

NAMSDL



National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws

PRESCRIPTION FRAUD STATUTES

NOTE: This compilation includes general fraud provisions as well as provisions that states have identified as “Dr. Shopping” statutes but does NOT include prescription monitoring program provisions, which are one of the tools states use to prevent prescription fraud, misuse, abuse and diversion.

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Code of Alabama (2011)

§ 13A-12-212. Unlawful possession or receipt of controlled substances.

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of controlled substance if:

(1) Except as otherwise authorized, he possesses a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V.

(2) He obtains by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge or by the alteration of a prescription or written order or by the concealment of a material fact or by the use of a false name or giving a false address, a controlled substance enumerated in Schedules I through V.

(b) Unlawful possession of a controlled substance is a Class C felony.

Code of Alabama (2011)

§ 20-2-72. Prohibited acts C.

(a) It is unlawful for any person:

- (1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by Section 20-2-57;
- (2) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in or omit any material information from any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
- (5) To make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class B felony, except that any person who violates subdivision (a)(3) of this section is guilty of a Class C felony.

Alaska Statutes (2011)

§ 11.71.040. Misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree.

(a) Except as authorized in AS 17.30, a person commits the crime of misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree if the person

(1) manufactures or delivers any amount of a schedule IVA or VA controlled substance or possesses any amount of a schedule IVA or VA controlled substance with intent to manufacture or deliver;

(2) manufactures or delivers, or possesses with the intent to manufacture or deliver, one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances of an aggregate weight of one ounce or more containing a schedule VIA controlled substance;

(3) possesses

(A) any amount of a schedule IA or IIA controlled substance;

(B) 25 or more tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a schedule IIIA or IVA controlled substance;

(C) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances of an aggregate weight of

(i) three grams or more containing a schedule IIIA or IVA controlled substance except a controlled substance in a form listed in (ii) of this subparagraph;

(ii) 12 grams or more containing a schedule IIIA controlled substance listed in AS 11.71.160(f)(7)--(16) that has been sprayed on or otherwise applied to tobacco, an herb, or another organic material;

(D) 50 or more tablets, ampules, or syrettes containing a schedule VA controlled substance;

(E) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances of an aggregate weight of six grams or more containing a schedule VA controlled substance;

(F) one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures, or substances of an aggregate weight of four ounces or more containing a schedule VIA controlled substance; or

(G) 25 or more plants of the genus cannabis;

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(4) possesses a schedule IIIA, IVA, VA, or VIA controlled substance

(A) with reckless disregard that the possession occurs

(i) on or within 500 feet of school grounds; or

(ii) at or within 500 feet of a recreation or youth center; or

(B) on a school bus;

(5) knowingly keeps or maintains any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place that is used for keeping or distributing controlled substances in violation of a felony offense under this chapter or AS 17.30;

(6) makes, delivers, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing that prints, imprints, or reproduces a trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of these upon a drug, drug container, or labeling so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

(7) knowingly uses in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(8) knowingly furnishes false or fraudulent information in or omits material information from any application, report, record, or other document required to be kept or filed under AS 17.30;

(9) obtains possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge; or

(10) affixes a false or forged label to a package or other container containing any controlled substance.

(b) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under (a)(4)(A) of this section that the prohibited conduct took place entirely within a private residence located within 500 feet of the school grounds or recreation or youth center. Nothing in this subsection precludes a prosecution under any other provision of this section or any other section of this chapter.

(c) Nothing in (a)(5) or (6) of this section precludes a prosecution or civil proceeding brought under any other provision of this section or any other section of this chapter or under AS 17.

(d) Misconduct involving a controlled substance in the fourth degree is a class C felony.

Arizona Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 13-3406. Possession, use, administration, acquisition, sale, manufacture or transportation of prescription-only drugs; classification.

A. A person shall not knowingly:

1. Possess or use a prescription-only drug unless the person obtains the prescription-only drug pursuant to a valid prescription of a prescriber who is licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 25 or 29 or is similarly licensed in another state.
2. Unless the person holds a license or a permit issued pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25 or 29, possess a prescription-only drug for sale.
3. Unless the person holds a license or a permit issued pursuant to title 32, chapter 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 25 or 29, possess equipment and chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing a prescription-only drug.
4. Unless the person holds a license or a permit issued pursuant to title 32, chapter 18, manufacture a prescription-only drug.
5. Administer a prescription-only drug to another person whose possession or use of the prescription-only drug violates any provision of this section.
6. Obtain or procure the administration of a prescription-only drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge.
7. Unless the person is authorized, transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a prescription-only drug.

B. A person who violates:

1. Subsection A, paragraph 1, 3, 4, 5 or 6 is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 or 7 is guilty of a class 6 felony.

C. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by this title, the court shall order a person who is convicted of a violation of any provision of this section to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. A judge shall not suspend any part or all of the imposition of any fine required by this subsection.

D. A person who is convicted of a felony violation of a provision of this section for which probation or release before the expiration of the sentence imposed by the court is authorized is prohibited from using any marijuana, dangerous drug, narcotic drug or prescription-only drug except as lawfully administered by a practitioner and as a condition of any probation or release shall be required to submit to drug testing administered under the supervision of the probation department of the county or the state department of corrections, as appropriate, during the duration of the term of probation or before the expiration of the sentence imposed.

E. If a person who is convicted of a violation of a provision of subsection A, paragraph 2 or 7 is granted probation, the court shall order that as a condition of probation the person perform not less than two hundred forty hours of community restitution with an agency or organization providing counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or organization that serves persons who are victims of crime or any other appropriate agency or organization.

Arizona Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 13-3407. Possession, use, administration, acquisition, sale, manufacture or transportation of dangerous drugs; classification

A. A person shall not knowingly:

1. Possess or use a dangerous drug.
2. Possess a dangerous drug for sale.
3. Possess equipment or chemicals, or both, for the purpose of manufacturing a dangerous drug.
4. Manufacture a dangerous drug.
5. Administer a dangerous drug to another person.
6. Obtain or procure the administration of a dangerous drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge.
7. Transport for sale, import into this state or offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a dangerous drug.

B. A person who violates:

1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 4 felony. Unless the drug involved is lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, amphetamine or phencyclidine or the person was previously convicted of a felony offense or a violation of this section or § 13-3408, the court on motion of the state, considering the nature and circumstances of the offense, for a person not previously convicted of any felony offense or a violation of this section or § 13-3408 may enter judgment of conviction for a class 1 misdemeanor and make disposition accordingly or may place the defendant on probation in accordance with chapter 9 of this title [FN1] and refrain from designating the offense as a felony or misdemeanor until the probation is successfully terminated. The offense shall be treated as a felony for all purposes until the court enters an order designating the offense a misdemeanor.
2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
3. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section is guilty of a class 3 felony, except that if the offense involved methamphetamine, the person is guilty of a class 2 felony.

4. Subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
5. Subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
6. Subsection A, paragraph 6 of this section is guilty of a class 3 felony.
7. Subsection A, paragraph 7 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.

C. Except as provided in subsection E of this section, a person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1, 3 or 6 and who has not previously been convicted of any felony or who has not been sentenced pursuant to § 13-703, § 13-704, § 13-706, subsection A, § 13-708, subsection D or any other law making the convicted person ineligible for probation is eligible for probation.

D. Except as provided in subsection E of this section, if the aggregate amount of dangerous drugs involved in one offense or all of the offenses that are consolidated for trial equals or exceeds the statutory threshold amount, a person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 5 or 7 of this section is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to § 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

E. If the person is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 7 of this section and the drug involved is methamphetamine, the person shall be sentenced as follows:

Minimum	Presumptive	Maximum
5 calendar years	10 calendar years	15 calendar years

A person who has previously been convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 7 of this section involving methamphetamine or § 13-3407.01 shall be sentenced as follows:

Minimum	Presumptive	Maximum
10 calendar years	15 calendar years	20 calendar years

F. A person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section or subsection A, paragraph 2, 3 or 7 of this section involving methamphetamine is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to § 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

G. If a person is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section, if the drug is administered without the other person's consent, if the other person is under eighteen years of age and if the drug is flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxy butrate or ketamine hydrochloride, the convicted person is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to § 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

H. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by this title, the court shall order a person who is convicted of a violation of this section to pay a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or three times the value as determined by the court of the dangerous drugs involved in or giving rise to the charge, whichever is greater, and not more than the maximum authorized by chapter 8 of this title. [FN2] A judge shall not suspend any part or all of the imposition of any fine required by this subsection.

I. A person who is convicted of a violation of this section for which probation or release before the expiration of the sentence imposed by the court is authorized is prohibited from using any marijuana, dangerous drug, narcotic drug or prescription-only drug except as lawfully administered by a health care practitioner and as a condition of any probation or release shall be required to submit to drug testing administered under the supervision of the probation department of the county or the state department of corrections, as appropriate, during the duration of the term of probation or before the expiration of the sentence imposed.

J. If a person who is convicted of a violation of this section is granted probation, the court shall order that as a condition of probation the person perform not less than three hundred sixty hours of community restitution with an agency or organization that provides counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or organization that serves persons who are victims of crime or any other appropriate agency or organization.

K. The presumptive term imposed pursuant to subsection E of this section may be mitigated or aggravated pursuant to § 13-701, subsections D and E.

Arizona Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 13-3408. Possession, use, administration, acquisition, sale, manufacture or transportation of narcotic drugs; classification

A. A person shall not knowingly:

1. Possess or use a narcotic drug.
2. Possess a narcotic drug for sale.
3. Possess equipment or chemicals, or both, for the purpose of manufacturing a narcotic drug.
4. Manufacture a narcotic drug.
5. Administer a narcotic drug to another person.
6. Obtain or procure the administration of a narcotic drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge.
7. Transport for sale, import into this state, offer to transport for sale or import into this state, sell, transfer or offer to sell or transfer a narcotic drug.

B. A person who violates:

1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is guilty of a class 4 felony.
2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
3. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section is guilty of a class 3 felony.
4. Subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
5. Subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.
6. Subsection A, paragraph 6 of this section is guilty of a class 3 felony.
7. Subsection A, paragraph 7 of this section is guilty of a class 2 felony.

C. A person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1, 3 or 6 of this section and who has not previously been convicted of any felony or who has not been sentenced pursuant to § 13-703, § 13-704, subsection A, B, C, D or E, § 13-706, subsection A, § 13-708, subsection D or any other provision of law making the convicted person ineligible for probation is eligible for probation.

D. If the aggregate amount of narcotic drugs involved in one offense or all of the offenses that are consolidated for trial equals or exceeds the statutory threshold amount, a person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 2, 5 or 7 of this section is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to § 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

E. A person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 4 of this section is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the person has served the sentence imposed by the court, the person is eligible for release pursuant to § 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

F. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by this title, the court shall order a person who is convicted of a violation of this section to pay a fine of not less than two thousand dollars or three times the value as determined by the court of the narcotic drugs involved in or giving rise to the charge, whichever is greater, and not more than the maximum authorized by chapter 8 of this title. A judge shall not suspend any part or all of the imposition of any fine required by this subsection.

G. A person who is convicted of a violation of this section for which probation or release before the expiration of the sentence imposed by the court is authorized is prohibited from using any marijuana, dangerous drug, narcotic drug or prescription-only drug except as lawfully administered by a health care practitioner and as a condition of any probation or release shall be required to submit to drug testing administered under the supervision of the probation department of the county or the state department of corrections, as appropriate, during the duration of the term of probation or before the expiration of the sentence imposed.

H. If a person who is convicted of a violation of this section is granted probation, the court shall order that as a condition of probation the person perform not less than three hundred sixty hours of community restitution with an agency or organization that provides counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or organization that serves persons who are victims of crime or any other appropriate agency or organization.

Arizona Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 32-1965. Prohibited acts

The following acts or the causing of any thereof, in addition to any others so specified in this chapter, are prohibited:

1. The manufacture, sale, holding or offering for sale of any drug, device, poison, or hazardous substance that is adulterated or misbranded.
2. The adulteration or misbranding of any drug, device, poison, or hazardous substance.
3. The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to, a drug, device, poison, or hazardous substance, if such act is done while such article is held for sale and results in such article being adulterated or misbranded.
4. The manufacture, sale, holding or offering for sale of a counterfeit drug or forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by rules adopted under the provisions of this chapter, or of the federal act.
5. The using, on the labeling of any drug or device, or in any advertisement, relating to such drug or device, of any representation or suggestion that such drug or device complies with the provisions of this chapter.
6. In the case of a prescription-only drug or a controlled substance that requires a prescription order by state or federal law, the failure of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor to transmit, to any medical practitioner who makes a written request for information about such drug, true and correct copies of all printed matter included in any package in which that drug is distributed or other printed matter approved under the federal act.
7. Engaging in the practice of pharmacy without first having a current license in good standing issued by the board.
8. Making or offering to make a forged, counterfeit, altered or photocopied prescription or drug order for the purpose of obtaining prescription-only or controlled substance drugs.

Arizona Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 36-2531. Prohibited acts; classification.

