CHAPTER 155A

PHARMACY

[P]
Licensing board, support staff exception;
location and powers; see §135.11A, 135.31

155A.1 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the *"Iowa Pharmacy Practice Act"*.

87 Acts, ch 215, §1

155A.2 Legislative declaration — purpose — exceptions.

1. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote, preserve, and protect the public health, safety, and welfare through the effective regulation of the practice of pharmacy and the licensing of pharmacies, pharmacists, and others engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of prescription drugs and devices or other classes of drugs or devices which may be authorized.

2. Practitioners licensed under a separate chapter of the Code are not regulated by this chapter except when engaged in the operation of a pharmacy for the retailing of prescription drugs.

3. A family planning clinic is not regulated by this chapter when engaged in the dispensing of birth control drugs and devices pursuant to section 147.107, subsection 7.

87 Acts, ch 215, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 69, §2

155A.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. *"Administer"* means the direct application of a prescription drug, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by one of the following:

a. A practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent.

b. The patient or research subject at the direction of a practitioner.

2. *"Authorized agent"* means an individual designated by a practitioner who is under the supervision of the practitioner and for whom the practitioner assumes legal responsibility.

3. *"Board"* means the board of pharmacy.

4. *"Brand name"* or *"trade name"* means the registered trademark name given to a drug product or ingredient by its manufacturer, labeler, or distributor.

5. *"College of pharmacy"* means a school, university, or college of pharmacy that satisfies the accreditation standards of the accreditation council for pharmacy education to the extent those standards are adopted by the board, or that has degree requirements which meet the standards of accreditation adopted by the board.

6. *"Controlled substance"* means a drug substance, immediate precursor, or other substance listed in division II of chapter 124.

7. *"Controlled substances Act"* means chapter 124.

8. *"Deliver"* or *"delivery"* means the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of a prescription drug or device or controlled substance from one person to another, whether or not for a consideration.

9. *"Demonstrated bioavailability"* means the rate and extent of absorption of a drug or drug ingredient from a specified dosage form, as reflected by the time-concentration curve of the drug or drug ingredient in the systemic circulation.

10. *"Device"* means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component part or accessory, that is required under federal or state law to be ordered or prescribed by a practitioner.

11. *"Dispense"* means to deliver a prescription drug, device, or controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful prescription drug order or medication order of a practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.

12. *"Distribute"* means the delivery of a prescription drug or device.

13. *"Drug"* means one or more of the following:

a. A substance recognized as a drug in the current official United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, or other drug compendium or any supplement to any of them.

b. A substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals.

c. A substance, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or other animals.

d. A substance intended for use as a component of any substance specified in paragraph *"a"*, *"b"*, or *"c"*.

e. A controlled substance.

14. *"Drug product selection"* means the act of selecting the source of supply of a drug product.

15. *"Drug sample"* means a drug that is distributed without consideration to a pharmacist or practitioner.

16. *"Electronic order"* or *"electronic prescription"* means an order or prescription which is transmitted by a computer device in a secure manner, including computer-to-computer transmission and computer-to-facsimile transmission.

17. *"Electronic signature"* means a confidential personalized digital key, code, or number used for secure electronic transmissions which identifies and authenticates the signatory.

18. *"Facsimile order"* or *"facsimile prescription"* means an order or prescription which is transmitted by a device which sends an exact image to the receiver.

19. *"Generic name"* means the official title of a drug or drug ingredient published in the current official United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, official Homeopathic

Pharmacopoeia, or other drug compendium published by the United States pharmacopoeial convention or any supplement to any of them.

20. *"Internship"* means a practical experience program approved by the board for persons training to become pharmacists.

21. *"Label"* means written, printed, or graphic matter on the immediate container of a drug or device.

22. *"Labeling"* means the process of preparing and affixing a label including information required by federal or state law or regulation to a drug or device container. The term does not include the labeling by a manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a nonprescription drug or commercially packaged prescription drug or device or unit dose packaging.

23. *"Limited drug and device distributor"* means a person operating or maintaining, either within or outside this state, a location at which limited noncontrolled prescription drugs, prescription devices, and medical gases, are distributed to patients in this state pursuant to a prescription drug order; or a person operating or maintaining a location at which limited quantities of drugs, devices, or medical gases are distributed at wholesale in this state. A *"limited drug and device distributor"* does not include a pharmacy licensed pursuant to this chapter or a drug wholesaler providing prescription drugs to patients in this state pursuant to a drug manufacturer's prescription drug assistance program.

24. *"Logistics provider"* means an entity that provides or coordinates warehousing, distribution, or other services on behalf of a manufacturer or other owner of a drug, but does not take title to the drug or have general responsibility to direct its sale or other disposition.

25. *"Medical gas"* means a gas or liquid oxygen intended for human consumption.

26. *"Medication order"* means a written order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent for administration of a drug or device.

27. *"Pedigree"* means a recording of each distribution of any given drug or device, from the sale by the manufacturer through acquisition and sale by any wholesaler, pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

28. *"Pharmacist"* means a person licensed by the board to practice pharmacy.

29. *"Pharmacist in charge"* means the pharmacist designated on a pharmacy license as the pharmacist who has the authority and responsibility for the pharmacy's compliance with laws and rules pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

30. *"Pharmacist-intern"* means an undergraduate student enrolled in the professional sequence of a college of pharmacy approved by the board, or a graduate of a college of pharmacy, who is participating in a board-approved internship under the supervision of a preceptor.

31. *"Pharmacy"* means a location where prescription drugs are compounded, dispensed, or sold by a pharmacist and where prescription drug orders are received or processed in accordance with the pharmacy laws.

32. *"Pharmacy license"* means a license issued to a pharmacy or other place where prescription drugs or devices are dispensed to the general public pursuant to a prescription drug order.

33. *"Pharmacy technician"* means a person registered by the board who is in a technician training program or who is employed by a pharmacy under the responsibility of a licensed pharmacist to assist in the technical functions of the practice of pharmacy.

34. *"Practice of pharmacy"* is a dynamic patient-oriented health service profession that applies a scientific body of knowledge to improve and promote patient health by means of appropriate drug use and related drug therapy.

35. *"Practitioner"* means a physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, or other person licensed or registered to distribute or dispense a prescription drug or device in the course of professional practice in this state or a person licensed by another state in a health field in which, under Iowa law, licensees in this state may legally prescribe drugs.

36. *"Preceptor"* means a pharmacist in good standing licensed in this state to practice pharmacy and approved by the board to supervise and be responsible for the activities and functions of a pharmacist-intern in the internship program.

37. *"Prescription drug"* means any of the following:

a. A substance for which federal or state law requires a prescription before it may be legally dispensed to the public.

b. A drug or device that under federal law is required, prior to being dispensed or delivered, to be labeled with one of the following statements:

(1) Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription.

(2) Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(3) Caution: Federal law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a physician.

(4) Rx only.

c. A drug or device that is required by any applicable federal or state law or regulation to be dispensed on prescription only, or is restricted to use by a practitioner only.

38. *"Prescription drug order"* means a written, electronic, or facsimile order from a practitioner or an oral order from a practitioner or the practitioner's authorized agent who communicates the practitioner's instructions for a prescription drug or device to be dispensed.

