
ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2961

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2010 Regular Session

By House Health & Human Services Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Campbell, Hurst, Morrell, Kelley, and Ormsby)

READ FIRST TIME 02/09/10.

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- AN ACT Relating to establishing a statewide electronic tracking system for the nonprescription sales of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine; amending RCW 69.43.105, 69.43.110, and 42.56.240; adding new sections to chapter 69.43 RCW; and repealing RCW 69.43.170.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 69.43.105 and 2005 c 388 s 2 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - (1) For purposes of this section, "traditional Chinese herbal practitioner" means a person who is certified as a diplomate in Chinese herbology from the national certification commission for acupuncture and oriental medicine or who has received a certificate in Chinese herbology from a school accredited by the accreditation council on acupuncture and oriental medicine.
 - (2) A pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, or an employee thereof, a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, or a traditional Chinese herbal practitioner may not knowingly sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish to any person a product at retail that he or she knows to contain any detectable quantity of ephedrine,

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pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, without first obtaining photo identification of the person that shows the date of birth of the person.

- (3) A person buying or receiving a product at retail containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, from a pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, or an employee thereof, a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, or a traditional Chinese herbal practitioner must first produce photo identification of the person that shows the date of birth of the person.
- (4) Any product containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, shall be kept (a) behind a counter where the public is not permitted, or (b) in a ((central location)) locked display case so that ((is not accessible by)) a customer((s without assistance of)) wanting access must ask an employee of the merchant for assistance.
- (5) No pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, or an employee thereof, a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, or a traditional Chinese herbal practitioner may sell any product containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, to a person that is not at least eighteen years old.
- (6) A pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW selling a nonprescription drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers shall require the purchaser to electronically or manually sign a record of the transaction. The record must include the name and address of the purchaser, the date and time of the sale, the name and initials of the shopkeeper, itinerant vendor, pharmacist, pharmacy technician, or employee conducting the transaction, the name of the product being sold, as well as the total quantity in grams, of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, being sold.
- (7) The board of pharmacy, by rule, may exempt products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts,

isomers, or salts of isomers, in combination with another active 1 2 ingredient from the requirements of this section if they are found not to be used in the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine or other 3 controlled dangerous substances. A manufacturer of a drug product may 4 5 apply for removal of the product from the requirements of this section if the product is determined by the board to have been formulated in 6 7 such a way as to effectively prevent the conversion of the active ingredient into methamphetamine. The burden of proof for exemption is 8 9 upon the person requesting the exemption. The petitioner shall provide 10 the board with evidence that the product has been formulated in such a way as to serve as an effective general deterrent to the conversion of 11 12 pseudoephedrine into methamphetamine. The evidence must include the 13 furnishing of a valid scientific study, conducted by an independent, 14 professional laboratory and evincing professional quality chemical analysis. Factors to be considered in whether a product should be 15 excluded from this section include but are not limited to: 16

- (a) Ease with which the product can be converted to methamphetamine;
- (b) Ease with which ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine is extracted from the substance and whether it forms an emulsion, salt, or other form;
- (c) Whether the product contains a "molecular lock" that renders it incapable of being converted into methamphetamine;
- (d) Presence of other ingredients that render the product less likely to be used in the manufacture of methamphetamine; and
- (e) Any pertinent data that can be used to determine the risk of the substance being used in the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine or any other controlled substance.
 - $((\frac{7}{1}))$ (8) Nothing in this section applies:

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- (a) To any product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers that is not the only active ingredient and that is in liquid, liquid capsule, or gel capsule form;
- 34 (b) To the sale of a product that may only be sold upon the 35 presentation of a prescription;
- 36 (c) To the sale of a product by a traditional Chinese herbal 37 practitioner to a patient; or