A. It is unlawful for any person:

1. Who is subject to article 3 of this chapter to intentionally or knowingly distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of § 36-2525.
2. Who is a registrant to intentionally or knowingly manufacture a controlled substance not authorized by that person's registration or to intentionally or knowingly distribute or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by that person's registration to another registrant or other authorized person.
3. To intentionally or knowingly refuse or fail to make, keep or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this chapter.
4. To intentionally or knowingly refuse an entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by this chapter.
5. To knowingly dispense or deliver anabolic steroids without a written prescription or for a nontherapeutic use.
6. To intentionally or knowingly sell, buy, exchange or give away any preparation subject to § 36-2516, unless the preparation is to be used for a legitimate medical purpose and in compliance with this chapter.

B. Notwithstanding any other law, any person who violates any provision of subsection A of this section is guilty of a class 4 felony.

C. It is unlawful for any person intentionally or knowingly:

1. To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by § 36-2524
2. To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter.

D. A person who violates any provision of subsection C of this section is guilty of a class 4 felony.

E. A person shall not provide a false prescription for a controlled substance or knowingly or intentionally acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by means of forgery, fraud, deception or subterfuge, including the forgery or falsification of a prescription or the nondisclosure of a material fact. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a class 4 felony.

F. Controlled substances, vehicles and items used or intended for use in violation of this chapter are subject to seizure and forfeiture in the manner provided in title 13, chapter 39.

Arkansas Code (2011)

§ 5-64-403. Fraud--Criminal penalties--Drug paraphernalia

(a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly:

- (1) Distribute as a practitioner a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, except under an order form as required by § 5-64-307;
- (2) Acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or theft;
- (3) Furnish false or fraudulent material information in or omit any material information from any record, application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter;
- (4) Make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another person or any likeness of any trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another person upon any drug or container or labeling of a drug or container so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance; or
- (5)(A) Agree, consent, or in any manner offer to unlawfully sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give any controlled substance to any person or to arrange for any action described in this subdivision (a)(5)(A), and then to substitute a noncontrolled substance in lieu of the controlled substance bargained for.
(B) The proffer of a controlled substance creates a rebuttable presumption of knowingly agreeing, consenting, or offering to sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give a noncontrolled substance that does not require additional showing of specific purpose to substitute a noncontrolled substance.

(b) A person who violates:

- (1) Subdivisions (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of this section upon conviction is guilty of a Class D felony; or
- (2) Subdivision (a)(5) of this section with respect to a noncontrolled substance represented to be a controlled substance classified in:
 - (A) Schedule I or Schedule II upon conviction is guilty of a Class C felony;
 - (B) Schedule III, Schedule IV, or Schedule V upon conviction is guilty of a Class D felony; or
 - (C) Schedule VI upon conviction is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Arkansas Code (2011)

§ 5-64-415. Other definitions, drug precursors

(a) DEFINITION.

(1) "Drug precursor" means any substance, material, compound, mixture, or preparation listed in rules and regulations promulgated or adopted pursuant to this section or any of their salts or isomers.

(2) "Drug precursor" specifically excludes those substances, materials, compounds, mixtures, or preparations that:

(A) Are prepared for dispensing pursuant to a prescription or over-the-counter distribution as a substance that is generally recognized as safe and effective within the meaning of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 et seq., as amended; or

(B) Have been manufactured, distributed, or possessed in conformance with the provisions of an approved new drug application or an exemption for investigational use within the meaning of § 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 355, as amended.

(b) AUTHORITY TO CONTROL DRUG PRECURSORS BY RULE AND REGULATION.

(1)(A) The Department of Health shall promulgate by rule and regulation a list of drug precursors, comprised of any substance, material, compound, mixture, or preparation or any of their salts or isomers that are drug precursors.

(B) The Department of Health may add substances to, delete substances from, and reschedule substances listed in the drug precursors list pursuant to the Arkansas Administrative Procedure Act, § 25-15-201 et seq.

(2) In making a determination regarding a substance to be placed on the drug precursor list, the Department of Health shall consider the following:

(A) Whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a controlled substance;

(B) The actual or relative potential for abuse;

(C) The scientific evidence of the substance's pharmacological effect, if known;

(D) The state of current scientific knowledge regarding the substance or the controlled substance for which it is a precursor;

(E) The history and current pattern of abuse of the controlled substance for which the substance is a precursor;

(F) The scope, duration, and significance of abuse of the controlled substance for which the substance is a precursor;

(G) The risk to the public health; and

(H) The potential of the substance or the controlled substance to produce psychic or physiological dependence liability.

(3) The Department of Health may consider findings of the United States Food and Drug Administration or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration as prima facie evidence relating to one (1) or more of the factors listed in subdivision (b)(2) of this section in connection with the Department of Health's determination.

(4)(A) After considering the factors enumerated in subdivision (b)(2) of this section, the Department of Health shall make findings with respect to the factors and shall promulgate a rule controlling a substance as a drug precursor upon a finding that the substance has a potential for abuse.

(B) If the Department of Health designates a substance as an immediate drug precursor, a substance that is a precursor of the controlled precursor is not subject to control solely because it is a precursor of the controlled precursor.

(5) Authority to control under this section does not extend to an alcoholic beverage, alcoholic liquor, a fermented malt beverage, or tobacco.

(c) LICENSE REQUIRED--CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES DRUG PRECURSORS.

(1)(A) The Department of Health may promulgate regulations and charge reasonable fees of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) relating to the licensing and control of the manufacture, possession, transfer, and transportation of a drug precursor.

(B)(i) There is created on the books of the Treasurer of State, the Auditor of State, and the Chief Fiscal Officer of the State, a cash fund to be known as the "Health Department Drug Precursor Cash Fund".

(ii) The fees established under this subsection shall be collected by the Department of Health and transmitted to the Treasurer of State, who shall credit the fees to the Health Department Drug Precursor Cash Fund.

(iii) The fund shall be administered by the Division of Pharmacy Services and Drug Control of the Department of Health.

(2) Any person that manufactures, possesses, transfers, or transports any drug precursor or that proposes to engage in the manufacture, possession, transfer, or transportation of any drug precursor shall annually obtain a license issued by the Department of Health.

(3) A person licensed by the Department of Health to manufacture, possess, transfer, or transport a drug precursor may manufacture, possess, transfer, or transport the drug precursor to the extent authorized by the person's license and in conformity with any other provision of law.

(4) The following persons are not required to be licensed under this subsection and may lawfully possess a drug precursor:

(A) A physician, dentist, pharmacist, veterinarian, or podiatrist;

(B) An agent of any manufacturer, or wholesaler of any drug precursor if the agent is acting in the usual course of his or her principal's business or employment;

(C) An employee of a licensed common or contract carrier or licensed warehouseman whose possession of any drug precursor is in the usual course of the licensed common or contract carrier or licensed warehouseman's business;

(D) A student enrolled in a college chemistry class for credit if the student's use of the drug precursor is for a bona fide educational purpose and the educational institution otherwise possesses all the necessary licenses required by the Department of Health;

(E) An officer or employee of an appropriate agency of federal, state, or local government and a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to its official duties; and

(F) Any researcher, including an analytical laboratory, experimenting with, studying, or testing any drug analog that is licensed by the Department of Health pursuant to the requirements of this subsection.

(d) WAIVER. The Department of Health may waive by regulation the requirement for licensing of certain manufacturers if the waiver is consistent with the public health and safety.

(e) ISSUANCE OF LICENSE--FEES.

(1)(A) The Department of Health shall license an applicant to manufacture, possess, transfer, or transport a drug precursor unless it determines that the issuance of the license would be inconsistent with the public interest.

(B) In determining the public interest, the Department of Health shall consider the following factors:

(i) Maintenance of effective controls against diversion of a drug precursor other than a legitimate medical, scientific, or industrial channel;

(ii) Compliance with applicable state and local law;

(iii) Any conviction of the applicant under federal or state law relating to any controlled substance or drug precursor;

(iv) Past experience in the manufacture, possession, transfer, or transportation of a drug precursor and the existence in the applicant's establishment of effective controls against diversion;

(v) Furnishing by the applicant of false or fraudulent material in any application filed under subsection (c) of this section;

(vi) Suspension or revocation of the applicant's federal registration to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance or drug precursor authorized by federal law; and

(vii) Any other factor relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(2) Licensing under this section does not entitle a licensee to manufacture, possess, transfer, or transport a drug precursor other than a drug precursor allowed in the license.

(f) DENIAL, REVOCATION, OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE.

(1) The Department of Health may deny, revoke, or suspend a license issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for any of the following reasons:

(A) If a licensee is convicted of, or has accepted by a court a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony under any state or federal law relating to a controlled substance or a drug precursor;

(B)(i) If a licensee has its federal registration to manufacture, conduct research on, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance or a drug precursor suspended or revoked.

(ii) The Department of Health may limit revocation or suspension of a license to the particular controlled substance or drug precursor that was the basis for revocation or suspension; or

(C) If a licensee commits an unlawful act as enumerated in subsection (g) of this section.

(2)(A)(i) When the Department of Health suspends or revokes a license, any controlled substance or drug precursor owned or possessed by the licensee at the time of the suspension or on the effective date of the revocation order may be placed under seal.

(ii) No disposition may be made of a controlled substance or drug precursor under seal until the time for making an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court orders otherwise or orders the sale of any perishable controlled substance or drug precursor and the deposit of the proceeds with the court.

(B) Upon a revocation order becoming final:

(i) Any controlled substance and any drug precursor may be forfeited to the Department of Health;

(ii) Any expense of disposing of a forfeited controlled substance or drug precursor shall be borne by the licensee;

(iii) The court may order the licensee to pay a reasonable sum of money to the Department of Health to cover the expenses of disposition; and

(iv) The Department of Health may seek enforcement of the order of payment, or reimbursement for any expenses through any lawful means.

(g) UNLAWFUL ACTS--LICENSES--PENALTIES.

(1) It is unlawful to:

(A) Knowingly transfer a drug precursor except to an authorized licensee;

(B) Knowingly use in the course of the manufacture or transfer of a drug precursor a license number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(C) Knowingly acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a drug precursor by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(D) Knowingly furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omitting any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this section or any record required to be kept by this section;

(E) Have knowledge of the manufacture of a drug precursor not authorized by a licensee's license, or have knowledge of the transfer of a drug precursor not authorized by the licensee's license to another licensee or authorized person;

(F) Refuse entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by this section; or

(G) Manufacture, possess, transfer, or transport a drug precursor without the appropriate license or in violation of any rule or regulation of the Department of Health.

(2) Any person who violates a provision of this subsection is guilty of a Class D felony.

(h) RECORDS TO BE KEPT--ORDER FORMS.

(1) A manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes any drug precursor to a person shall make an accurate and legible record of the transaction and maintain the record for a period of at least two (2) years after the date of the transaction.

(2) Before selling, transferring, or otherwise furnishing to a person in this state a precursor substance subject to subdivision (h)(1) of this section, a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person shall:

(A) If the receipt [FN1] does not represent a business, obtain from the recipient:

(i) The recipient's driver's license number or other personal identification certificate number, date of birth, and residential or mailing address, other than a post office box number, from a driver's license or personal identification card issued by the Department of Finance and Administration that contains a photograph of the recipient;

(ii) The year, state, and number of the motor vehicle license of the motor vehicle owned or operated by the recipient;

(iii) A complete description of how the substance is to be used; and

(iv) The recipient's signature;

(B) If the recipient represents a business, obtain from the recipient:

(i) A letter of authorization from the business that includes the business license or comptroller tax identification number, address, area code, and telephone number, and a complete description of how the substance is to be used; and

(ii) The recipient's signature; and

(C) For any recipient, sign as a witness to the signature and identification of the recipient.

(3)(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes to a person in this state a drug precursor shall submit to the Department of Health, at least twenty-one (21) days before the delivery of the drug precursor, a report of the transaction on a form obtained from the Department of Health that includes the information required by subdivisions (h)(2)(A) or (B) of this section.

(B) A copy of this report shall be transmitted to the Department of Arkansas State Police.

(i) REPORTS OF THEFT, LOSS, SHIPPING DISCREPANCIES, AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

(1) The theft or loss of any drug precursor discovered by any person regulated by this section shall be reported to the Department of Health and the Department of Arkansas State Police within three (3) days after the discovery.

(2)(A) Any difference between the quantity of any drug precursor received and the quantity shipped shall be reported to the Department of Health within three (3) days after the receipt of actual knowledge of the discrepancy.

(B) When applicable, any report made pursuant to this subsection shall also include the name of any common carrier or person that transported the substance and the date of shipment of the substance.

(3) Any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person subject to any other reporting requirement in this section that receives from a source outside of this state any drug precursor specified in rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall submit a report of the transaction to the Department of Health in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Health.

(4) Any person violating any provision of this subsection is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(5) The Department of Health may authorize a manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person to submit a comprehensive monthly report instead of the report required by subdivision (i)(2)(A) of this section if the Director of the Department of Health determines that:

(A) There is a pattern of regular supply and purchase of the drug precursor between the furnisher and the recipient; or

(B) The recipient has established a record of utilization of the drug precursor solely for a lawful purpose.

(j) INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS.

(1) The Department of Arkansas State Police specifically may investigate any violation of a provision of this section, and enforce its provisions.

(2) Further, the Department of Arkansas State Police and the Department of Health shall exchange information gathered or received by either agency under the provisions of this section.

(3) Any record kept by a licensee pursuant to this section is open to inspection by an authorized investigator of the Department of Arkansas State Police or the Department of Health during normal business hours and at any other reasonable time.