39. *"Proprietary medicine"* or *"over-the-counter medicine"* means a nonnarcotic drug or device that may be sold without a prescription and that is labeled and packaged in compliance with applicable state or federal law.

40. *"Tech-check-tech program"* means a program formally established by a pharmacist in charge of a pharmacy who has determined that one or more certified pharmacy technicians are qualified to safely check the work of other certified pharmacy technicians and thereby provide final verification for drugs which are dispensed for subsequent administration to patients in an institutional setting.

41. *"Ultimate user"* means a person who has lawfully obtained and possesses a prescription drug or device for the person's own use or for the use of a member of the person's household or for administering to an animal owned by the person or by a member of the person's household.

42. *"Unit dose packaging"* means the packaging of individual doses of a drug in containers which preserve the identity and integrity of the drug from the point of packaging to administration and which are properly labeled pursuant to rules of the board.

43. *"Wholesaler"* means a person operating or maintaining, either within or outside this state, a manufacturing plant, wholesale distribution center, wholesale business, or any other business in which prescription drugs or devices, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons are sold, manufactured, compounded, dispensed, stocked, exposed, distributed from, or offered for sale at wholesale in this state. *"Wholesaler"* does not include those wholesalers who sell only proprietary or over-the-counter medicines. *"Wholesaler"* also does not include a commercial carrier that temporarily stores prescription drugs or devices, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons while in transit.

44. *"Wholesale salesperson"* or *"manufacturer's representative"* means an individual who takes purchase orders on behalf of a wholesaler for prescription drugs, medicinal chemicals, medicines, or poisons. *"Wholesale salesperson"* or *"manufacturer's representative"* does not include an individual who sells only proprietary medicines.

87 Acts, ch 215, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1232, §2; 95 Acts, ch 108, §13; 96 Acts, ch 1070, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1108, §24; 2004 Acts, ch 1036, §11, 12; 2004 Acts, ch 1167, §9; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §172 – 177; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §153; 2007 Acts, ch 19, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1016, §2

155A.4 Prohibition against unlicensed persons dispensing or distributing prescription drugs — exceptions.

1. A person shall not dispense prescription drugs unless that person is a licensed pharmacist or is authorized by section 147.107 to dispense or distribute prescription drugs.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, it is not unlawful for:

a. A wholesaler to distribute prescription drugs or devices as provided by state or federal law.

b. A practitioner, licensed by the appropriate state board, to dispense prescription drugs to patients as incident to the practice of the profession, except with respect to the operation of a pharmacy for the retailing of prescription drugs.

c. A practitioner, licensed by the appropriate state board, to administer drugs to patients. This chapter does not prevent a practitioner from delegating the administration of a prescription drug to a nurse, intern, or other qualified individual or, in the case of a veterinarian, to an orderly or assistant, under the practitioner's direction and supervision.

d. A person to sell at retail a proprietary medicine, an insecticide, a fungicide, or a chemical used in the arts, if properly labeled.

e. A person to procure prescription drugs for lawful research, teaching, or testing and not for resale.

f. A pharmacy to distribute a prescription drug to another pharmacy or to a practitioner.

g. A qualified individual authorized to administer prescription drugs and employed by a home health agency or hospice to obtain, possess, and transport emergency prescription drugs as provided by state or federal law or by rules of the board.

h. A limited drug and device distributor, licensed by the board, to distribute limited noncontrolled prescription drugs, prescription devices, and medical gases, to patients in this state pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §4; 97 Acts, ch 39, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §178; 2007 Acts, ch 19, §3

155A.5 Injunction.

Notwithstanding the existence or pursuit of any other remedy the board may, in the manner provided by law, maintain an action in the name of the state for injunction or other process against any person to restrain or prevent the establishment, conduct, management, or operation of a pharmacy or wholesaler, without license, or to prevent the violation of provisions of this chapter. Upon request of the board, the attorney general shall institute the proper proceedings and the county attorney, at the request of the attorney general, shall appear and prosecute the action when brought in the county attorney's county.

87 Acts, ch 215, §5

155A.6 Pharmacist internship program.

1. A program of pharmacist internships is established. Each internship is subject to approval by the board.

2. A person desiring to be a pharmacist-intern in this state shall apply to the board for registration. The application must be on a form prescribed by the board. A pharmacist-intern shall be registered during internship training and thereafter pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

3. The board shall establish standards for pharmacist-intern registration and may deny, suspend, or revoke a pharmacist-intern registration for failure to meet the standards or for any violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, controlled substances, or nonprescription drugs, or for any violation of this chapter or chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 147, or 205, or any rule of the board.

4. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A on matters pertaining to pharmacist-intern registration standards, registration fees, conditions of registration, termination of registration, and approval of preceptors.

87 Acts, ch 215, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1070, §2, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 20, §1

155A.6A Pharmacy technician registration.

1. A registration program for pharmacy technicians is established for the purpose of establishing technician competency and for the purposes of identification, tracking, and disciplinary action for the violation of federal drug laws or regulations, state drug or pharmacy laws, or board rules. The ultimate responsibility for the actions of a pharmacy technician working under a licensed pharmacist's supervision shall remain with the licensed pharmacist.

2. A person who is or desires to be a pharmacy technician in this state shall apply to the board for registration. The application shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the board. A pharmacy technician must be registered pursuant to rules adopted by the board. Except as provided in subsection 3, beginning July 1, 2010, all applicants for a new pharmacy technician registration or for a pharmacy technician renewal shall provide proof

of current certification by a national technician certification authority approved by the board. Notwithstanding section 272C.2, subsection 1, a pharmacy technician registration shall not require continuing education for renewal.

3. *a.* Beginning July 1, 2009, a person who is in the process of acquiring national certification as a pharmacy technician and who is in training to become a pharmacy technician shall register with the board as a pharmacy technician. The registration shall be issued for a period not to exceed one year and shall not be renewable.

b. A person who is registered as a pharmacy technician or a pharmacy technician trainee prior to January 1, 2010, who has worked as a pharmacy technician or pharmacy technician trainee for a minimum of two thousand hours in the previous eighteen months under the direction of a licensed pharmacist shall have until December 31, 2013, to attain certification pursuant to this section. The supervising pharmacist shall be responsible for verifying with the Iowa board of pharmacy that any person affected by this paragraph continues to have a minimum of two thousand hours of supervised training in any eighteen-month period of time between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2013.

4. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A on matters pertaining to pharmacy technician registration, application, forms, renewals, fees, termination of registration, tech-check-tech programs, national certification, training, and any other relevant matters.

5. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke the registration of, or otherwise discipline, a registered pharmacy technician for any violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, controlled substances, or nonprescription drugs, or for any violation of this chapter or chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 147, 205, or 272C, or any rule of the board.

2007 Acts, ch 20, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1016, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §112, 137, 138

[T] 2010 amendment to subsection 3 takes effect April 29, 2010, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §137

[T] Partial item veto applied

[T] Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 editorially designated as paragraph a

[T] Subsection 3, NEW paragraph b

155A.6B Pharmacy support person registration.

