prescribe opioid pain medications electronically.
7 8 9 10	<b>2. Penalties.</b> An individual who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per violation, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be adjudged. The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the enforcement of this section.
11 12	<b>Sec. 19. 32 MRSA §3656, sub-§§3 and 4,</b> as enacted by PL 2007, c. 402, Pt. P, §14, are amended to read:
13	<b>3. False advertising.</b> Engaging in false, misleading or deceptive advertising; or
14 15 16	<b>4. Unlawful prescription of controlled substance.</b> Prescribing narcotic or hypnotic or other drugs listed as controlled substances by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration for other than accepted therapeutic purposes- <u>; or</u>
17	Sec. 20. 32 MRSA §3656, sub-§5 is enacted to read:
18 19	5. Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program. Failure to comply with the requirements of Title 22, section 7251, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 7253.
20	Sec. 21. 32 MRSA §3657 is enacted to read:
21	§3657. Requirements regarding prescription of opioid pain medication
22	1. Limits on opioid prescribing. An individual licensed under this chapter:
23 24 25 26 27	A. Must successfully complete a training course by December 31, 2017 and every 5 years thereafter on the prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved by the Department of Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. The department shall make publicly available a list of approved opioid prescription training courses;
28 29	B. May not prescribe in excess of 100 morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid pain medication per day to any one patient;
30 31	C. May not prescribe within a 15-day period more than a 15-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for chronic pain;
32 33	D. May not prescribe within a 3-day period more than a 3-day supply of an opioid pain medication to a patient under treatment for acute pain; and
34 35	E. Beginning January 1, 2018, may only prescribe opioid pain medications electronically.

1 2. Penalties. An individual who violates this section commits a civil violation for which a fine of \$250 per violation, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year, may be 2 3 adjudged. The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for the enforcement of this section. 4 5 **SUMMARY** 6 This bill makes the following changes to the laws governing the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program and the prescribing and dispensing of 7 8 opioids and other drugs. 9 1. It provides to a prescriber immunity from liability for disclosure of information to 10 the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program. 11 2. It provides that upon initial prescription of a benzodiazepine or an opioid to a person and every 90 days for as long as the prescription is renewed, a prescriber must 12 check prescription monitoring information maintained by the Controlled Substances 13 14 Prescription Monitoring Program for records related to that person. A prescriber who violates this provision is subject to a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per 15 16 calendar year. 17 3. It provides that prior to dispensing a benzodiazepine or an opioid to a person, a dispenser must check prescription monitoring information maintained by the Controlled 18 19 Substances Prescription Monitoring Program for records related to that person. A 20 dispenser must notify the program and withhold a prescription until the dispenser is able 21 to contact the prescriber of that prescription if the dispenser has reason to believe that that 22 prescription is fraudulent or duplicative. A dispenser who violates these provisions is subject to a fine of \$250 per incident, not to exceed \$5,000 per calendar year. 23 24 4. It provides that the failure of a health care provider who is a prescriber or 25 dispenser to check prescription monitoring information or to submit prescription 26 monitoring information to the Department of Health and Human Services as required by 27 law is grounds for discipline of that health care provider. 28 5. It requires that by December 31, 2017 and every 5 years thereafter a health care 29 provider who is a prescriber must successfully complete a training course on the 30 prescription of opioid pain medication that has been approved by the Department of 31 Health and Human Services as a condition of prescribing opioid pain medications. 32 6. It sets limits on the amount of opioid pain medication that may be prescribed to a 33 patient. 34 7. It provides that beginning January 1, 2018, opioid pain medication may only be 35 prescribed electronically.