(k) In addition to rules and regulations authorized by a provision of this section, the Department of Health may promulgate necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Arkansas Code (2011)

§ 20-64-217. Fraud or deceit.

(1) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a narcotic drug, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a narcotic drug:

(a) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or

(b) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or

(c) by the concealment of a material fact; or

(d) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(2) Information communicated to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a narcotic drug, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(3) No person shall willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by this subchapter.

(4) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a narcotic drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other authorized person.

(5) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

(6) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing narcotic drugs.

(7) The provisions of this section shall apply to all transactions relating to narcotic drugs under the provisions of § 20-64-208, in the same way as they apply to transactions under all other sections.

Arkansas Code (2011)

§ 20-64-312. Forged prescriptions, etc.

(a) No person other than a person described in § 20-64-309(7) shall obtain or attempt to obtain a depressant or stimulant drug by:

- (1) Fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (2) Falsely assuming the title of or representing himself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, practitioner, pharmacist, owner of a pharmacy, or other persons authorized to possess stimulant or depressant drugs;
- (3) The use of a forged or altered prescription; or
- (4) The use of a false name or false address on a prescription.

(b) However, this section shall not apply to drug manufacturers, their agents, or employees when the manufacturers, their agents, or employees are authorized to engage in and are actually engaged in investigative activities directed toward the safeguarding of the drug manufacturer's trademark.

California Codes – Business and Professions (2011)

§ 2241.5. Prescription or administration of dangerous drugs or prescription controlled substances for treatment of pain or condition causing pain

(a) A physician and surgeon may prescribe for, or dispense or administer to, a person under his or her treatment for a medical condition dangerous drugs or prescription controlled substances for the treatment of pain or a condition causing pain, including, but not limited to, intractable pain.

(b) No physician and surgeon shall be subject to disciplinary action for prescribing, dispensing, or administering dangerous drugs or prescription controlled substances in accordance with this section.

(c) This section shall not affect the power of the board to take any action described in Section 2227 against a physician and surgeon who does any of the following:

(1) Violates subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 2234 regarding gross negligence, repeated negligent acts, or incompetence.

(2) Violates Section 2241 regarding treatment of an addict.

(3) Violates Section 2242 regarding performing an appropriate prior examination and the existence of a medical indication for prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing dangerous drugs.

(4) Violates Section 2242.1 regarding prescribing on the Internet.

(5) Fails to keep complete and accurate records of purchases and disposals of substances listed in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code) or controlled substances scheduled in the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq.), or pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. A physician and surgeon shall keep records of his or her purchases and disposals of these controlled substances or dangerous drugs, including the date of purchase, the date and records of the sale or disposal of the drugs by the physician and surgeon, the name and address of the person receiving the drugs, and the reason for the disposal or the dispensing of the drugs to the person, and shall otherwise comply with all state recordkeeping requirements for controlled substances.

(6) Writes false or fictitious prescriptions for controlled substances listed in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act or scheduled in the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

(7) Prescribes, administers, or dispenses in violation of this chapter, or in violation of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11150) or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11210) of Division 10 of the Health and Safety Code.

(d) A physician and surgeon shall exercise reasonable care in determining whether a particular patient or condition, or the complexity of a patient's treatment, including, but not limited to, a current or recent pattern of drug abuse, requires consultation with, or referral to, a more qualified specialist.

(e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the governing body of a hospital from taking disciplinary actions against a physician and surgeon pursuant to Sections 809.05, 809.4, and 809.5.

California Codes – Business and Professions (2011)

§ 4324. Forged prescriptions; possession of drugs obtained by forged prescription; punishment

(a) Every person who signs the name of another, or of a fictitious person, or falsely makes, alters, forges, utters, publishes, passes, or attempts to pass, as genuine, any prescription for any drugs is guilty of forgery and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

(b) Every person who has in his or her possession any drugs secured by a forged prescription shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

California Codes – Business and Professions (2011)

§ 4324. Forged prescriptions; possession of drugs obtained by forged prescription; punishment

<Section as amended by Stats.2011, c. 15 (A.B.109), eff. April 4, 2011, operative no earlier than Oct. 1, 2011, and only upon the creation and funding of a community corrections grant program. See, also, section prior to amendment by Stats.2011, c. 15 (A.B.109), eff. April 4, 2011, operative no earlier than Oct. 1, 2011, and only upon the creation and funding of a community corrections grant program.>

(a) Every person who signs the name of another, or of a fictitious person, or falsely makes, alters, forges, utters, publishes, passes, or attempts to pass, as genuine, any prescription for any drugs is guilty of forgery and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

(b) Every person who has in his or her possession any drugs secured by a forged prescription shall be punished by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11157. False or fictitious prescription

No person shall issue a prescription that is false or fictitious in any respect.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11162.6. Counterfeit prescription forms; punishment for creation, possession or use; criminal penalties

(a) Every person who counterfeits a controlled substance prescription form shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(b) Every person who knowingly possesses a counterfeited controlled substance prescription form shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(c) Every person who attempts to obtain or obtains a controlled substance prescription form under false pretenses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(d) Every person who fraudulently produces controlled substance prescription forms shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(e) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2004.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11166. Time limit on filling prescription; mutilated, forged, or altered prescription

No person shall fill a prescription for a controlled substance after six months has elapsed from the date written on the prescription by the prescriber. No person shall knowingly fill a mutilated or forged or altered prescription for a controlled substance except for the addition of the address of the person for whom the controlled substance is prescribed as provided by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 11164.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11173. Fraud, deceit, misrepresentations.

(a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain controlled substances, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of or prescription for controlled substances, (1) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or (2) by the concealment of a material fact.

(b) No person shall make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by this division.

(c) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining controlled substances, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, registered nurse, physician's assistant, or other authorized person.

(d) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances.

(d) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11174. False name or address

No person shall, in connection with the prescribing, furnishing, administering, or dispensing of a controlled substance, give a false name or false address.

California Codes – Health and Safety (2011)

§ 11368. Forged or altered prescriptions; punishment

Every person who forges or alters a prescription or who issues or utters an altered prescription, or who issues or utters a prescription bearing a forged or fictitious signature for any narcotic drug, or who obtains any narcotic drug by any forged, fictitious, or altered prescription, or who has in possession any narcotic drug secured by a forged, fictitious, or altered prescription, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, or in the state prison.

California Codes – Crimes and Punishments (2011)

§ 377. False representation as physician to obtain prescription drugs

Every person who, in order to obtain for himself or another any drug that can be lawfully dispensed by a pharmacist only on prescription, falsely represents himself to be a physician or other person who can lawfully prescribe such drug, or falsely represents that he is acting on behalf of a person who can lawfully prescribe such drug, in a telephone communication with a pharmacist, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Colorado Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 12-22-126. Unlawful acts

(1) It is unlawful:

(a) To practice pharmacy without a license;

(b) To obtain or dispense or to procure the administration of a drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge, or by the forgery or alteration of an order, or by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address;

(c) To willfully make a false statement in any order, report, application, or record required by this part 1;

(d) To falsely assume the title of or to falsely represent that one is a pharmacist, practitioner, or registered outlet;

(e) To make or utter a false or forged order;

(f) To affix a false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing drugs;

(g) Repealed by Laws 1986, H.B.1029, § 36.

(h) To sell, compound, dispense, give, receive, or possess any drug or device unless it was sold, compounded, dispensed, given, or received in accordance with sections 12-22-121 to 12-22-124;

(i) Except as provided in section 12-22-124, to dispense a different drug or brand of drug in place of the drug or brand ordered or prescribed without the oral or written permission of the practitioner ordering or prescribing the drug;

(j) To manufacture, process, pack, distribute, sell, dispense, or give a drug which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor other than the person who in fact manufactured, processed, packed, or distributed such drug and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of or to have been packed or distributed by such other drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor;

(k) For an employer or an employer's agent or employee to coerce a pharmacist to dispense a prescription drug against the professional judgment of the pharmacist;

(l) For an employer or an employer's agent or employee or a pharmacist to use or coerce to be used a nonpharmacist personnel in any position or task which would require the nonpharmacist to practice pharmacy or to make a judgmental decision using pharmaceutical knowledge, or in violation of the delegatory restrictions enumerated in section 12-22-119(5);

(m) To dispense any drug without complying with the labeling, drug identification, and container requirements imposed by law.

Colorado Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 18-18-414. Unlawful acts--licenses—penalties.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this article or in article 22 of title 12, C.R.S., the following acts are unlawful:

- (a) The dispensing or possession of a schedule I controlled substance except by a researcher who is registered under federal law to conduct research with that schedule I controlled substance;
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the dispensing of any schedule II controlled substance unless such substance is dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written order or is dispensed by any practitioner in the course of his professional practice;
- (c) The dispensing of any schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance unless such controlled substance is dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written, oral, mechanically produced, computer generated, electronically transmitted, or facsimile transmitted order or is dispensed by any practitioner in the course of his or her professional practice;
- (d) The dispensing of any marijuana or marijuana concentrate;
- (e) To refill any schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance more than six months after the date on which such prescription was issued or more than five times;
- (f) The failure of a pharmacy to file and retain the prescription as required in section 12-22-318, C.R.S.;
- (g) The failure of a hospital to record and maintain a record of such dispensing as provided in section 12-22-318, C.R.S.;
- (h) The refusal to make available for inspection and to accord full opportunity to check any record or file as required by this article or part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S.;
- (i) The failure to keep records as required by this article or part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S.;
- (j) The failure to obtain a license as required by this article or part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S.;

(k) Except when controlled substances are dispensed by a practitioner for direct administration in the course of his practice or are dispensed for administration to hospital inpatients, the failure to affix to the immediate container a label stating:

(I) The name and address of the person from whom such controlled substance was dispensed;

(II) The date on which such controlled substance was dispensed;

(III) The number of such prescription as filed in the prescription files of the pharmacy which dispensed such prescription;

(IV) The name of the prescribing practitioner;

(V) The directions for use of the controlled substance as contained in the prescription; and

(VI) The name of the patient and, if for an animal, the name of the owner;

(l) The failure of a practitioner, in dispensing a controlled substance other than by direct administration in the course of his practice, to affix to the immediate container a label bearing directions for use of the controlled substance, his name and registry number, the name of the patient, the date, and, if for an animal, the name of the owner;

(m) The administration of a controlled substance other than to the patient for whom prescribed;

(n) The possession, by any practitioner, of a controlled substance which was not obtained from a pharmacy and which was received from a person who is not licensed as a manufacturer, distributor, or practitioner. It is also unlawful for a pharmacy to have possession of a controlled substance which is received from any person who is not licensed as a manufacturer or distributor; except that a pharmacy may buy controlled substances from another pharmacy.

(o) Knowingly transferring drug precursors to any person who uses them for an unlawful activity;

(p) Deleted by Laws 1996, H.B.96-1102, § 5, eff. April 8, 1996.

(q) Knowingly acquiring or obtaining, or attempting to acquire or obtain, possession of a drug precursor by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(r) Knowingly furnishing false or fraudulent material information in, or omitting any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this article or under part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S., or any record required to be kept by this article or under part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S.;

(s) Deleted by Laws 1996, H.B.96-1102, § 5, eff. April 8, 1996.

(t) The refusal of entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by this article or part 3 of article 22 of title 12, C.R.S.

(2)(a) A pharmacist in an emergency situation, in lieu of a written prescription order, in good faith, may dispense up to a seventy-two-hour supply of any controlled substance listed in schedule II of part 2 of this article without a written prescription order. An "emergency situation", as used in this paragraph (a), means a situation in which the prescribing practitioner determines:

(I) That immediate dispensing of the controlled substance is necessary for proper treatment of the intended ultimate user;

(II) That no alternative prescription drug is available, including drugs that are not controlled substances under schedule II of part 2 of this article;

(III) That it is not reasonably possible for the prescribing practitioner to provide a written prescription order to be presented to the person dispensing the controlled substance prior to such dispensing.

(b) Upon receiving such an emergency oral prescription order from the practitioner, the pharmacist shall immediately reduce the prescription order to writing and shall write on its face "authorization for emergency dispensing" and the date and time of dispensing of the oral prescription. The prescribing practitioner shall reduce the prescription order to writing and deliver the prescription order in person, by facsimile transmission as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection (2), or by mail to the pharmacist within seventy-two hours. If delivered by mail, the envelope must be postmarked within seventy-two hours of prescribing. The pharmacist, upon receipt of the prescription order, shall attach the prescription order to the oral prescription order that has been reduced to writing. The pharmacist shall notify the board if the prescribing practitioner fails to deliver the written prescription order to the pharmacist.

(c)(I) A prescription for a controlled substance listed in schedule II of part 2 of this article may be transmitted via facsimile equipment, so long as the original written, signed prescription is presented to the pharmacist for review prior to the actual dispensing of the controlled substance, except as provided in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (c).

(II) A prescription written for a schedule II controlled substance for a hospice patient or for a resident of a long-term care facility or for the direct home administration to a patient by parenteral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or intraspinal infusion (infusion drug therapy) may be transmitted by the practitioner or the practitioner's agent to the dispensing pharmacy or pharmacist by facsimile transmission. The practitioner or the practitioner's agent shall note on the prescription that the patient is a hospice patient or a resident in a long-term care facility or a patient receiving infusion drug therapy. The facsimile serves as the original written prescription for purposes of this section and shall be maintained as specified by the board.