1. The board shall establish a registration program for pharmacy support persons who work in a licensed pharmacy and who are not licensed pharmacists or registered pharmacy technicians for the purposes of identification, tracking, and disciplinary action for the violation of federal drug laws or regulations, state drug or pharmacy laws, or board rules. The registration shall not include any determination of the competency of the registered individual and, notwithstanding section 272C.2, subsection 1, shall not require continuing education for renewal.

2. A person registered with the board as a pharmacy support person may assist pharmacists by performing routine clerical and support functions. Such a person shall not perform any professional duties or any technical or dispensing duties. The ultimate responsibility for the actions of a pharmacy support person working under a licensed pharmacist's supervision shall remain with the licensed pharmacist.

3. Applicants for registration must apply to the board for registration on a form prescribed by the board.

4. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A on matters pertaining to pharmacy support persons, and pharmacy support person exemptions, registration, application, renewals, fees, termination of registration, training, and any other relevant matters.

5. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke the registration of a pharmacy support person or otherwise discipline the pharmacy support person for any violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, controlled substances, or nonprescription drugs, or for any violation of this chapter or chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 147, 205, or 272C, or any rule of the board.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §3

155A.7 Pharmacist license.

A person shall not engage in the practice of pharmacy in this state without a license. The license shall be identified as a pharmacist license.

87 Acts, ch 215, §7

155A.8 Requirements for pharmacist license.

To qualify for a pharmacist license, an applicant shall meet the following requirements:

1. Be a graduate of a school or college of pharmacy or of a department of pharmacy of a university recognized and approved by the board.
2. File proof, satisfactory to the board, of internship for a period of time fixed by the board.
3. Pass an examination prescribed by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §8

155A.9 Approved colleges — graduates of foreign colleges.

1. A college of pharmacy shall not be approved by the board unless the college is accredited by the accreditation council for pharmacy education.

2. An applicant who is a graduate of a school or college of pharmacy located outside the United States but who is otherwise qualified to apply for a pharmacist license in this state may be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of section 155A.8, subsection 1, by verification to the board of the applicant's academic record and graduation and by meeting other requirements established by rule of the board. The board may require the applicant to pass an examination or examinations given or approved by the board to establish proficiency in English and equivalency of education as a prerequisite for taking the licensure examination required in section 155A.8, subsection 3.

87 Acts, ch 215, §9; 2007 Acts, ch 19, §4

155A.10 Display of pharmacist license.

A pharmacist shall publicly display the license to practice pharmacy and the license renewal certificate pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §10

155A.11 Renewal of pharmacist license.

The board shall specify by rule the procedures to be followed and the fee to be paid for a renewal certificate, and penalties for late renewal or failure to renew a pharmacist license.

87 Acts, ch 215, §11

155A.12 Pharmacist license — grounds for discipline.

The board shall refuse to issue a pharmacist license for failure to meet the requirements of section 155A.8. The board may refuse to issue or renew a license or may impose a fine, issue a reprimand, or revoke, restrict, cancel, or suspend a license, and may place a licensee on probation, if the board finds that the applicant or licensee has done any of the following:

1. Violated any provision of this chapter or any rules of the board adopted under this chapter.
2. Engaged in unethical conduct as that term is defined by rules of the board.
3. Violated any of the provisions for licensee discipline set forth in section 147.55.
4. Failed to keep and maintain records required by this chapter or failed to keep and maintain complete and accurate records of purchases and disposal of drugs listed in the controlled substances Act.
5. Violated any provision of the controlled substances Act or rules relating to that Act.
6. Aided or abetted an unlicensed individual to engage in the practice of pharmacy.
7. Refused an entry into any pharmacy for any inspection authorized by this chapter.
8. Violated the pharmacy or drug laws or rules of any other state of the United States while under the other state's jurisdiction.
9. Been convicted of an offense or subjected to a penalty or fine for violation of chapter 124, 126, 147, or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. A plea or verdict of guilty, or

a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere, is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section.

10. Had a license to practice pharmacy issued by another state canceled, revoked, or suspended for conduct substantially equivalent to conduct described in subsections 1 through 9. A certified copy of the record of the state taking action as set out above shall be conclusive evidence of the action taken by such state.

87 Acts, ch 215, §12; 89 Acts, ch 197, §23

155A.13 Pharmacy license.

1. A person shall not establish, conduct, or maintain a pharmacy in this state without a license. The license shall be identified as a pharmacy license. A pharmacy license issued pursuant to subsection 4 may be further identified as a hospital pharmacy license.

2. The board shall specify by rule the licensing procedures to be followed, including specifications of forms for use in applying for a pharmacy license and fees for filing an application.

3. The board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license based upon special conditions of use imposed pursuant to rules adopted by the board for cases in which the board determines that certain requirements may be waived.

4. *a.* The board shall adopt rules for the issuance of a hospital pharmacy license to a hospital which provides pharmacy services for its own use. The rules shall:

(1) Recognize the special needs and circumstances of hospital pharmacies.

(2) Give due consideration to the scope of pharmacy services that the hospital's medical staff and governing board elect to provide for the hospital's own use.

(3) Consider the size, location, personnel, and financial needs of the hospital.

(4) Give recognition to the standards of the joint commission on the accreditation of health care organizations and the American osteopathic association and to the conditions of participation under Medicare.

b. To the maximum extent possible, the board shall coordinate the rules with the standards and conditions described in paragraph "*a*", subparagraph (4), and shall coordinate its inspections of hospital pharmacies with the Medicare surveys of the department of inspections and appeals and with the board's inspections with respect to controlled substances conducted under contract with the federal government.

c. A hospital which provides pharmacy services by contracting with a licensed pharmacy is not required to obtain a hospital pharmacy license or a general pharmacy license.

5. A hospital which elects to operate a pharmacy for other than its own use is subject to the requirements for a general pharmacy license. If the hospital's pharmacy services for other than its own use are special or limited, the board may issue a special or limited-use pharmacy license pursuant to subsection 3.

6. To qualify for a pharmacy license, the applicant shall submit to the board a license fee as determined by the board and a completed application on a form prescribed by the board. The application shall include the following and such other information as required by rules of the board and shall be given under oath:

a. Ownership.

b. Location.

c. The license number of each pharmacist employed by the pharmacy at the time of application.

d. The trade or corporate name of the pharmacy.

e. The name of the pharmacist in charge, who has the authority and responsibility for the pharmacy's compliance with laws and rules pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

7. A person who falsely makes the affidavit prescribed in subsection 6 is subject to all penalties prescribed for making a false affidavit.

8. A pharmacy license issued by the board under this chapter shall be issued in the name of the pharmacist in charge and is not transferable or assignable.

9. The board shall specify by rule minimum standards for professional responsibility in the conduct of a pharmacy.

10. A separate license is required for each principal place of practice.

11. The license of the pharmacy shall be displayed.

87 Acts, ch 215, §13; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §20; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §179; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §195

155A.13A Nonresident pharmacy license — required, renewal, discipline.