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- (d) When the details of the transaction are recorded in a pharmacy profile individually identified with the recipient and maintained by a licensed pharmacy.
 - (((8))) (9)(a) No pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, or a traditional Chinese herbal practitioner may retaliate against any employee that has made a good faith attempt to comply with the requirements of this section by requesting that a customer present photo identification, making a reasonable effort to determine the customer's age.
 - (b) No pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, or a traditional Chinese herbal practitioner is subject to prosecution under subsection ((+9)) (10) of this section if they made a good faith attempt to comply with the requirements of this section by requesting that a customer present photo identification, making a reasonable effort to determine the customer's age.
- $((\frac{9}{}))$ A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 69.43.110 and 2005 c 388 s 4 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
 - (1) It is unlawful for a pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, or an employee thereof, or a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011, knowingly to sell, transfer, or to otherwise furnish, in a single transaction((÷
 - (a) More than two packages of one or more products that he or she knows—to—contain—ephedrine,—pseudoephedrine,—or—phenylpropanolamine, their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers; or
 - (b))) <u>a</u> ((single package of any product that he or she knows to contain)) total of more than ((three)) <u>3.6</u> grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, ((or a combination of any of these substances)) in any twenty-four hour period or more than a total of nine grams per purchaser in any thirty-day period.
- 36 (2) It is unlawful for a person who is not a manufacturer, 37 wholesaler, pharmacy, practitioner, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor

licensed by or registered with the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW to purchase or acquire((, in any twenty four hour period,)) more than ((the quantities)) 3.6 grams in any twenty-four hour period, or more than a total of nine grams in any thirty-day period, of the substances specified in subsection (1) of this section.

- (3) It is unlawful for any person to sell or distribute any of the substances specified in subsection (1) of this section unless the person is licensed by or registered with the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW, or is a practitioner as defined in RCW 18.64.011.
- (4)(a) Beginning July 1, 2011, or the date upon which the electronic sales tracking system established under section 3 of this act is available, whichever is later, a pharmacy licensed by, or shopkeeper or itinerant vendor registered with, the department of health under chapter 18.64 RCW shall, before completing a sale under this section, submit the required information to the electronic sales tracking system established under section 3 of this act, as long as such a system is available without cost to the pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor for accessing the system. The pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor may not complete the sale if the system generates a stop sale alert, except as permitted in section 3 of this act.
- (b) If a pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor selling a nonprescription drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers experiences mechanical or electronic failure of the electronic sales tracking system and is unable to comply with the electronic sales tracking requirement, he or she shall maintain a written log or an alternative electronic recordkeeping mechanism until such time as he or she is able to comply with the electronic sales tracking requirement.
- (c) A pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor selling a nonprescription drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers may seek an exemption from submitting transactions to the electronic sales tracking system in writing to the board of pharmacy stating the reasons for the exemption. The board may grant an exemption for good cause shown, but in no event shall a granted exemption exceed one hundred eighty days. The board may grant multiple exemptions for any pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor if the good cause shown indicates significant hardship for compliance with this section. A pharmacy,

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- 1 <u>shopkeeper</u>, <u>or itinerant vendor that receives an exemption shall</u>
- 2 maintain a logbook in hardcopy form and must require the purchaser to
- 3 provide the information required under this section before the
- 4 completion of any sale. The logbook shall be maintained as a record of
- 5 <u>each sale for inspection by any law enforcement officer or board</u>
- 6 <u>inspector during normal business hours. For purposes of this</u>
- 7 <u>subsection (4)(c), "good cause" includes, but is not limited to,</u>
- 8 <u>situations</u> where the installation of the necessary equipment to access
- 9 <u>the system is unavailable or cost prohibitive to the pharmacy,</u>
- 10 shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor.
- 11 (d) A pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor may withdraw from
- 12 participating in the electronic sales tracking system if the system is
- 13 <u>no longer being furnished without cost for accessing the system. A</u>
- 14 <u>pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor who withdraws from the</u>
- 15 <u>electronic sales tracking system is subject to the same requirements as</u>
- 16 <u>a pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor who has been granted an</u>
- exemption under (c) of this subsection.
- (e) For the purposes of this subsection (4) and section 3 of this
- 19 <u>act:</u>
- 20 <u>(i) "Cost for accessing the system" means costs relating to:</u>
- 21 (A) Access to the web-based electronic sales tracking software,
- 22 <u>including inputting and retrieving data;</u>
- 23 (B) The web-based software known as software as a service;
- 24 (C) Training; and
- 25 <u>(D) Technical support to integrate to point of sale vendors, if</u>
- 26 <u>necessary.</u>
- 27 (ii) "Cost for accessing the system" does not include:
- 28 (A) Costs relating to required internet access;
- 29 (B) Optional hardware that a pharmacy may choose to purchase for
- 30 work flow purposes; or
- 31 (C) Other equipment.
- 32 (5) A violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.
- 33 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 69.43 RCW
- 34 to read as follows:
- 35 (1) The board of pharmacy shall implement a real-time electronic
- 36 sales tracking system to monitor the nonprescription sale of products
- 37 in this state containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine,

pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, provided that the system is available to the state without cost for accessing the system to the state or retailers. The board is authorized to enter into a public-private partnership, through a memorandum of understanding or similar arrangement, to make the system available.

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- (2) The records submitted to the tracking system are for the confidential use of the pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor who submitted them, except that:
 - (a) The records must be produced in court when lawfully required;
- (b) The records must be open for inspection by the board of pharmacy; and
- (c) The records must be available to any general or limited authority Washington peace officer to enforce the provisions of this chapter or to federal law enforcement officers.
- (3) The electronic sales tracking system shall be capable of generating a stop sale alert, which shall be a notification that completion of the sale would result in the seller or purchaser violating the quantity limits in RCW 69.43.110 (1) and (2). The system shall contain an override function for use by a dispenser of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, who has a reasonable fear of imminent bodily harm. Each instance in which the override function is utilized shall be logged by the system.
- (4) The board of pharmacy shall have the authority to adopt rules necessary to implement and enforce the provisions of this section.
- 27 (5) The board of pharmacy may not raise licensing or registration 28 fees to fund the rule making or implementation of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 69.43 RCW to read as follows:
- A pharmacy, shopkeeper, or itinerant vendor participating in the electronic sales tracking system under RCW 69.43.110(4):
- 33 (1) Is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or 34 omission in carrying out the requirements of RCW 69.43.110(4), other 35 than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or 36 wanton misconduct; and

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- 1 (2) Is not liable for civil damages resulting from a data breach 2 that was proximately caused by a failure on the part of the electronic 3 sales tracking system to take reasonable care through the use of 4 industry standard levels of encryption to guard against unauthorized 5 access to account information that is in the possession or control of 6 the system.
- 7 **Sec. 5.** RCW 42.56.240 and 2008 c 276 s 202 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- 9 The following investigative, law enforcement, and crime victim 10 information is exempt from public inspection and copying under this 11 chapter:
 - (1) Specific intelligence information and specific investigative records compiled by investigative, law enforcement, and penology agencies, and state agencies vested with the responsibility to discipline members of any profession, the nondisclosure of which is essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any person's right to privacy;
 - (2) Information revealing the identity of persons who are witnesses to or victims of crime or who file complaints with investigative, law enforcement, or penology agencies, other than the commission, if disclosure would endanger any person's life, physical safety, or property. If at the time a complaint is filed the complainant, victim, or witness indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure, such desire shall govern. However, all complaints filed with the commission about any elected official or candidate for public office must be made in writing and signed by the complainant under oath;
 - (3) Any records of investigative reports prepared by any state, county, municipal, or other law enforcement agency pertaining to sex offenses contained in chapter 9A.44 RCW or sexually violent offenses as defined in RCW 71.09.020, which have been transferred to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs for permanent electronic retention and retrieval pursuant to RCW 40.14.070(2)(b);
 - (4) License applications under RCW 9.41.070; copies of license applications or information on the applications may be released to law enforcement or corrections agencies;
- 36 (5) Information revealing the identity of child victims of sexual 37 assault who are under age eighteen. Identifying information means the

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- child victim's name, address, location, photograph, and in cases in which the child victim is a relative or stepchild of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator; ((and))
 - (6) The statewide gang database referenced in RCW 43.43.762; and
- 6 (7) Data from the electronic sales tracking system established in section 3 of this act.

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8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 6.** RCW 69.43.170 (Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine--Pilot project to record retail transactions-10 Penalty) and 2005 c 388 s 8 are each repealed.

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