(III) For the purposes of this paragraph (c):

(A) "Hospice patient" means an individual who is receiving hospice care from an entity licensed and regulated by the department of public health and environment pursuant to sections 25-1.5-103(1)(a)(I) and 25-3-101, C.R.S.

(B) "Long-term care facility" means a facility that is licensed and regulated as a skilled nursing facility or nursing care facility by the department of public health and environment pursuant to sections 25-1.5-103(1)(a)(I) and 25-3-101, C.R.S.

(3) Any person who violates paragraph (a), (b), (c), or (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall be punished as provided for in section 18-18-405 or 18-18-406.

(4) Any person who violates paragraph (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), or (n) of subsection (1) of this section or subsection (2) of this section or any other provision of this part 4 for which a penalty is not specified is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(5) Any person who violates paragraph (o), (q), (r), or (t) of subsection (1) of this section commits a class 4 felony.

Colorado Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 18-18-415. Fraud and deceit.

(1)(a) No person shall obtain a controlled substance or procure the administration of a controlled substance by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or by the forgery or alteration of an order; or by the concealment of a material fact; or by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(b) Information communicated to a practitioner in an effort to procure a controlled substance other than for legitimate treatment purposes or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such controlled substance shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(c) No person shall willfully make a false statement in any order, report, or record required by this article.

(d) No person, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, shall falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, distributor, practitioner, or other person authorized by law to obtain a controlled substance.

(e) No person shall make or utter any false or forged order.

(f) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a controlled substance.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this section commits:

(a) A class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3- 401.

(b) Deleted by Laws 2010, Ch. 259, § 8, eff. Aug. 11, 2010.

Connecticut General Statutes (2011)

§ 21a-108. Illegal obtaining or supplying of drugs. Forged labels.

(1) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a drug covered by subsection (k) of section 21a-106 or procure or attempt to procure the administration of such drug: (a) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or (b) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or (c) by the concealment of a material fact; or (d) by the use of a false statement in any prescription, order or report required by this chapter.

(2) No person shall manufacture, possess, have under his control, sell, prescribe, administer, dispense or compound any drug covered by said subsection, except as authorized in this chapter.

(3) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a drug covered by said subsection, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other authorized person.

(4) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

(5) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing any drug covered by said subsection.

Connecticut General Statutes (2011)

§ 21a-266. Prohibited acts.

- (a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance (1) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge, or (2) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order, or (3) by the concealment of a material fact, or (4) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.
- (b) Information communicated to a practitioner in an effort unlawfully to procure a controlled substance, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such substance, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.
- (c) No person shall wilfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report or record required by this part.
- (d) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, falsely assume the title of, or claim to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, podiatrist or other authorized person.
- (e) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.
- (f) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances.
- (g) No person shall alter an otherwise valid written order or prescription except upon express authorization of the issuing practitioner.
- (h) No person who, in the course of treatment, is supplied with controlled substances or a prescription therefore by one practitioner shall, knowingly, without disclosing such fact, accept during such treatment controlled substances or a prescription therefore from another practitioner with intent to obtain a quantity of controlled substances for abuse of such substances.
- (i) The provisions of subsections (a), (d) and (e) shall not apply to manufacturers of controlled substances, or their agents or employees, when such manufacturers or their authorized agents or employees are actually engaged in investigative activities directed toward safeguarding of the manufacturer's trademark, provided prior written approval for such investigative activities is obtained from the Commissioner of Consumer Protection.

Connecticut General Statutes (2011)

§ 53a-139. Forgery in the second degree: Class D felony

(a) A person is guilty of forgery in the second degree when, with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely makes, completes or alters a written instrument or issues or possesses any written instrument which he knows to be forged, which is or purports to be, or which is calculated to become or represent if completed: (1) A deed, will, codicil, contract, assignment, commercial instrument or other instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; or (2) a public record or an instrument filed or required or authorized by law to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; or (3) a written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality; or (4) a prescription of a duly licensed physician or other person authorized to issue the same for any drug or any instrument or device used in the taking or administering of drugs for which a prescription is required by law.

(b) "Drugs" as used in this section includes all drugs except controlled drugs as defined in section 21a-240.

(c) Forgery in the second degree is a class D felony.

Delaware Code (2011)

Title 11 § 861. Forgery; class F felony; class G felony; class A misdemeanor; restitution required

(a) A person is guilty of forgery when, intending to defraud, deceive or injure another person, or knowing that the person is facilitating a fraud or injury to be perpetrated by anyone, the person:

- (1) Alters any written instrument of another person without the other person's authority; or
- (2) Makes, completes, executes, authenticates, issues or transfers any written instrument which purports to be the act of another person, whether real or fictitious, who did not authorize that act, or to have been executed at a time or place or in a numbered sequence other than was in fact the case or to be a copy of an original when no original existed; or
- (3) Possesses a written instrument, knowing that it was made, completed or altered under circumstances constituting forgery.

(b) Forgery is classified and punished as follows:

- (1) Forgery is forgery in the first degree if the written instrument is or purports to be:
 - a. Part of an issue of money, stamps, securities or other valuable instruments issued by a government or a governmental instrumentality; or
 - b. Part of an issue of stock, bonds or other instruments representing interests in or claims against a corporation, business enterprise or other organization or its property.

Forgery in the first degree is a class F felony.

- (2) Forgery is forgery in the second degree if the written instrument is or purports to be:
 - a. A deed, will, codicil, contract, release, assignment, commercial instrument, check or other instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; or
 - b. A public record, or an instrument filed or required to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; or
 - c. A written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality; or
 - d. Part of an issue of tokens, tickets, public transportation transfers, certificates or other articles manufactured and designed for use as symbols of value usable in place of money for the purchase of property or services; or
 - e. A prescription of a duly licensed physician or other person authorized to issue the same for any drug or any instrument or device for which a prescription is required by law.

Forgery in the second degree is a class G felony.

(3) All other forgery is forgery in the third degree, a class A misdemeanor.

(c) In addition to any other penalty provided by law for violation of this section, the court shall require a person convicted of a violation of this section to make restitution to the party or parties who suffered loss as a result of such forgery.

Delaware Code (2011)

Title 16, § 4756. Miscellaneous drug crimes; class B, C, & F felony (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by § 4738 of this chapter;
- (2) To use in the course of the manufacture, distribution, prescribing, dispensing or research of a controlled substance, or to use for the purpose of acquiring or obtaining a controlled substance, a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, expired or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain or attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a controlled substance or prescription drug by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter;
- (5) To make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;
- (6) To acquire or attempt to or obtain possession of a controlled substance by theft; or
- (7) To prescribe, or administer to another, any anabolic steroid, as defined in § 4718(f) of this Chapter, for the purposes of increasing human muscle weight or improving human performance in any form of exercise, sport, or game.

(b) Any person who violates subsections (a)(1) through (a)(7) of this section upon conviction shall be guilty of a class F felony.

(c) Solicitation of Multiple Prescription Drug Crimes; Penalties.

- (1) Any person who solicits, directs, hires, employs, or otherwise uses one or more other persons three or more times within a thirty day period to violate any provision of paragraph (a) shall be guilty of a class C felony.
- (2) Any person who solicits, directs, hires, employs, or otherwise uses one or more other persons three or more times within a thirty day period to violate any provision of paragraph (a), and there is an aggravating factor in connection with at least one of the times shall be guilty of a class B felony.

(3) Paragraphs (1) & (2) of this subsection shall constitute an offense if any of the defendant's conduct or any of the violations of subsection (a) occur within Delaware, or as otherwise provided pursuant to § 204 of Title 11.

District of Columbia Official Code (2011)

§ 22-3242. Penalties for forgery.

(a) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both, if the written instrument purports to be:

- (1) A stamp, legal tender, bond, check, or other valuable instrument issued by a domestic or foreign government or governmental instrumentality;
- (2) A stock certificate, bond, or other instrument representing an interest in or claim against a corporation or other organization of its property;
- (3) A public record, or instrument filed in a public office or with a public servant;
- (4) A written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant, or government instrumentality;
- (5) A check which upon its face appears to be a payroll check;
- (6) A deed, will, codicil, contract, assignment, commercial instrument, or other instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate, or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation, or status; or
- (7) A written instrument having a value of \$10,000 or more.

(b) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, if the written instrument is or purports to be:

- (1) A token, fare card, public transportation transfer certificate, or other article manufactured for use as a symbol of value in place of money for the purchase of property or services;
- (2) A prescription of a duly licensed physician or other person authorized to issue the same for any controlled substance or other instrument or devices used in the taking or administering of controlled substances for which a prescription is required by law; or
- (3) A written instrument having a value of \$1,000 or more.

(c) Any person convicted of forgery shall be fined not more than \$2,500 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years, or both, in any other case.

District of Columbia Official Code (2011)

§ 48-904.03. Prohibited acts C; penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by § 48-903.07;
- (2) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
- (5) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than 4 years, fined not more than \$50,000, or both.

Florida Statutes (2011)

§ 499.005. Prohibited acts.

It is unlawful for a person to perform or cause the performance of any of the following acts in this state:

- (1) The manufacture, repackaging, sale, delivery, or holding or offering for sale of any drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.
- (2) The adulteration or misbranding of any drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (3) The receipt of any drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such drug, device, or cosmetic, for pay or otherwise.
- (4) The sale, distribution, purchase, trade, holding, or offering of any drug, device, or cosmetic in violation of this part.
- (5) The dissemination of any false or misleading advertisement of a drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (6) The refusal or constructive refusal:
 - (a) To allow the department to enter or inspect an establishment in which drugs, devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, repackaged, sold, brokered, or held;
 - (b) To allow inspection of any record of that establishment;
 - (c) To allow the department to enter and inspect any vehicle that is being used to transport drugs, devices, or cosmetics; or
 - (d) To allow the department to take samples of any drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (7) The purchase or sale of prescription drugs for wholesale distribution in exchange for currency, as defined in s. 560.103.
- (8) Committing any act that causes a drug, device, or cosmetic to be a counterfeit drug, device, or cosmetic; or selling, dispensing, or holding for sale a counterfeit drug, device, or cosmetic.

- (9) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of a drug, device, or cosmetic, or the doing of any other act with respect to a drug, device, or cosmetic, if the act is done while the drug, device, or cosmetic is held for sale and the act results in the drug, device, or cosmetic being misbranded.
- (10) Forging; counterfeiting; simulating; falsely representing any drug, device, or cosmetic; or, without the authority of the manufacturer, using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by rules adopted under this part.
- (11) The use, on the labeling of any drug or in any advertisement relating to such drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application of the drug is effective when it is not or that the drug complies with this part when it does not.
- (12) The possession of any drug in violation of this part.
- (13) The sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale of any self-testing kits designed to tell persons their status concerning human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome or related disorders or conditions. This prohibition shall not apply to home access HIV test kits approved for distribution and sale by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (14) The purchase or receipt of a prescription drug from a person that is not authorized under this chapter to distribute prescription drugs to that purchaser or recipient.
- (15) The sale or transfer of a prescription drug to a person that is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug to purchase or possess prescription drugs from the person selling or transferring the prescription drug.
- (16) The purchase or receipt of a compressed medical gas from a person that is not authorized under this chapter to distribute compressed medical gases.
- (17) The sale, purchase, or trade, or the offer to sell, purchase, or trade, a drug sample as defined in s. 499.028; the distribution of a drug sample in violation of s. 499.028; or the failure to otherwise comply with s. 499.028.
- (18) Failure to maintain records as required by this part and rules adopted under this part.
- (19) Providing the department with false or fraudulent records, or making false or fraudulent statements, regarding any matter within the provisions of this part.

(20) The importation of a prescription drug except as provided by s. 801(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(21) The wholesale distribution of any prescription drug that was:

(a) Purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity; or

(b) Donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

(22) Failure to obtain a permit or registration, or operating without a valid permit when a permit or registration is required by this part for that activity.

(23) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug or device by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge, or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug or device.

(24) The distribution of a prescription device to the patient or ultimate consumer without a prescription or order from a practitioner licensed by law to use or prescribe the device.

(25) Charging a dispensing fee for dispensing, administering, or distributing a prescription drug sample.

(26) Removing a pharmacy's dispensing label from a dispensed prescription drug with the intent to further distribute the prescription drug.

(27) Distributing a prescription drug that was previously dispensed by a licensed pharmacy, unless such distribution was authorized in chapter 465 or the rules adopted under chapter 465.

(28) Failure to acquire or deliver a pedigree paper as required under this part.

(29) The receipt of a prescription drug pursuant to a wholesale distribution without having previously received or simultaneously receiving a pedigree paper that was attested to as accurate and complete by the wholesale distributor as required under this part.