1. *License required.* A pharmacy located outside of this state which delivers, dispenses, or distributes by any method, prescription drugs or devices to an ultimate user in this state shall obtain a nonresident pharmacy license from the board. The board shall make available an application form for a nonresident pharmacy license and shall require such information it deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of this section. A nonresident pharmacy shall do all of the following in order to obtain a nonresident pharmacy license from the board:

a. Submit a completed application form and an application fee as determined by the board.

b. Submit evidence of possession of a valid license, permit, or registration as a pharmacy in compliance with the laws of the state in which it is located, a copy of the most recent inspection report resulting from an inspection conducted by the regulatory or licensing agency of the state in which it is located, and evidence of compliance with all legal directions and requests for information issued by the regulatory or licensing agency of the state in which it is located.

c. Submit a list of the names, titles, and locations of all principal owners, partners, or officers of the nonresident pharmacy, all pharmacists employed by the nonresident pharmacy who deliver, dispense, or distribute by any method prescription drugs to an ultimate user in this state, and of the pharmacist in charge of the nonresident pharmacy. A nonresident pharmacy shall update the list within thirty days of any addition, deletion, or other change to the list.

d. Submit evidence that the nonresident pharmacy maintains records of the controlled substances delivered, dispensed, or distributed to ultimate users in this state.

e. Submit evidence that the nonresident pharmacy provides, during its regular hours of operation for at least six days and for at least forty hours per week, toll-free telephone service to facilitate communication between ultimate users in this state and a pharmacist who has access to the ultimate user's records in the nonresident pharmacy, and that the toll-free number is printed on the label affixed to each container of prescription drugs delivered, dispensed, or distributed in this state.

2. *License renewal.* A nonresident pharmacy shall renew its license on or before January 1 annually. In order to renew a nonresident pharmacy license, a nonresident pharmacy shall submit a renewal fee as determined by the board, and shall fulfill all of the requirements of subsection 1, paragraphs *"b"* through *"e"*. A nonresident pharmacy shall pay an additional fee for late renewal as determined by the board.

3. *Discipline.* The board may deny, suspend, or revoke a nonresident pharmacy license for any violation of this section, section 155A.15, subsection 2, paragraph *"a"*, *"b"*, *"d"*, *"e"*, *"f"*, *"g"*, *"h"*, or *"i"*, chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, or 205, or a rule of the board.

91 Acts, ch 233, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1009, §18

155A.13B Pharmacy internet sites.

1. As used in this section:

a. *"Electronic mail"* means any message transmitted through the internet including but not limited to messages transmitted from or to any address affiliated with an internet site.

b. *"Internet broker"* means an entity that serves as an agent or intermediary or other capacity that causes the internet to be used to bring together a buyer and seller.

c. *"Internet sale"* means a transaction, initiated via an internet site, that includes the order of and the payment for a prescription drug product.

2. A pharmacy operating within or outside this state shall not sell, dispense, distribute, deliver, or participate in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription drug to any patient in this state through an internet site or by electronic mail unless all of the following are met:

a. All internet sites and electronic mail used by the pharmacy for purposes of sales or delivery of a prescription-only drug are in compliance with all requirements of federal law applicable to the site or electronic mail.

b. (1) The pharmacy that sells, dispenses, distributes, or delivers the prescription-only drugs is in compliance with all requirements of relevant state law.

(2) The pharmacy is properly licensed and regulated by the board to operate a pharmacy pursuant to section 155A.13 or 155A.13A.

c. The pharmacist who fills the prescription drug order is not in violation of subsection 4.

d. (1) The pharmacy is not in violation of subsection 6.

(2) The pharmacy is in compliance with an Iowa prescription drug monitoring program if an Iowa prescription drug monitoring program exists and the pharmacy is subject to reporting or other requirements of the program.

3. A practitioner who writes a prescription drug order through an internet site or electronic mail for a patient physically located in this state must be licensed by the applicable licensing authority and in compliance with all applicable laws.

4. A pharmacist practicing within or outside this state shall not fill a prescription drug order to dispense a prescription drug to a patient if the pharmacist knows or reasonably should have known under the circumstances that the prescription drug order was issued under both of the following:

a. Solely on the basis of an internet questionnaire, an internet consultation, or a telephonic consultation.

b. Without a valid patient-practitioner relationship.

5. An internet broker operating within or outside this state may participate in the sale of a prescription drug in this state only if the internet broker knows that the pharmacist who dispenses the drug is not in violation of subsection 4.

6. A pharmacy shall not sell, dispense, distribute, deliver, or participate in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription-only drug to a consumer in this state if any part of the transaction was conducted through an internet site unless the internet site displays in a clear and conspicuous manner all of the following:

a. The name of the pharmacy.

b. The address of the licensed physical location of the pharmacy.

c. The telephone number of the pharmacy.

d. The license number issued by the board to the pharmacy.

e. The certification issued by the national association of boards of pharmacy identifying the pharmacy as a verified internet pharmacy practice sites site, the verified internet pharmacy practice site's seal, and a link to the national association of boards of pharmacy's verification site, except that verified internet pharmacy practice sites certification shall not be required of a pharmacy that utilizes an internet site for the convenience of a patient to request a prescription refill or to request or retrieve drug information but requires that the filled prescription be delivered to the patient at the licensed physical location of the pharmacy.

f. The internet site registration number issued by the board.

7. A pharmacy that sells, dispenses, distributes, delivers, prescribes, or participates in the sale, dispensing, distribution, or delivery of any prescription drug to any patient in this state, if the patient submitted the purchase order for the prescription drug through an internet site or by electronic mail, shall not disclaim, limit, or waive any liability to which the pharmacy otherwise is subject under law for the act or practice of selling, dispensing, distributing, or delivering prescription drugs.

8. A disclaimer, limitation, or waiver in violation of this section is void.

9. An attempt to make a disclaimer, limitation, or waiver in violation of this section is a violation of this chapter.

10. For purposes of this section, the board shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A on matters pertaining to internet site registration, application, forms, renewals, fees, termination of registration, and any other relevant matters.

2009 Acts, ch 69, §4

155A.14 Renewal of pharmacy license.

The board shall specify by rule the procedures to be followed and the fee to be paid for a renewal certificate, and the penalties for late renewal or failure to renew a pharmacy license.

87 Acts, ch 215, §14

155A.15 Pharmacies — license required — discipline, violations, and penalties.

1. A pharmacy subject to section 155A.13 shall not be operated until a license or renewal certificate has been issued to the pharmacy by the board.

2. The board shall refuse to issue a pharmacy license for failure to meet the requirements of section 155A.13. The board may refuse to issue or renew a license or may impose a fine, issue a reprimand, or revoke, restrict, cancel, or suspend a license, and may place a licensee on probation, if the board finds that the applicant or licensee has done any of the following:

a. Been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or if the applicant is an association, joint stock company, partnership, or corporation, that a managing officer has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, under the law of this state, another state, or the United States.

b. Advertised any prescription drugs or devices in a deceitful, misleading, or fraudulent manner.

c. Violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter or that any owner or employee of the pharmacy has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter.

d. Delivered without legal authorization prescription drugs or devices to a person other than one of the following:

(1) A pharmacy licensed by the board.

(2) A practitioner.

(3) A person who procures prescription drugs or devices for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale.

(4) A manufacturer or wholesaler licensed by the board.

(5) A licensed health care facility which is furnished the drug or device by a pharmacy for storage in secured emergency pharmaceutical supplies containers maintained within the facility in accordance with rules of the department of inspections and appeals and rules of the board.

e. Allowed an employee who is not a licensed pharmacist to practice pharmacy.

f. Delivered mislabeled prescription or nonprescription drugs.

g. Failed to engage in or ceased to engage in the business described in the application for a license.

h. Failed to keep and maintain records as required by this chapter, the controlled substances Act, or rules adopted under the controlled substances Act.

i. Failed to establish effective controls against diversion of prescription drugs into other than legitimate medical, scientific, or industrial channels as provided by this chapter and other Iowa or federal laws or rules.

87 Acts, ch 215, §15; 91 Acts, ch 233, §2; 97 Acts, ch 39, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §64

155A.16 Procedure.

Unless otherwise provided, any disciplinary action taken by the board under section 155A.12 or 155A.15 is governed by chapter 17A and the rules of practice and procedure before the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §16

155A.17 Wholesale drug license.

1. A person shall not establish, conduct, or maintain a wholesale drug business as defined in this chapter without a license. The license shall be identified as a wholesale drug license.

2. The board shall establish standards for drug wholesaler licensure and may define specific types of wholesaler licenses. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke a drug wholesale license for failure to meet the applicable standards or for a violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs, devices, or

controlled substances, or for a violation of this chapter, chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, or 205, or a rule of the board.

3. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A on matters pertaining to the issuance of a wholesale drug license. The rules shall provide for conditions of licensure, compliance standards, licensure fees, disciplinary action, and other relevant matters. Additionally, the rules shall establish provisions or exceptions for pharmacies, chain pharmacy distribution centers, logistics providers, and other types of wholesalers relating to pedigree requirements, drug or device returns, and other related matters, so as not to prevent or interfere with usual, customary, and necessary business activities.

4. This section does not apply to a manufacturer's representative acting in the usual course of business or employment as a manufacturer's representative.

87 Acts, ch 215, §17; 91 Acts, ch 233, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §180, 181

155A.18 Penalties.

The board shall impose penalties as allowed under section 272C.3. In addition, civil penalties not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, may be imposed.

87 Acts, ch 215, §18

155A.19 Notifications to board.

1. A pharmacy shall report in writing to the board, pursuant to its rules, the following:

a. Permanent closing.

b. Change of ownership.

c. Change of location.

d. Change of pharmacist in charge.

e. The sale or transfer of prescription drugs, including controlled substances, on the permanent closing or change of ownership of the pharmacy.

f. Change of legal name or doing-business-as name.

g. Theft or significant loss of any controlled substance on discovery of the theft or loss.

h. Disasters, accidents, and emergencies that may affect the strength, purity, or labeling of drugs, medications, devices, or other materials used in the diagnosis or the treatment of injury, illness, and disease.

2. A pharmacist shall report in writing to the board within ten days a change of name, address, or place of employment.

3. A wholesaler shall report in writing to the board, pursuant to its rules, the following:

a. Permanent closing or discontinuation of wholesale distributions into this state.

b. Change of ownership.

c. Change of location.

d. Change of the wholesaler's responsible individual.

e. Change of legal name or doing-business-as name.

f. Theft or significant loss of any controlled substance on discovery of the theft or loss.

g. Disasters, accidents, and emergencies that may affect the strength, purity, or labeling of drugs, medications, devices, or other materials used in the diagnosis or the treatment of injury, illness, and disease.

h. Other information or activities as required by rule.

87 Acts, ch 215, §19; 91 Acts, ch 233, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §182, 183

155A.20 Unlawful use of terms and titles — impersonation.

1. A person, other than a pharmacy or wholesaler licensed under this chapter, shall not display in or on any store, internet site, or place of business, nor use in any advertising or promotional literature, communication, or representation, the word or words: "apothecary", "drug", "drug store", or "pharmacy", either in English or any other language, any other word or combination of words of the same or similar meaning, or any graphic representation in a manner that would mislead the public.

2. A person shall not do any of the following:

a. Impersonate before the board an applicant applying for licensing under this chapter.

b. Impersonate an Iowa licensed pharmacist.

c. Use the title pharmacist, druggist, apothecary, or words of similar intent unless the person is licensed to practice pharmacy.

3. A pharmacist shall not utilize the title "Dr." or "Doctor" if that pharmacist has not acquired the doctor of pharmacy degree from an approved college of pharmacy or the doctor of philosophy degree in an area related to pharmacy.

87 Acts, ch 215, §20; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §184

155A.21 Unlawful possession of prescription drug or device — penalty.

1. A person found in possession of a drug or device limited to dispensation by prescription, unless the drug or device was so lawfully dispensed, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a licensed pharmacy, licensed wholesaler, physician, veterinarian, dentist, podiatric physician, therapeutically certified optometrist, advanced registered nurse practitioner, physician assistant, a nurse acting under the direction of a physician, or the board of pharmacy, its officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives, or to a common carrier, manufacturer's representative, or messenger when transporting the drug or device in the same unbroken package in which the drug or device was delivered to that person for transportation.

87 Acts, ch 215, §21; 95 Acts, ch 108, §14; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §185; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §154

155A.22 General penalty.

A person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or any chapter pertaining to or affecting the practice of pharmacy for which a specific penalty is not provided commits a simple misdemeanor.

87 Acts, ch 215, §22

155A.23 Prohibited acts.

1. A person shall not perform or cause the performance of or aid and abet any of the following acts:

a. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug or device or procuring or attempting to procure the administration of a prescription drug or device by:

(1) Engaging in fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge.

(2) Forging or altering a written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or any written, electronic, or facsimile order.

(3) Concealing a material fact.

(4) Using a false name or giving a false address.

b. Willfully making a false statement in any prescription, report, or record required by this chapter.

c. For the purpose of obtaining a prescription drug or device, falsely assuming the title of or claiming to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, pharmacy owner, physician, dentist, podiatric physician, veterinarian, or other authorized person.

d. Making or uttering any false or forged oral, written, electronic, or facsimile prescription or oral, written, electronic, or facsimile order.

e. Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing any drug or device without the authority of the manufacturer, or using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device without the authorization of the manufacturer.

f. Manufacturing, repackaging, selling, delivering, or holding or offering for sale any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or that has otherwise been rendered unfit for distribution.

g. Adulterating, misbranding, or counterfeiting any drug or device.

h. Receiving any drug or device that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and delivering or proffering delivery of such drug or device for pay or otherwise.

i. Adulterating, mutilating, destroying, obliterating, or removing the whole or any part of the labeling of a drug or device or committing any other act with respect to a drug or device that results in the drug or device being misbranded.

j. Purchasing or receiving a drug or device from a person who is not licensed to distribute the drug or device to that purchaser or recipient.

k. Selling or transferring a drug or device to a person who is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug or device to purchase or possess the drug or device from the person selling or transferring the drug or device.

l. Failing to maintain or provide records as required by this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

m. Providing the board or any of its representatives or any state or federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the scope of this chapter, chapter 124, or rules of the board.

n. Distributing at wholesale any drug or device that meets any of the following conditions:

(1) The drug or device was purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity.