Florida Statutes (2011)

499.0051. Criminal acts.

(1) Failure to maintain or deliver pedigree papers.--

(a) A person, other than a manufacturer, engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who fails to deliver to another person complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning a prescription drug or contraband prescription drug prior to, or simultaneous with, the transfer of the prescription drug or contraband prescription drug to another person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A person engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who fails to acquire complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning a prescription drug or contraband prescription drug prior to, or simultaneous with, the receipt of the prescription drug or contraband prescription drug from another person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) Any person who knowingly destroys, alters, conceals, or fails to maintain complete and accurate pedigree papers concerning any prescription drug or contraband prescription drug in his or her possession commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2) Failure to authenticate pedigree papers.--Effective July 1, 2006:

(a) A person engaged in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs who is in possession of pedigree papers concerning prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs and who fails to authenticate the matters contained in the pedigree papers and who nevertheless attempts to further distribute prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A person in possession of pedigree papers concerning prescription drugs or contraband prescription drugs who falsely swears or certifies that he or she has authenticated the matters contained in the pedigree papers commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) Knowing forgery of pedigree papers.--A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any pedigree paper; who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any pedigree paper; or who knowingly omits to record material information required

to be recorded in a pedigree paper, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) Knowing purchase or receipt of prescription drug from unauthorized person.--A person who knowingly purchases or receives from a person not authorized to distribute prescription drugs under this chapter a prescription drug in a wholesale distribution transaction commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(5) Knowing sale or transfer of prescription drug to unauthorized person.--A person who knowingly sells or transfers to a person not authorized to purchase or possess prescription drugs, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the drug, a prescription drug in a wholesale distribution transaction commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(6) Knowing sale or delivery, or possession with intent to sell, contraband prescription drugs.--A person who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, who knowingly sells or delivers, or who possesses with intent to sell or deliver any amount of contraband prescription drugs, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(7) Knowing trafficking in contraband prescription drugs.--A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs valued at \$25,000 or more commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(a) Upon conviction, each defendant shall be ordered to pay a mandatory fine according to the following schedule:

1. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$25,000 or more, but less than \$100,000, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$25,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$75,000.
2. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$250,000, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$100,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$300,000.

3. If the value of contraband prescription drugs involved is \$250,000 or more, the defendant shall pay a mandatory fine of \$200,000. If the defendant is a corporation or other person that is not a natural person, it shall pay a mandatory fine of \$600,000.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term "value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the offense or, if such cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the offense. Amounts of value of separate contraband prescription drugs involved in distinct transactions for the distribution of the contraband prescription drugs committed pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether involving the same person or several persons, may be aggregated in determining the punishment of the offense.

(8) Knowing forgery of prescription or prescription drug labels.--A person who knowingly forges, counterfeits, or falsely creates any prescription label or prescription drug label, or who falsely represents any factual matter contained on any prescription label or prescription drug label, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(9) Knowing sale or purchase of contraband prescription drugs resulting in great bodily harm.--A person who knowingly sells, purchases, manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, and whose acts in violation of this subsection result in great bodily harm to a person, commits a felony of the first degree, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(10) Knowing sale or purchase of contraband prescription drugs resulting in death.--A person who knowingly manufactures, sells, purchases, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of any amount of contraband prescription drugs, and whose acts in violation of this subsection result in the death of a person, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable by a term of years not exceeding life, as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(11) Violations of s. 499.005 related to devices and cosmetics; dissemination of false advertisement.--

(a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of s. 499.005 with respect to a device or cosmetic commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; but, if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this subsection has become final, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 or as otherwise provided in this part, except that any person who violates s. 499.005(8) or (10) with respect to a device or cosmetic commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part.

(b) A publisher, radio broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, wholesaler, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, is not liable under this subsection by reason of the dissemination by him or her of such false advertisement, unless he or she has refused, on the request of the department, to furnish to the department the name and post office address of the manufacturer, wholesaler, seller, or advertising agency that asked him or her to disseminate such advertisement.

(12) Adulterated and misbranded drugs; false advertisement; failure to maintain records relating to drugs.--Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; but, if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this subsection has become final, such person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, or as otherwise provided in this part:

(a) The manufacture, repackaging, sale, delivery, or holding or offering for sale of any drug that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.

(b) The adulteration or misbranding of any drug intended for further distribution.

(c) The receipt of any drug that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such drug, for pay or otherwise.

(d) The dissemination of any false or misleading advertisement of a drug.

(e) The use, on the labeling of any drug or in any advertisement relating to such drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application of the drug is effective when it is not or that the drug complies with this part when it does not.

(f) The purchase or receipt of a compressed medical gas from a person that is not authorized under this chapter to distribute compressed medical gases.

(g) Charging a dispensing fee for dispensing, administering, or distributing a prescription drug sample.

(h) The failure to maintain records related to a drug as required by this part and rules adopted under this part, except for pedigree papers, invoices, or shipping documents related to prescription drugs.

(i) The possession of any drug in violation of this part, except if the violation relates to a deficiency in pedigree papers.

(13) Refusal to allow inspection; selling, purchasing, or trading drug samples; failure to maintain records relating to prescription drugs.-- Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part:

(a) The refusal or constructive refusal to allow:

1. The department to enter or inspect an establishment in which drugs are manufactured, processed, repackaged, sold, brokered, or held;
2. Inspection of any record of that establishment;
3. The department to enter and inspect any vehicle that is being used to transport drugs; or
4. The department to take samples of any drug.

(b) The sale, purchase, or trade, or the offer to sell, purchase, or trade, a drug sample as defined in s. 499.028; the distribution of a drug sample in violation of s. 499.028; or the failure to otherwise comply with s. 499.028.

(c) Providing the department with false or fraudulent records, or making false or fraudulent statements, regarding any matter within the provisions of this part related to a drug.

(d) The failure to receive, maintain, or provide invoices and shipping documents, other than pedigree papers, if applicable, related to the distribution of a prescription drug.

(e) The importation of a prescription drug for wholesale distribution, except as provided by s. 801(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(f) The wholesale distribution of a prescription drug that was:

1. Purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity; or
2. Donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable organization.

(g) The failure to obtain a permit as a prescription drug wholesale distributor when a permit is required by this part for that activity.

(h) Knowingly possessing any adulterated or misbranded prescription drug outside of a designated quarantine area.

(i) The purchase or sale of a prescription drug for wholesale distribution in exchange for currency, as defined in s. 560.103.

(14) Other violations.--Any person who violates any of the following provisions commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, or as otherwise provided in this part:

(a) Knowingly manufacturing, repackaging, selling, delivering, or holding or offering for sale any drug that is adulterated or misbranded or has otherwise been rendered unfit for human or animal use.

(b) Knowingly adulterating a drug that is intended for further distribution.

(c) Knowingly receiving a drug that is adulterated and delivering or proffering delivery of such drug for pay or otherwise.

(d) Committing any act that causes a drug to be a counterfeit drug, or selling, dispensing, or knowingly holding for sale a counterfeit drug.

(e) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing any drug, or, without the authority of the manufacturer, using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by rules adopted under this part.

(f) Knowingly obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug for wholesale distribution by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge, or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a drug.

(g) Removing a pharmacy's dispensing label from a dispensed prescription drug with the intent to further distribute the prescription drug.

(h) Knowingly distributing a prescription drug that was previously dispensed by a licensed pharmacy, unless such distribution was authorized in chapter 465 or the rules adopted under chapter 465.

(15) False advertisement.--A publisher, radio broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, repackager, wholesale distributor, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, is not liable under subsection (12), subsection (13), or subsection (14) by reason of the dissemination by him or her of such false advertisement, unless he or she has refused, on the request of the department, to furnish to the department the name and post office address of the manufacturer, repackager, wholesale distributor, seller, or advertising agency that asked him or her to disseminate such advertisement.

(16) False report.--Any person who submits a report required by s. 499.0121(14) knowing that such report contains a false statement commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(17) Controlled substance distribution.--Any person who engages in the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs and who knowingly distributes controlled substances in violation of s. 499.0121(14) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition to any other fine that may be imposed, a person convicted of such a violation may be sentenced to pay a fine that does not exceed three times the gross monetary value gained from such violation, plus court costs and the reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution.

Florida Statutes (2011)

§ 831.30. Medicinal drugs; fraud in obtaining.

Whoever:

- (1) Falsely makes, alters, or forges any prescription, as defined in s. 465.003, for a medicinal drug other than a drug controlled by chapter 893;
- (2) Knowingly causes such prescription to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or
- (3) Passes, utters, or publishes such prescription or otherwise knowingly holds out such false or forged prescription as true

with intent to obtain such drug commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A second or subsequent conviction constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Florida Statutes (2011)

831.311. Unlawful sale, manufacture, alteration, delivery, uttering, or possession of counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks for controlled substances

(1) It is unlawful for any person having the intent to injure or defraud any person or to facilitate any violation of s. 893.13 to sell, manufacture, alter, deliver, utter, or possess with intent to injure or defraud any person, or to facilitate any violation of s. 893.13, any counterfeit-resistant prescription blanks for controlled substances, the form and content of which are adopted by rule of the Department of Health pursuant to s. 893.065.

Florida Statutes (2011)

§ 893.13. Prohibited acts; penalties.

(1)(a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance. Any person who violates this provision with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Except as provided in this chapter, it is unlawful to sell or deliver in excess of 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302 or a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight, or at any time in, on, or within 1,000 feet of real property comprising a state, county, or municipal park, a community center, or a publicly owned recreational facility. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "community center" means a facility operated by a nonprofit community-based organization for the provision of recreational, social, or educational services to the public. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 3 calendar years unless the offense was committed within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a child care facility as defined in s. 402.302.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

This paragraph does not apply to a child care facility unless the owner or operator of the facility posts a sign that is not less than 2 square feet in size with a word legend identifying the facility as a licensed child care facility and that is posted on the property of the child care facility in a conspicuous place where the sign is reasonably visible to the public.

(d) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, university, or other postsecondary educational institution. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

(e) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance not authorized by law in, on, or within 1,000 feet of a physical place for worship at which a church or religious organization regularly conducts religious services or within 1,000 feet of a convenience business as defined in s. 812.171. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

(f) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public housing facility at any time. For purposes of this section, the term "real property comprising a public housing facility" means real property, as defined in s. 421.03(12), of a public corporation created as a housing authority pursuant to part I of chapter 421. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. Any other controlled substance, except as lawfully sold, manufactured, or delivered, must be sentenced to pay a \$500 fine and to serve 100 hours of public service in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law.

(g) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture methamphetamine or phencyclidine, or possess any listed chemical as defined in s. 893.033 in violation of s. 893.149 and with intent to manufacture methamphetamine or phencyclidine. If any person violates this paragraph and:

1. The commission or attempted commission of the crime occurs in a structure or conveyance where any child under 16 years of age is present, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 5 calendar years.

2. The commission of the crime causes any child under 16 years of age to suffer great bodily harm, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. In addition, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 calendar years.

(h) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, or deliver, or possess with intent to sell, manufacture, or deliver, a controlled substance in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising an assisted living facility, as that term is used in chapter 429. Any person who violates this paragraph with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4. commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(2)(a) Except as authorized by this chapter and chapter 499, it is unlawful for any person to purchase, or possess with intent to purchase, a controlled substance. Any person who violates this provision with respect to:

1. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

2. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1., (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

3. A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) Except as provided in this chapter, it is unlawful to purchase in excess of 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) Any person who delivers, without consideration, not more than 20 grams of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For the purposes of this paragraph, "cannabis" does not include the resin extracted from the plants of the genus Cannabis or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin.

(4) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person 18 years of age or older to deliver any controlled substance to a person under the age of 18 years, or to use or hire a person under the age of 18 years as an agent or employee in the sale or delivery of such a substance, or to use such person to assist in avoiding detection or apprehension for a violation of this chapter. Any person who violates this provision with respect to:

(a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1. , (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Imposition of sentence may not be suspended or deferred, nor shall the person so convicted be placed on probation.

(5) It is unlawful for any person to bring into this state any controlled substance unless the possession of such controlled substance is authorized by this chapter or unless such person is licensed to do so by the appropriate federal agency. Any person who violates this provision with respect to:

(a) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or (2)(c)4., commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(c), (2)(c) 1. , (2)(c)2., (2)(c)3., (2)(c)5., (2)(c)6., (2)(c)7., (2)(c)8., (2)(c)9., (3), or (4) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c) A controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(6)(a) It is unlawful for any person to be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance unless such controlled substance was lawfully obtained from a practitioner or pursuant to a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice or to be in actual or constructive possession of a controlled substance except as otherwise authorized by this chapter. Any person who violates this provision commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) If the offense is the possession of not more than 20 grams of cannabis, as defined in this chapter, or 3 grams or less of a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)40.-44., the person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For the purposes of this subsection, "cannabis" does not include the resin extracted from the plants of the genus Cannabis, or any compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such resin, and a controlled substance described in s. 893.03(1)(c)40.-44. does not include the substance in a powdered form.

(c) Except as provided in this chapter, it is unlawful to possess in excess of 10 grams of any substance named or described in s. 893.03(1)(a) or (1)(b), or any combination thereof, or any mixture containing any such substance. Any person who violates this paragraph commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws of this state relating to arrest, a law enforcement officer may arrest without warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe is violating the provisions of this chapter relating to possession of cannabis.

(7)(a) A person may not:

1. Distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of this chapter.
2. Refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice, or information required under this chapter.
3. Refuse entry into any premises for any inspection or refuse to allow any inspection authorized by this chapter.
4. Distribute a controlled substance named or described in s. 893.03(1) or (2) except pursuant to an order form as required by s. 893.06.

5. Keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place which is resorted to by persons using controlled substances in violation of this chapter for the purpose of using these substances, or which is used for keeping or selling them in violation of this chapter.
6. Use to his or her own personal advantage, or reveal, any information obtained in enforcement of this chapter except in a prosecution or administrative hearing for a violation of this chapter.
7. Possess a prescription form which has not been completed and signed by the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon, unless the person is that practitioner, is an agent or employee of that practitioner, is a pharmacist, or is a supplier of prescription forms who is authorized by that practitioner to possess those forms.
8. Withhold information from a practitioner from whom the person seeks to obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance that the person making the request has received a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance of like therapeutic use from another practitioner within the previous 30 days.
9. Acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.
10. Affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a controlled substance.
11. Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any report or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter.
12. Store anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not approved by the United States Department of Transportation to hold anhydrous ammonia or is not constructed in accordance with sound engineering, agricultural, or commercial practices.
13. With the intent to obtain a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that are not medically necessary for the person or an amount of a controlled substance or substances that is not medically necessary for the person, obtain or attempt to obtain from a practitioner a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this subparagraph, a material fact includes whether the person has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by another practitioner or as described in subparagraph 8.

(b) A health care practitioner, with the intent to provide a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that is not medically necessary to his or her patient or an amount of controlled substances that are not medically necessary for his or her patient, may not provide a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this paragraph, a material fact includes whether the patient has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by another practitioner or as described in subparagraph (a)8.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraphs (a)1.-7. commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; except that, upon a second or subsequent violation, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(d) Any person who violates the provisions of subparagraphs (a)8.-12. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(e) A person or health care practitioner who violates the provisions of paragraph (b) or subparagraph (a)13. commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if any controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV.

(8)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (9), a prescribing practitioner may not:

1. Knowingly assist a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance through deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in or related to the practice of the prescribing practitioner's professional practice;
2. Employ a trick or scheme in the practice of the prescribing practitioner's professional practice to assist a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal in obtaining a controlled substance;
3. Knowingly write a prescription for a controlled substance for a fictitious person; or
4. Write a prescription for a controlled substance for a patient, other person, or an animal if the sole purpose of writing such prescription is to provide a monetary benefit to, or obtain a monetary benefit for, the prescribing practitioner.

(b) If the prescribing practitioner wrote a prescription or multiple prescriptions for a controlled substance for the patient, other person, or animal for which there was no medical necessity, or which was in excess of what was medically necessary to treat the patient, other person, or animal, that fact does not give rise to any presumption that the prescribing practitioner violated subparagraph (a)1., but may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the prescribing practitioner knowingly assisted a patient, other person, or the owner of an animal to obtain a controlled substance in violation of subparagraph (a)1.

(c) A person who violates paragraph (a) commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if a prescribing practitioner has violated paragraph (a) and received \$1,000 or more in payment for writing one or more prescriptions or, in the case of a prescription written for a controlled substance described in s. 893.135, has written one or more prescriptions for a quantity of a controlled substance which, individually or in the aggregate, meets the threshold for the offense of trafficking in a controlled substance under s. 893.15, the violation is reclassified as a felony of the second degree and ranked in level 4 of the Criminal Punishment Code.

(9) The provisions of subsections (1)-(8) are not applicable to the delivery to, or actual or constructive possession for medical or scientific use or purpose only of controlled substances by, persons included in any of the following classes, or the agents or employees of such persons, for use in the usual course of their business or profession or in the performance of their official duties:

(a) Pharmacists.

(b) Practitioners.

(c) Persons who procure controlled substances in good faith and in the course of professional practice only, by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them, or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale.

(d) Hospitals that procure controlled substances for lawful administration by practitioners, but only for use by or in the particular hospital.

(e) Officers or employees of state, federal, or local governments acting in their official capacity only, or informers acting under their jurisdiction.

(f) Common carriers.

(g) Manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors.

(h) Law enforcement officers for bona fide law enforcement purposes in the course of an active criminal investigation.

(10) If a person violates any provision of this chapter and the violation results in a serious injury to a state or local law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10, firefighter as defined in s. 633.30, emergency medical technician as defined in s. 401.23, paramedic as defined in s. 401.23, employee of a public utility or an electric utility as defined in s. 366.02, animal control officer as defined in s. 828.27, volunteer firefighter engaged by state or local government, law enforcement officer employed by the Federal Government, or any other local, state, or Federal Government employee injured during the course and scope of his or her employment, the person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. If the injury sustained results in death or great bodily harm, the person commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Code of Georgia (2011)

§ 16-13-43. Distribution without order form; fictitious registration; fraudulently obtaining controlled substance; false reports

(a) It is unlawful for any person:

- (1) Who is a registrant to distribute a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by Code Section 16-13-40;
- (2) To use, in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or theft;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document or record required to be kept or filed under this article;
- (5) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing, upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance; or
- (6) To withhold information from a practitioner that such person has obtained a controlled substance of a similar therapeutic use in a concurrent time period from another practitioner.

(b) Any person who violates this Code section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, may be imprisoned for not more than eight years or fined not more than \$50,000.00, or both.

Code of Georgia (2011)

§ 16-13-76. Obtaining drugs by use of fictitious name or false address

No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any dangerous drug by use of a fictitious name or by the giving of a false address.

Code of Georgia (2011)

§ 16-13-78. Obtaining or attempting to obtain regulated drugs by fraud, forgery, concealment of material fact, or use of false name or address.

(a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any dangerous drug or attempt to procure the administration of any such drug by:

- (1) Fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (2) The forgery or alteration of any prescription or of any written order;
- (3) The concealment of a material fact; or
- (4) The use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(b) Any person violating subsection (a) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall apply to drug manufacturers or their agents or employees when such manufacturers or their agents or employees are authorized to engage in and are actually engaged in investigative activities directed toward the safeguarding of the manufacturer's trademark.

Code of Georgia (2011)

§ 26-4-204. Unlawful acts

It shall be unlawful for a person to perform or cause the performance of or aid and abet any of the following acts in this state:

- (1) Selling, distributing, or transferring a prescription drug to a person that is not authorized to receive the prescription drug under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the prescription drug;
- (2) Failing to maintain or provide pedigrees as required by the board;
- (3) Failing to obtain, transfer, or authenticate a pedigree as required by the board;
- (4) Providing the board or any of its representatives or any federal official with false or fraudulent records, including, but not limited to falsified pedigrees, or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the provisions of this article;
- (5) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a prescription drug; and
- (6) Except for the wholesale distribution by manufacturers of a prescription drug that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved under federal law by the Food and Drug Administration, the manufacturing, repackaging, selling, transferring, delivering, holding, or offering for sale of any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or has otherwise been rendered unfit for distribution.

Hawaii Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 329-42. Prohibited acts C--penalties

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 329-37;

(2) To use in the course of the manufacture, distribution, administration, or prescribing of a controlled substance a registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, expired, or issued to another person;

(3) To obtain or attempt to obtain any controlled substance or procure or attempt to procure the administration of any controlled substance:

(A) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, embezzlement, theft;

(B) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order;

(C) By furnishing fraudulent medical information or the concealment of a material fact;

(D) By the use of a false name, patient identification number, or the giving of false address;

(E) By the unauthorized use of a physician's oral call-in number; or

(F) By the alteration of a prescription by the addition of future refills;

(4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter;

(5) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

(6) To misapply or divert to the person's own use or other unauthorized or illegal use or to take, make away with, or secrete, with intent to misapply or divert to the person's own use or other unauthorized or illegal use, any controlled substance that shall have come into the person's possession or under the person's care as a registrant or as an employee of a registrant who is authorized to possess controlled substances or has access to controlled substances by virtue of the person's employment; or

(7) To make, distribute, possess, or sell any prescription form, whether blank, faxed, computer generated, photocopied, or reproduced in any other manner without the authorization of the licensed practitioner.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class C felony.

Hawaii Revised Statutes (2011)

17.03. Fraudulent Obtaining of a Controlled Substance: H.R.S. § 329- 42(a)(3)

[In Count (count number) of the Indictment/Complaint, the] [The] Defendant, (defendant's name), is charged with the offense of Fraudulent Obtaining of a Controlled Substance.

A person commits the offense of Fraudulent Obtaining of a Controlled Substance if he/she intentionally or knowingly [obtains or attempts to obtain] [procures or attempts to procure the administration of] (specify controlled substance) by [fraud] [deceit] [misrepresentation] [embezzlement] [theft] [the forgery or alteration of a prescription of any written order] [furnishing fraudulent medical information or the concealment of a material fact] [the use of a false name, patient identification number, or the giving of false address].

There are two material elements of the offense of Fraudulent Obtaining of a Controlled Substance each of which the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

These two elements are:

1. That, on or about (date) in the [City and] County of (name of county), the Defendant [obtained or attempted to obtain] [procured or attempted to procure the administration of] (specify controlled substance) by [fraud] [deceit] [misrepresentation] [embezzlement] [theft] [the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order] [furnishing fraudulent medical information or the concealment of a material fact] [the use of a false name, patient identification number, or giving of false address]; and
2. That the Defendant did so intentionally or knowingly.

"Administer" means the direct application of a controlled substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by:

- (1) A practitioner (or, in the practitioner's presence or at the practitioner's direction, by a licensed or registered health care professional acting as the practitioner's authorized agent), or
- (2) The patient or research subject at the direction or in the presence of the practitioner.

"Identification number" means, with respect to a patient:

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(1) The unique, valid driver's license number of the patient, followed by the two-digit United States Postal Service code for the state issuing the driver's license or, if the patient is a foreign patient, the patient's passport number. If the patient does not have a driver's license, the "identification number" means the patient's social security number, followed by the patient's state of residency code. If the patient is less than eighteen years old and has no such identification, the identification number means the unique number contained on the valid driver's license of the patient's parent or guardian; or

(2) If the controlled substance is obtained for an animal, the unique number described in paragraph (1) of the animal's owner.

"Prescription" means an order or formula issued by a licensed practitioner of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, for the compounding or dispensing of drugs.

Hawaii Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 329-46. Prohibited acts related to visits to more than one practitioner to obtain controlled substance prescriptions.

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to visit more than one practitioner and withhold information regarding previous practitioner visits for the purpose of obtaining one or more controlled substance prescriptions for quantities that:

- (1) Exceed what any single practitioner would have prescribed or dispensed for the time period and legitimate medical purpose represented; and
- (2) Would constitute an offense pursuant to part IV of chapter 712.

(b) Information communicated to a physician in an effort to unlawfully procure a controlled substance, or to unlawfully procure the administration, prescribing, or dispensing of any controlled substance shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(c) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime which is of the grade and class identical to that imposed under part IV of chapter 712 for the same type and equivalent quantity of controlled substance.

Idaho Code (2011)

§ 37-2734. Prohibited acts C--Penalties

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) to distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 37-2721, Idaho Code;
- (2) to use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (3) to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
- (4) to furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this act, or any record required to be kept by this act; or
- (5) to make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trade-mark, trade- name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than four (4) years, or fined not more than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or both.

Idaho Code (2011)

§ 54-1732. Violations and penalties

(1) No drug outlet designated in section 54-1729, Idaho Code, shall be operated until a certificate of registration has been issued to said facility by the board. Upon the finding of a violation of this subsection, the board may impose one (1) or more of the penalties enumerated in section 54-1728, Idaho Code.

(2) Reinstatement of a certificate that has been suspended, revoked or restricted by the board may be granted in accordance with the procedures specified in section 54-1728(2), Idaho Code.

(3) The following acts, or the failure to act, and the causing of any such act or failure are unlawful;

(a) The sale, delivery or administration of any prescription drug or legend drug unless:

(i) Such legend drug is dispensed or delivered by a pharmacist upon an original prescription, drug order or prescription drug order by a practitioner in good faith in the course of his practice. Any person violating the provisions of this subparagraph shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for a term not to exceed three (3) years, or punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(ii) There is affixed, in the case of a legend drug dispensed or delivered by a pharmacist, to the immediate container in which such drug is delivered a label bearing the name, address, and phone number of the establishment from which such drug was dispensed; the date on which the prescription for such drug was filled; the number of such prescription as filed in the prescription files of the pharmacist who filled the prescription; the name of the practitioner who prescribed such drug; the name of the patient, and if such drugs were prescribed for an animal, a statement of the species of the animal; and the directions for the use of the drug as contained in the prescription; or in the case of a legend drug delivered or administered by a practitioner in the course of his practice, the immediate container in which such drug is delivered bears a label on which appears the directions for use of such drug; the name and address of such practitioner; the name of the patient; and if such drug is prescribed for an animal, a statement of the species of the animal. Any person violating this subparagraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500).

Nothing in this subparagraph prohibits a practitioner from delivering professional samples of legend drugs in their original containers in the course of his practice when oral directions for use are given at the time of such delivery.

(b) The refilling of any prescription or drug order for a legend drug except as designated on the prescription or drug order, or by the authorization of the practitioner. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.

(c) The possession or use of a legend drug or a precursor by any person unless such person obtains such drug on the prescription or drug order of a practitioner. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.

(d) The failure to keep records as required by the board. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.

(e) The refusal to make available and to accord full opportunity to check any record, as required by the board. Any person guilty of violating this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and incarceration.

(f) It is unlawful to:

(i) Obtain or attempt to obtain a legend drug or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a legend drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; by the forgery or alteration of a prescription, drug order, or of any written order; by the concealment of a material fact; or by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(ii) Communicate information to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a legend drug, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug. Any such communication shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(iii) Intentionally make a false statement in any prescription, drug order, order, report or record required by this chapter.

(iv) For the purpose of obtaining a legend drug to falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other person.