(2) The drug or device was donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

(3) The drug or device was purchased from a person not licensed to distribute the drug or device.

(4) The drug or device was stolen or obtained by fraud or deceit.

o. Failing to obtain a license or operating without a valid license when a license is required pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147.

p. Engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug or device.

q. Distributing a drug or device to a patient without a prescription drug order or medication order from a practitioner licensed by law to use or prescribe the drug or device.

r. Distributing a drug or device that was previously dispensed by a pharmacy or distributed by a practitioner except as provided by rules of the board.

s. Failing to report any prohibited act.

2. Information communicated to a physician in an unlawful effort to procure a prescription drug or device or to procure the administration of a prescription drug shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

3. Subsection 1, paragraphs *"f"* and *"g"*, shall not apply to the wholesale distribution by a manufacturer of a prescription drug or device that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved by the federal food and drug administration.

87 Acts, ch 215, §23; 95 Acts, ch 108, §15; 2004 Acts, ch 1036, §13, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §186; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §196

155A.24 Penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates a provision of section 155A.23 or who sells or offers for sale, gives away, or administers to another person any prescription drug or device in violation of this chapter commits a public offense and shall be punished as follows:

a. If the prescription drug is a controlled substance, the person shall be punished pursuant to section 124.401, subsection 1, and other provisions of chapter 124, division IV.

b. If the prescription drug is not a controlled substance, the person, upon conviction of a first offense, is guilty of a serious misdemeanor. For a second offense, or if in case of a first offense the offender previously has been convicted of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district thereof relating to prescription drugs or devices, the offender is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor. For a third or subsequent offense or if in the case of a second offense the offender previously has been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or district thereof relating to prescription drugs or devices, the offender is guilty of a class "D" felony.

2. A person who violates any provision of this chapter by selling, giving away, or administering any prescription drug or device to a minor is guilty of a class "C" felony.

3. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, fails to deliver to another person, when required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning a drug prior to transferring the drug to another person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

4. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, fails to acquire, when required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning a drug prior to obtaining the drug from another person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

5. A wholesaler who knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or fails to maintain, as required by rules of the board, complete and accurate pedigree concerning any drug in the person's possession is guilty of a class "C" felony.

6. A wholesaler who is in possession of pedigree documents required by rules of the board, and who knowingly fails to authenticate the matters contained in the documents as required, and who nevertheless distributes or attempts to further distribute drugs is guilty of a class "C" felony.

7. A wholesaler who, with intent to defraud or deceive, falsely swears or certifies that the person has authenticated any documents related to the wholesale distribution of drugs or devices is guilty of a class "C" felony.

8. A wholesaler who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any pedigree, who falsely represents any factual matter contained in any pedigree, or who knowingly fails to record material information required to be recorded in a pedigree is guilty of a class "C" felony.

9. A wholesaler who knowingly purchases or receives drugs or devices from a person not authorized to distribute drugs or devices in wholesale distribution is guilty of a class "C" felony.

10. A wholesaler who knowingly sells, barters, brokers, or transfers a drug or device to a person not authorized to purchase the drug or device under the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug or device in a wholesale distribution is guilty of a class "C" felony.

11. A person who knowingly manufacturers, sells, or delivers, or who possesses with intent to sell or deliver, a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device is guilty of the following:

a. If the person manufactures or produces a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device; or if the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being sold, delivered, or possessed with intent to sell or deliver exceeds one thousand units or dosages; or if the violation is a third or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class "C" felony.

b. If the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being sold, delivered, or possessed with intent to sell or deliver exceeds one hundred units or dosages but does not exceed one thousand units or dosages; or if the violation is a second or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class "D" felony.

c. All other violations of this subsection shall constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

12. A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any label for a drug or device or who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any label of a drug or device is guilty of a class "C" felony.

13. A person who knowingly possesses, purchases, or brings into the state a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device is guilty of the following:

a. If the quantity of a counterfeit, misbranded, or adulterated drug or device being possessed, purchased, or brought into the state exceeds one hundred units or dosages; or if the violation is a second or subsequent violation of this subsection, the person is guilty of a class "D" felony.

b. All other violations of this subsection shall constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

14. This section does not prevent a licensed practitioner of medicine, dentistry, podiatry, nursing, veterinary medicine, optometry, or pharmacy from acts necessary in the ethical and legal performance of the practitioner's profession.

15. Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to a parent or legal guardian administering, in good faith, a prescription drug or device to a child of the parent or a child for whom the individual is designated a legal guardian.

87 Acts, ch 215, §24; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §187; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §42; 2008 Acts, ch 1016, §4

155A.25 Burden of proof.

In any complaint, information, or indictment, and in any action or proceeding brought for the enforcement of any provisions of this chapter, it shall not be necessary to negate any exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption contained in this chapter, and the burden of proof of any such exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption shall be upon the defendant.

87 Acts, ch 215, §25

155A.26 Enforcement — agents as peace officers.

The board, its officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives, and all peace officers within the state, and all county attorneys shall enforce all provisions of this chapter, except those specifically delegated, and shall cooperate with all agencies charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, of this state, and of all other states relating to prescription drugs. Officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives of the board shall have the powers and status of peace officers when enforcing the provisions of this chapter and chapters 124, 126, and 205. Officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives of the board of pharmacy may:

1. Administer oaths, acknowledge signatures, and take testimony.

2. Make audits of the supply and inventory of controlled substances and prescription drugs in the possession of any and all individuals or institutions authorized to have possession of any controlled substances or prescription drugs.

3. Conduct routine and unannounced inspections of pharmacies, drug wholesalers, and the offices or business locations of all individuals and institutions authorized to have possession of prescription drugs including controlled substances or prescription devices.

4. Conduct inspections and investigations related to the practice of pharmacy and the distribution of prescription drugs and devices in this state.

5. Seize controlled or counterfeit substances or articles used in the manufacture or sale of controlled or counterfeit substances which they have reasonable grounds to believe are held in violation of law.

6. Seize prescription medications which they believe are held in violation of law.

7. Perform other duties as specifically authorized or mandated by law or rule.

87 Acts, ch 215, §26; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §155; 2008 Acts, ch 1088, §77

155A.27 Requirements for prescription.

To be valid, each prescription drug order issued or dispensed in this state must be based on a valid patient-practitioner relationship, and:

1. If written, electronic, or facsimile, shall contain:

a. The date of issue.

b. The name and address of the patient for whom, or the owner of the animal for which, the drug is dispensed.

c. The name, strength, and quantity of the drug, medicine, or device prescribed.

d. The directions for use of the drug, medicine, or device prescribed.

e. The name, address, and written or electronic signature of the practitioner issuing the prescription.

f. The federal drug enforcement administration number, if required under chapter 124.

2. If electronic:

a. The practitioner shall ensure that the electronic system used to transmit the electronic prescription has adequate security and system safeguards designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access, modification, or manipulation of the prescription.

b. The practitioner shall provide verbal verification of the electronic prescription upon the request of the pharmacy.

3. *a.* If facsimile, in addition to the requirements of subsection 1, shall contain all of the following:

(1) The identification number of the facsimile machine which is used to transmit the prescription.

(2) The time and date of transmission of the prescription.

(3) The name, address, telephone number, and facsimile number of the pharmacy to which the prescription is being transmitted.

b. A practitioner shall provide verbal verification of the facsimile prescription upon the request of the pharmacy.

4. If oral, the practitioner issuing the prescription shall furnish the same information required for a written prescription, except for the written signature and address of the practitioner. Upon receipt of an oral prescription, the pharmacist shall promptly reduce the oral prescription to a written format by recording the information required in a written prescription.

87 Acts, ch 215, §27; 97 Acts, ch 39, §3, 4; 2004 Acts, ch 1036, §15, 16; 2009 Acts, ch 69, §5

155A.28 Label of prescription drugs.

The label of any drug or device sold and dispensed on the prescription of a practitioner shall be in compliance with rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §28

155A.29 Prescription refills.

1. Except as specified in subsection 2, a prescription for any prescription drug or device which is not a controlled substance shall not be filled or refilled more than eighteen months after the date on which the prescription was issued and a prescription which is authorized to be refilled shall not be refilled more than twelve times.

2. A pharmacist may exercise professional judgment by refilling a prescription without prescriber authorization if all of the following are true:

a. The pharmacist is unable to contact the prescriber after reasonable effort.

b. Failure to refill the prescription might result in an interruption of therapeutic regimen or create patient suffering.

c. The pharmacist informs the patient or the patient's representative at the time of dispensing, and the practitioner at the earliest convenience that prescriber reauthorization is required.

3. Prescriptions may be refilled once pursuant to subsection 2 for a period of time reasonably necessary for the pharmacist to secure prescriber authorization.

4. An authorization to refill a prescription drug order may be transmitted to a pharmacist by a prescriber or the prescriber's agent through word of mouth, note, telephone, facsimile, or other means of communication initiated by or directed by the practitioner. The transmission shall include the information required pursuant to section 155A.27 and, if not transmitted directly by the practitioner, shall identify by name and title the practitioner's agent completing the transmission.

87 Acts, ch 215, §29; 2007 Acts, ch 19, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 69, §6

155A.30 Out-of-state prescription orders.

Prescription drug orders issued by out-of-state practitioners who would be authorized to prescribe if they were practicing in Iowa may be filled by licensed pharmacists operating in licensed Iowa pharmacies.

87 Acts, ch 215, §30

155A.31 Reference library.

A licensed pharmacy in this state shall maintain a reference library pursuant to rules of the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §31

155A.32 Drug product selection — restrictions.

1. If an authorized prescriber prescribes, in writing, electronically, by facsimile, or orally, a drug by its brand or trade name, the pharmacist may exercise professional judgment in the economic interest of the patient by selecting a drug product with the same generic name and demonstrated bioavailability as the one prescribed for dispensing and sale to the patient. If the cost of the prescription or any part of it will be paid by expenditure of public funds authorized under chapter 249A, the pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment by selecting a drug product with the same generic name and demonstrated bioavailability as the

one prescribed for dispensing and sale. If the pharmacist exercises drug product selection, the pharmacist shall inform the patient of the savings which the patient will obtain as a result of the drug product selection and pass on to the patient no less than fifty percent of the difference in actual acquisition costs between the drug prescribed and the drug substituted.

2. The pharmacist shall not exercise the drug product selection described in this section if either of the following is true:

a. The prescriber specifically indicates that no drug product selection shall be made.

b. The person presenting the prescription indicates that only the specific drug product prescribed should be dispensed. However, this paragraph does not apply if the cost of the prescription or any part of it will be paid by expenditure of public funds authorized under chapter 249A.

3. If selection of a generically equivalent product is made under this section, the pharmacist making the selection shall note that fact and the name of the manufacturer of the selected drug on the prescription presented by the patient or the patient's adult representative or transmitted by the prescriber or the prescriber's authorized agent.

87 Acts, ch 215, §32; 2004 Acts, ch 1036, §17

155A.33 Delegation of technical functions.

A pharmacist may delegate technical dispensing functions to pharmacy technicians, but only if the pharmacist is physically present to verify the accuracy and completeness of the patient's prescription prior to the delivery of the prescription to the patient or the patient's representative. However, the physical presence requirement does not apply when a pharmacist is utilizing an automated dispensing system or a tech-check-tech program. When using an automated dispensing system or a tech-check-tech program, the pharmacist shall utilize an internal quality control assurance plan that ensures accuracy for dispensing. Verification of automated dispensing and tech-check-tech accuracy and completeness remains the responsibility of the pharmacist and shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §33; 96 Acts, ch 1070, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1108, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1016, §5

155A.34 Transfer of prescriptions.

A pharmacist or a pharmacist-intern may transfer a valid prescription order to another pharmacist or a pharmacist-intern pursuant to rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §34; 2008 Acts, ch 1016, §6

155A.35 Patient medication records.

A licensed pharmacy shall maintain patient medication records in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §35

155A.36 Medication delivery systems.

Drugs dispensed utilizing unit dose packaging shall comply with labeling and packaging requirements in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

87 Acts, ch 215, §36

155A.37 Code of professional responsibility for board employees.

1. The board shall adopt a code of professional responsibility to regulate the conduct of board employees responsible for inspections and surveys of pharmacies.

2. The code shall contain a procedure to be followed by personnel of the board in all of the following:

a. On entering a pharmacy.

b. During inspection of the pharmacy.

c. During the exit conference.

3. The code shall contain standards of conduct that personnel of the board are to follow in dealing with the staff and management of the pharmacy and the general public.

4. The board shall establish a procedure for receiving and investigating complaints of violations of this code. The board shall investigate all complaints of violations.

5. The board may adopt rules establishing sanctions for violations of this code of professional responsibility.

87 Acts, ch 215, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1167, §10

155A.38 Dispensing drug samples.

A person authorized pursuant to this chapter to dispense shall, when dispensing drug samples, do so without additional charge to the patient.

88 Acts, ch 1232, §3

155A.39 Programs to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians — reporting, confidentiality, immunity, funding.

1. A person or pharmaceutical peer review committee may report relevant facts to the board relating to the acts of a pharmacist in this state, a pharmacist-intern as defined in section 155A.3, subsection 30, or a pharmacy technician in this state if the person or peer review committee has knowledge relating to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician which, in the opinion of the person or pharmaceutical peer review committee, might impair competency due to chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness, or which might endanger the public health and safety, or which provide grounds for disciplinary action as specified in this chapter and in the rules of the board.

2. A committee of a professional pharmaceutical organization, its staff, or a district or local intervenor participating in a program established to aid pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness may report in writing to the board the name of the impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician together with pertinent information relating to the impairment. The board may report to a committee of a professional pharmaceutical organization or the organization's designated staff information which the board receives with regard to a pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who may be impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness.

3. Upon determination by the board that a report submitted by a peer review committee or a professional pharmaceutical organization committee is without merit, the report shall be expunged from the pharmacist's, pharmacist-intern's, or pharmacy technician's individual record in the board's office. A pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, pharmacy technician, or an authorized representative of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician shall be entitled on request to examine the peer review committee report or the pharmaceutical organization committee report submitted to the board and to place into the record a statement of reasonable length of the pharmacist's, pharmacist-intern's, or pharmacy technician's view with respect to any information existing in the report.