(v) Make or utter any false or forged prescription or false drug order or forged written order.

(vi) Affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing legend drugs. This subparagraph does not apply to law enforcement agencies or their representatives while engaged in enforcing state and federal drug laws.

(vii) Wholesale or retail any prescription or legend drug to any person in this state not entitled by law to deliver such drug to another.

(4) Provided however, that a veterinarian may dispense or deliver a legend drug prescribed for an animal upon the prescription, drug order, or prescription drug order of another veterinarian. The label shall comply with the provisions of subsection (3)(a)(ii) of this section, and penalties for violations of the provisions of this subsection shall be as provided in this section for like violations by a pharmacist.

(5) The ultimate user of a legend drug who has lawfully obtained such legend drug may deliver, without being registered, the legend drug to another person for the purpose of disposal of the legend drug if the person receiving the legend drug for purposes of disposal is authorized under a state or federal law or regulation to engage in such activity.

Every violation of subsection (3)(f)(i) through (vi) of this section shall be a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be incarcerated in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or punished by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating subsection (3)(f)(vii) of this section is guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for a term not to exceed three (3) years, or punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Idaho Code (2011)

§ 54-1758. Prohibited acts.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly perform, or cause the performance of, or aid and abet any of the following acts in this state:
- (a) Failure to obtain a license when a license is required by this act;
 - (b) Operate as a wholesale distributor without a valid license when a license is required by this act;
 - (c) Purchase from or otherwise receive, return or exchange a prescription drug from a pharmacy or chain pharmacy warehouse, other than in compliance with section 54-1754(1), Idaho Code;
 - (d) When a state license is required pursuant to section 54-1754(2), Idaho Code, sell, distribute, transfer or otherwise furnish a prescription drug to a person who is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person received the prescription drug to receive the prescription drug;
 - (e) Failure to deliver prescription drugs to specified premises, as required by section 54-1754(3), Idaho Code;
 - (f) Acceptance of payment or credit for the purchase of prescription drugs, other than in compliance with section 54-1754(5), Idaho Code;
 - (g) Failure to maintain or provide pedigrees as required by this act;
 - (h) Failure to obtain, pass or authenticate a pedigree, as required by this act;
 - (i) Provide the board or any of its representatives or any federal official with false or fraudulent records or make false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the provisions of this act;
 - (j) Obtain, or attempt to obtain, a prescription drug by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation or engage in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a prescription drug;
 - (k) Manufacture, repackage, sell, transfer, deliver, hold or offer for sale any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit or otherwise has been rendered unfit for distribution;
 - (l) Adulterate, misbrand or counterfeit any prescription drug;
 - (m) Receive any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit or suspected of being counterfeit;
 - (n) Deliver or proffer delivery of, for pay or otherwise, any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit or suspected of being counterfeit;
 - (o) Alter, mutilate, destroy, obliterate or remove the whole or any part of the labeling of a prescription drug or commit any other act with respect to a prescription drug that results in the prescription drug being misbranded; or
 - (p) Sell, deliver, transfer or offer to sell to a person not authorized under law to receive the return or exchange of a prescription drug, a prescription drug that has expired, been damaged or recalled by either the original manufacturer, a third party returns processor or a reverse distributor.

(2) The acts prohibited in subsection (1) of this section do not include a prescription drug manufacturer, or agent of a prescription drug manufacturer, who obtains or attempts to obtain a prescription drug for the sole purpose of testing the prescription drug for authenticity.

2011 Illinois House Bill 2917 added the following section

720 ILCS 570/314.5. Medication shopping; pharmacy shopping.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to fraudulently obtain or fraudulently seek to obtain any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance from a prescriber or dispenser while being supplied with any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance by another prescriber or dispenser, without disclosing the fact of the existing controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance to the prescriber or dispenser from whom the subsequent controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance is sought.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a person knowingly or intentionally to fraudulently obtain or fraudulently seek to obtain any controlled substance from a pharmacy while being supplied with any controlled substance by another pharmacy, without disclosing the fact of the existing controlled substance to the pharmacy from which the subsequent controlled substance is sought.

(c) A person may be in violation of

Section 3.23 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act when medication shopping or pharmacy shopping, or both.

(d) When a person has been identified as having 6 or more prescribers or 6 or more pharmacies, or both, that do not utilize a common electronic file as specified in Section 20 of the Pharmacy Practice Act for controlled substances within the course of a continuous 30-day period, the Prescription Monitoring Program may issue an unsolicited report to the prescribers informing them of the potential medication shopping.

(e) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to create a requirement that any prescriber, dispenser, or pharmacist request any patient medication disclosure, report any patient activity, or prescribe or refuse to prescribe or dispense any medications.

(f) This Section shall not be construed to apply to inpatients or residents at hospitals or other institutions or to institutional pharmacies.

Illinois Compiled Statutes (2011)

Chapter 720 § 570/406. Miscellaneous violations; penalties.

§ 406. (a) It is unlawful for any person:

- (1) who is subject to Article III knowingly to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of Sections 308 through 314 of this Act; or
- (2) who is a registrant, to manufacture a controlled substance not authorized by his registration, or to distribute or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by his registration to another registrant or other authorized person; or
- (3) to refuse or fail to make, keep or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this Act; or
- (4) to refuse an entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by this Act; or
- (5) knowingly to keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other structure or place, which is resorted to by a person unlawfully possessing controlled substances, or which is used for possessing, manufacturing, dispensing or distributing controlled substances in violation of this Act.

Any person who violates this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class 4 felony for each subsequent offense. The fine for each subsequent offense shall not be more than \$100,000. In addition, any practitioner who is found guilty of violating this subsection (a) is subject to suspension and revocation of his professional license, in accordance with such procedures as are provided by law for the taking of disciplinary action with regard to the license of said practitioner's profession.

(b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly:

- (1) to distribute, as a registrant, a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by Section 307 of this Act; or
- (2) to use, in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person; or
- (3) to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge; or
- (4) to furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under this Act, or any record required to be kept by this Act; or

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(5) to make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another, or any likeness of any of the foregoing, upon any controlled substance or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance; or

(6) (blank); or

(7) (Blank).

Any person who violates this subsection (b) is guilty of a Class 4 felony for the first offense and a Class 3 felony for each subsequent offense. The fine for the first offense shall be not more than \$100,000. The fine for each subsequent offense shall not be more than \$200,000.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates Section 316, 317, 318, or 319 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Illinois Compiled Statutes (2011)

§ 406.2. Unauthorized possession of prescription form.

(a) A person commits the offense of unauthorized possession of prescription form when he or she knowingly:

- (1) alters a properly issued prescription form;
- (2) possesses without authorization a blank prescription form or counterfeit prescription form; or
- (3) possesses a prescription form not issued by a licensed prescriber.

(b) Knowledge shall be determined by an evaluation of all circumstances surrounding possession of a blank prescription or possession of a prescription altered or not issued by a licensed prescriber.

(c) Sentence. Any person who violates subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 4 felony for the first offense and a Class 3 felony for each subsequent offense. The fine for the first offense shall be not more than \$100,000. The fine for each subsequent offense shall not be more than \$200,000.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "licensed prescriber" means a prescriber as defined in this Act or an optometrist licensed under the Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987.

Indiana Code (2011)

16-42-19-16 Unlawful acts.

Sec. 16. A person may not do any of the following:

- (1) Obtain or attempt to obtain a legend drug or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a legend drug by any of the following:
 - (A) Fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge.
 - (B) The forgery or alteration of a prescription, drug order, or written order.
 - (C) The concealment of a material fact.
 - (D) The use of a false name or the giving of a false address.
- (2) Communicate information to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a legend drug or unlawfully to procure the administration of a legend drug. Such a communication is not considered a privileged communication.
- (3) Intentionally make a false statement in a prescription, drug order, order, report, or record required by this chapter.
- (4) For the purpose of obtaining a legend drug, falsely assume the title of or represent oneself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other person.
- (5) Make or utter a false or forged prescription or false drug order or forged written order.
- (6) Affix a false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing legend drugs. This subdivision does not apply to law enforcement agencies or their representatives while engaged in enforcing this chapter.
- (7) Dispense a legend drug except as provided in this chapter.

Indiana Code (2011)

35-48-4-14 Offenses relating to registration labeling and prescription forms.

Sec. 14. (a) A person who:

- (1) is subject to IC 35-48-3 and who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally distributes or dispenses a controlled substance in violation of IC 35-48-3;
- (2) is a registrant and who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally:
 - (A) manufactures; or
 - (B) finances the manufacture of;
a controlled substance not authorized by his registration or distributes or dispenses a controlled substance not authorized by his registration to another registrant or other authorized person;
- (3) recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to make, keep, or furnish a record, a notification, an order form, a statement, an invoice, or information required under this article; or
- (4) recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally refuses entry into any premises for an inspection authorized by this article;

commits a Class D felony.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) distributes as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, except under an order form as required by IC 35-48-3;
- (2) uses in the course of the:
 - (A) manufacture of;
 - (B) the financing of the manufacture of; or
 - (C) distribution of;
a controlled substance a federal or state registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (3) furnishes false or fraudulent material information in, or omits any material information from, an application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this article; or
- (4) makes, distributes, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or a likeness of any of the foregoing on a drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

commits a Class D felony.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally acquires possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, alteration of a prescription order, concealment of a material fact, or use of a false name or false address commits a Class D felony. However, the offense is a Class C felony if the person has a prior conviction of an offense under this subsection.

(d) A person who knowingly or intentionally affixes any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a controlled substance commits a Class D felony. However, the offense is a Class C felony if the person has a prior conviction of an offense under this subsection. This subsection does not apply to law enforcement agencies or their representatives while engaged in enforcing IC 16-42-19 or this chapter (or IC 16-6-8 before its repeal).

(e) A person who duplicates, reproduces, or prints any prescription pads or forms without the prior written consent of a practitioner commits a Class D felony. However, the offense is a Class C felony if the person has a prior conviction of an offense under this subsection. This subsection does not apply to the printing of prescription pads or forms upon a written, signed order placed by a practitioner or pharmacist, by legitimate printing companies.

Iowa Code (2011)

124.403. Prohibited acts--controlled substances, distribution, use, possession--records and information--penalties

1. It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:
 - a. To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 124.307;
 - b. To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
 - c. To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
 - d. To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
 - e. To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.
2. Any person who violates this section, or who acts with, enters into a common scheme or design with, or conspires with one or more other persons to violate this section, is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

Iowa Code (2011)

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.

Kansas Statutes (2010)

21-36a08. Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescription-only drug

(a) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is:

- (1) Making, altering or signing of a prescription order by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (2) distribution of a prescription order, knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (3) possession of a prescription order with intent to distribute it and knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (4) possession of a prescription-only drug knowing it to have been obtained pursuant to a prescription order made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner; or
- (5) providing false information, with the intent to deceive, to a practitioner or mid-level practitioner for the purpose of obtaining a prescription-only drug.

(b) Unlawfully selling a prescription-only drug is unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug, as defined in subsection (a), and:

- (1) Selling the prescription-only drug so obtained;
- (2) offering for sale the prescription-only drug so obtained; or
- (3) possessing with intent to sell the prescription-only drug so obtained.

(c)(1) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that:

- (2) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if that person has a prior conviction of paragraph (1) or K.S.A. 21-4214, prior to its repeal.
- (3) Unlawfully selling a prescription-only drug is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.

(d) As used in this section:

- (1) "Pharmacist," "practitioner," "mid-level practitioner" and "prescription-only drug" shall have the meanings ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 65-1626, and amendments thereto.

(2) "Prescription order" means an order transmitted in writing, orally, telephonically or by other means of communication for a prescription-only drug to be filled by a pharmacist. "Prescription order" does not mean a drug dispensed pursuant to such an order.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to prosecutions involving prescription-only drugs which could be brought under K.S.A. 21- 36a05 or 21-36a06, and amendments thereto.

Kansas Statutes (2010)

21-5708. Unlawfully obtaining and distributing a prescription-only drug

(a) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is:

- (1) Making, altering or signing of a prescription order by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (2) distribution of a prescription order, knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (3) possession of a prescription order with intent to distribute it and knowing it to have been made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner;
- (4) possession of a prescription-only drug knowing it to have been obtained pursuant to a prescription order made, altered or signed by a person other than a practitioner or a mid-level practitioner; or
- (5) providing false information, with the intent to deceive, to a practitioner or mid-level practitioner for the purpose of obtaining a prescription-only drug.

(b) Unlawfully selling a prescription-only drug is unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug, as defined in subsection (a), and:

- (1) Selling the prescription-only drug so obtained;
- (2) offering for sale the prescription-only drug so obtained; or
- (3) possessing with intent to sell the prescription-only drug so obtained.

(c)(1) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is a class A nonperson misdemeanor, except that:

- (2) Unlawfully obtaining a prescription-only drug is a severity level 9, nonperson felony if that person has a prior conviction of paragraph (1) or K.S.A. 21-4214, prior to its repeal.
- (3) Unlawfully selling a prescription-only drug is a severity level 6, nonperson felony.

(d) As used in this section:

- (1) "Pharmacist," "practitioner," "mid-level practitioner" and "prescription-only drug" shall have the meanings ascribed thereto by K.S.A. 65-1626, and amendments thereto.