4. Notwithstanding other provisions of the Code, the records and proceedings of the board, its authorized agents, a peer review committee, or a pharmaceutical organization committee as set out in subsections 1 and 2 shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be considered public records or open records unless the affected pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician so requests and shall not be subject to a subpoena or to a discovery proceeding. The board may disclose the records and proceedings only as follows:

a. In a criminal proceeding.

b. In a disciplinary hearing before the board or in a subsequent trial or appeal of a board action or order.

c. To the pharmacist licensing or disciplinary authorities of other jurisdictions.

d. To the pharmacy technician registering, licensing, or disciplinary authorities of other jurisdictions.

e. Pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

f. Pursuant to subsection 11.

g. As otherwise provided by law.

5. An employee or a member of the board, a peer review committee member, a professional pharmaceutical organization committee member, a professional pharmaceutical organization district or local intervenor, or any other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records in good faith for the purpose of aiding the impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician, shall be immune from civil liability. This immunity from civil liability shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purpose of this section and is in addition to other immunity provided by law.

6. An employee or member of the board or a committee or intervenor program is presumed to have acted in good faith. A person alleging a lack of good faith has the burden of proof on that issue.

7. The board may contract with professional pharmaceutical associations or societies to provide a program for pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, and pharmacy technicians who are impaired by chemical abuse, chemical dependence, or mental or physical illness. Such programs shall include, but not be limited to, education, intervention, and posttreatment monitoring. A contract with a professional pharmaceutical association or society shall include the following requirements:

a. Periodic reports to the board regarding education, intervention, and treatment activities.

b. Immediate notification to the board's executive secretary or director or the executive secretary's or director's designee of the identity of the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who is participating in a program to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians.

c. Release to the board's executive secretary or director or the executive secretary's or director's designee upon written request of all treatment records of a participant.

d. Quarterly reports to the board, by case number, regarding each participant's diagnosis, prognosis, and recommendations for continuing care, treatment, and supervision which maintain the anonymity of the participant.

e. Immediate reporting to the board of the name of an impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician who the treatment organization believes to be an imminent danger to either the public or to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician.

f. Reporting to the board, as soon as possible, the name of a participant who refuses to cooperate with the program, who refuses to submit to treatment, or whose impairment is not substantially alleviated through intervention and treatment.

g. Immediate reporting to the board of the name of a participant where additional information is evident that known distribution of controlled substances or legend drugs to other individuals has taken place.

8. The board may add a surcharge of not more than ten percent of the applicable fee to a pharmacist license fee, pharmacist license renewal fee, pharmacist-intern registration fee, pharmacy technician registration fee, or pharmacy technician registration renewal fee authorized under this chapter to fund programs to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians.

9. The board may accept, transfer, and expend funds made available by the federal or state government or by another public or private source to be used in programs authorized by this section. The board may contract to provide funding on an annual basis to a professional pharmaceutical association or society for expenses incurred in management and operation of a program to aid impaired pharmacists, pharmacist-interns, or pharmacy technicians. Documentation of the use of these funds shall be provided to the board not less than annually for review and comment.

10. Funds and surcharges collected under this section shall be deposited in an account and may be used by the board to administer programs authorized by this section, including the provision of education, intervention, and posttreatment monitoring to an impaired pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician and to pay the administrative costs incurred by the board in connection with that funding and appropriate oversight, but not for costs incurred for a participant's initial evaluation, referral services, treatment, or rehabilitation subsequent to intervention.

11. The board may disclose that the license of a pharmacist, the registration of a pharmacist-intern, or the registration of a pharmacy technician who is the subject of an order of the board that is confidential pursuant to subsection 4 is suspended, revoked, canceled, restricted, or retired; or that the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician is in any manner otherwise limited in the practice of pharmacy; or other relevant information pertaining to the pharmacist, pharmacist-intern, or pharmacy technician which the board deems appropriate.

12. The board may adopt rules necessary for the implementation of this section.

97 Acts, ch 39, §5

155A.40 Criminal history record checks.

1. The board may request and obtain, notwithstanding section 692.2, subsection 5, criminal history data for any applicant for an initial or renewal license or registration issued pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147, any applicant for reinstatement of a license or registration issued pursuant to this chapter or chapter 147, or any licensee or registrant who is being monitored as a result of a board order or agreement resolving an administrative disciplinary action, for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's, licensee's, or registrant's eligibility for licensure, registration, or suitability for continued practice of the profession. Criminal history data may be requested for all owners, managers, and principal employees of a pharmacy or drug wholesaler licensed pursuant to this chapter. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section. The board shall inform the applicant, licensee, or registrant of the criminal history requirement and obtain a signed waiver from the applicant, licensee, or registrant prior to submitting a criminal history data request.

2. A request for criminal history data shall be submitted to the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, pursuant to section 692.2, subsection 1. The board may also require such applicants, licensees, and registrants to provide a full set of fingerprints, in a form and manner prescribed by the board. Such fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for a national criminal history check. The board may authorize alternate methods or sources for obtaining criminal history record information. The board may, in addition to any other fees, charge and collect such amounts as may be incurred by the board, the department of public safety, or the federal bureau of investigation in obtaining criminal history information. Amounts collected shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

3. Criminal history information relating to an applicant, licensee, or registrant obtained by the board pursuant to this section is confidential. The board may, however, use such information in a license or registration denial proceeding. In a disciplinary proceeding, such information shall constitute investigative information under section 272C.6, subsection 4, and may be used only for purposes consistent with that section.

4. This section shall not apply to a manufacturer of a prescription drug or device that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved by the federal food and drug administration.

2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §188

155A.41 Continuous quality improvement program.

1. Each licensed pharmacy shall implement or participate in a continuous quality improvement program to review pharmacy procedures in order to identify methods for addressing pharmacy medication errors and for improving patient use of medications and patient care services. Under the program, each pharmacy shall assess its practices and identify areas for quality improvement.

2. The board shall adopt rules for the administration of a continuous quality improvement program. The rules shall address all of the following:

a. Program requirements and procedures.

b. Program record and reporting requirements.

c. Any other provisions necessary for the administration of a program.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §189

155A.42 Limited drug and device distributor license.

1. A person shall not act as a limited drug and device distributor without a license. The license shall be identified as a limited drug and device distributor license.

2. The board shall establish, by rule, standards for limited drug and device distributors and may define specific types of limited drug and device distributors. The board may identify, by rule, specific prescription drugs or classes of noncontrolled prescription drugs, which may be distributed by a limited drug and device distributor.

3. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the issuance of a limited drug and device distributor license. The rules shall provide for conditions of licensure, compliance standards, licensure fees, disciplinary action, and other relevant matters.

4. The board may deny, suspend, or revoke a limited drug and device distributor's license for failure to meet the applicable standards or for a violation of the laws of this state, another state, or the United States relating to prescription drugs or controlled substances, or for a violation of this chapter, chapter 124, 124A, 124B, 126, 205, or 272C, or a rule of the board.

2007 Acts, ch 19, §6