(2) "Prescription order" means an order transmitted in writing, orally, telephonically or by other means of communication for a prescription-only drug to be filled by a pharmacist. "Prescription order" does not mean a drug dispensed pursuant to such an order.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to prosecutions involving prescription-only drugs which could be brought under K.S.A. 21- 5705 or 21-5706, and amendments thereto.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

217.207 Theft, criminal possession, trafficking, or unlawful possession of a prescription blank

- (1) A person is guilty of theft of a prescription blank when he unlawfully takes or exercises control over a prescription blank belonging to another.
- (2) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a prescription blank when, with knowledge that he has no lawful authority to possess a prescription blank, he possesses a prescription blank with the intent to make or utter a forged prescription or sell or transfer the prescription blank to another person for that purpose.
- (3) A person is guilty of trafficking in prescription blanks when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a prescription blank or a forged prescription for a legend drug.
- (4) The knowing, with intent to violate this chapter, possession of a prescription blank by a person other than a pharmacist, practitioner, or other person authorized by law to prescribe or dispense a legend drug, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor, or by a person lawfully printing or reproducing prescription blanks, shall be prima facie evidence that the prescription blank was possessed for the purpose of making or uttering a forged prescription or for sale or transfer to another person for that purpose.
- (5) Any person who violates any subsection of this section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for a second or subsequent offense.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

217.208 Forgery of a prescription

(1) A person is guilty of forgery of a prescription when, with intent to defraud, deceive, or injure another, he falsely makes, completes, or alters a written instrument which is or purports to be or which is calculated to become or to represent a prescription for a legend drug when completed.

(2) Forgery of a prescription is:

(a) For a first offense, a Class D felony.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense, a Class C felony.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

217.209 Criminal possession of a forged prescription

(1) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a forged prescription when, with knowledge that it is forged and with intent to defraud, deceive, or injure another, he possesses a forged prescription.

(2) Criminal possession of a forged prescription is:

- (a) For a first offense, a Class A misdemeanor.
- (b) For second or subsequent offense, a Class D felony.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 218A.140 Prohibited acts relating to controlled substances; penalties.

1) (a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription for a controlled substance by knowingly misrepresenting to, or knowingly withholding information from, a practitioner.

(b) No person shall procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance by knowingly misrepresenting to, or withholding information from, a practitioner.

(c) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(d) No person shall knowingly make a false statement regarding any prescription, order, report, or record required by this chapter.

(e) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, falsely assume the title of or represent himself or herself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, distributor, repacker, pharmacist, practitioner, or other authorized person.

(f) In order to obtain a controlled substance, no person shall present a prescription for a controlled substance that was obtained in violation of this chapter.

(g) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing any controlled substance.

(2) No person shall possess, manufacture, sell, dispense, prescribe, distribute, or administer any counterfeit substance.

(3) No person shall knowingly obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription for a controlled substance without having formed a valid practitioner-patient relationship with the practitioner or his or her designee from whom the person seeks to obtain the prescription.

(4) No person shall knowingly assist a person in obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription in violation of this chapter.

(5) Any person who violates any subsection of this section shall be guilty of a Class D felony.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

218A.282 Forgery of a prescription

(1) A person is guilty of forgery of a prescription when, with intent to defraud, deceive, or injure another, he falsely makes, completes, or alters a written instrument which is or purports to be or which is calculated to become or to represent a prescription for a controlled substance when completed.

(2) Forgery of a prescription is:

(a) For a first offense, a Class D felony.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense, a Class C felony.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

218A.284 Criminal possession of a forged prescription

(1) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a forged prescription when, with knowledge that it is forged and with intent to defraud, deceive, or injure another, he utters or possesses a forged prescription for a controlled substance.

(2) Criminal possession of a forged prescription is:

(a) For a first offense, a Class D felony.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense, a Class C felony.

Kentucky Revised Statutes (2011)

218A.286 Theft, criminal possession, trafficking, or unlawful possession of a prescription or blank

- (1) A person is guilty of theft of a prescription blank when he unlawfully takes or exercises control over a prescription blank belonging to another.
- (2) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a prescription blank when, with knowledge that he has no lawful authority to possess a prescription blank, he possesses a prescription blank with the intent to utter a forged prescription or sell or transfer the prescription blank to another person for that purpose.
- (3) A person is guilty of trafficking in prescription blanks when he knowingly and unlawfully traffics in a prescription blank or a forged prescription for a controlled substance.
- (4) The knowing, with intent to violate this chapter, possession of a prescription blank by a person other than a pharmacist, practitioner, or other person authorized by law to prescribe or dispense a controlled substance, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or distributor, or by a person lawfully printing or reproducing prescription blanks, shall be prima facie evidence that the prescription blank was possessed for the purpose of uttering a forged prescription or for sale or transfer to another person for that purpose.
- (5) Any person who violates any subsection of this section shall be guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for a second or subsequent offense.

Louisiana Statutes (2011)

§ 40:971. Prohibited acts; all schedules.

A. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person:

(a) Who is subject to the requirements of this part to distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance in violation of this part; or

(b) Who is a licensee to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled dangerous substance to another licensee or other authorized person not authorized by his license; or

(c) To omit, remove, alter, or obliterate a symbol required by the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law; or

(d) To refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this part; or

(e) To refuse entry into any premise for inspection as authorized by this part; or

(f) To keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or any place whatever, which is frequented by persons using controlled dangerous substances in violation of this part for the purpose of using such substances, or which is used for the keeping or selling of the same in violation of this part.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars. Such proceeding shall be independent, and not in lieu of, other proceedings under this part or any other law of this state. If the violation is prosecuted by a bill of information or an indictment which alleges that the violation was committed knowingly or intentionally, such person, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned for not more than six months; and, in addition, may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

B. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance a license number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person; or

(b) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled dangerous substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge; or

(c) To furnish false or fraudulent material, information in any application, report or other document required to be kept by this part.

(d) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another of any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance; or

(e) To alter any controlled dangerous substance obtained by prescription without prior approval of the department; or

(f) To alter any prescription for a controlled dangerous substance; provided that this shall not apply to the person issuing the original prescription or the pharmacist pursuant to instructions from the physician; or

(g) To obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription or prescription blank form from a doctor, dentist, or veterinarian for a controlled dangerous substance and/or legend drug by fraud, theft, misrepresentation, deception or subterfuge.

(h) To possess a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance and/or legend drugs without the express consent of the party for whom such prescription was written. For the purposes hereof a legend drug is any drug or drug product bearing on the label of the manufacturer or distributor as required by the Federal Food and Drug Administration the statement "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription."

(i) To obtain or seek to obtain any controlled dangerous substance or a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance from a health care practitioner, while being supplied with any controlled dangerous substance or a prescription for any controlled dangerous substance by another health care practitioner, without disclosing the fact of the existing prescription to the practitioner from whom the subsequent prescription for a controlled dangerous substance is sought. Failure of a practitioner to request the disclosure is not a violation of this Subsection by the practitioner. The disclosure shall include the name of the controlled dangerous substance, the date of the prescription, the amount of the controlled substance prescribed, and the number of refills if any. The disclosure shall be made in writing by the person obtaining or seeking to obtain the controlled dangerous substance and shall be made a part of the person's medical record by the health care practitioner. As used in this Section, the term "existing" shall mean the period of time within which the prescription was prescribed to be taken.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years; and, in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

C. (1) It shall be unlawful for a person, including a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, to prescribe, dispense, or administer legally controlled substances beyond his respective prescribing authority or for a purpose other than accepted medical treatment of a disease, condition, or illness.

(2) It shall be unlawful for a pharmacist to dispense legally controlled substances beyond his dispensing authority.

(3) Any person who violates this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties as established for the controlled dangerous substance and the particular criminal act committed in R.S. 40:966 through 967.

D. Every practitioner, as defined in R.S. 40:961, may, if he has a good faith belief that a crime has been committed on the premises, notify local law enforcement authorities when it is believed that an individual has obtained a fraudulent prescription for any controlled dangerous substance or any person has attempted to obtain a fraudulent prescription for any controlled dangerous substance.

E. Every pharmacy in which a controlled dangerous substance is physically obtained by a patient or a patient's agent shall require every person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring any controlled dangerous substance to produce a photo identification card, unless the patient or the patient's agent is known to the pharmacist. The person purchasing, receiving, or otherwise acquiring the controlled dangerous substance prescription does not have to be the specific patient to whom the prescription is issued.

Louisiana Statutes (2011)

40:971.2. Unlawfully prescribing, distributing, dispensing, or assisting in illegally obtaining controlled dangerous substances

A. This Section shall be known as and may be cited as the "Pain Management Clinic Drug Abuse and Overdose Prevention Act".

B. It shall be unlawful for a physician, other licensed health care practitioner as defined in R.S. 40:961(31), or any other person to knowingly or intentionally commit any of the following acts:

(1) Assist a patient or any other person in obtaining a controlled dangerous substance through misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

(2) Write a prescription for a controlled dangerous substance for a fictitious person.

(3) Distribute or dispense a controlled dangerous substance to a fictitious person.

(4) Operate any type of business or establishment where the primary purpose of the business or establishment is the sale, exchange, barter, or trade of a controlled dangerous substance for anything of value through misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than five years, and in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars.

Maine Revised Statutes (2011)

17-A § 1108. Acquiring drugs by deception

1. A person is guilty of acquiring drugs by deception if, as a result of deception, the person obtains or exercises control over a prescription for a scheduled drug or what the person knows or believes to be a scheduled drug, which is in fact a scheduled drug, and the drug is:

A. A schedule W drug. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;

B. A schedule X drug. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime;

C. A schedule Y drug. Violation of this paragraph is a Class C crime; or

D. A schedule Z drug. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime.

2. As used in this section, "deception" has the same meaning as in section 354, subsection 2 and includes:

A. Failure by a person, after having been asked by a prescribing health care provider or a person acting under the direction or supervision of a prescribing health care provider, to disclose the particulars of every narcotic drug or prescription for a narcotic drug issued to that person by a different health care provider within the preceding 30 days; or

B. Furnishing a false name or address to a prescribing health care provider or a person acting under the direction or supervision of a prescribing health care provider.

3. For purposes of this section, information communicated to a prescribing health care provider, or a person acting under the direction or supervision of a prescribing health care provider, in an effort to violate this section, including a violation by procuring the administration of a scheduled drug by deception, may not be deemed a privileged communication.

4. Repealed. Laws 2001, c. 383, § 129, eff. Jan. 31, 2003.

5. For purposes of the causation required by subsection 1, engaging in an act of deception described in subsection 2, paragraph A or B gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303, that the act of deception in fact resulted in the acquisition of any drugs prescribed to that person by that prescribing health care provider or person acting under the direction or supervision of that prescribing health care provider.

6. A prescribing health care provider, or a person acting under the direction or supervision of a prescribing health care provider, who knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a person is committing or has committed deception may report that fact to a law enforcement officer. A person participating in good faith in reporting under this subsection, or in participating in a related proceeding, is immune from criminal or civil liability for the act of reporting or participating in the proceeding.

Maine Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 13786-A. Security requirements; rules

1. Rules. The Department of Public Safety, after consultation with the Board of Osteopathic Licensure, the Board of Licensure in Medicine and the Board of Pharmacy, shall adopt rules that establish security requirements for all written prescriptions for schedule II drugs issued by health care providers. For purposes of this section, "schedule II drug" has the same meaning as in the federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970, 21 United States Code, Section 812. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A and must be brought back for review by the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over criminal justice matters during the 2nd Regular Session of the 120th Legislature. The rules must include a procedure to obtain a waiver for prescription blanks that provide substantially equivalent protection against forgery. The rules must deal with the following subjects:

A. Measures designed to prevent unauthorized copying of a completed or blank prescription form;

B. Measures designed to prevent the erasure or modification of information written on the prescription by the prescribing health care provider; and

C. Measures to prevent the use of counterfeit prescription forms.

2. Out-of-state prescription security requirements. Notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, a prescription for a schedule II drug written by an out-of-state practitioner on a prescription blank that does not comply with the requirements for a security prescription blank, as defined in the Department of Public Safety rule pursuant to subsection 1, may be filled by a pharmacist only if:

A. The pharmacist receives and makes a record of oral confirmation of the validity of the prescription from the out-of-state practitioner or the practitioner's agent and the pharmacist makes a reasonable effort to determine that the oral confirmation came from the practitioner or the practitioner's agent, which may include a telephone call to the practitioner's telephone number listed in a telephone directory or other directory or other good faith efforts to confirm the identity of the person giving the oral confirmation; and

B. The pharmacist demands, inspects and records a valid photographic identification from any person presenting a prescription or receiving a filled prescription unless:

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- (1) The person is the patient for whom the prescription is written;
- (2) The person's identity is personally known to the pharmacist; and
- (3) The pharmacist confirms by reviewing the pharmacy records that the pharmacist has previously demanded, inspected and recorded a valid photographic identification from the person.

3. Valid photographic identification. For the purposes of subsection 2, a valid photographic identification is limited to the following:

- A. A valid Maine motor vehicle operator's license;
- B. A valid Maine identification card issued under Title 29-A, section 1410;
- C. A valid United States passport; or
- D. A valid passport or motor vehicle operator's license of another state, territory or possession of the United States or a foreign country only if it:

- (1) Contains a photograph of the person presenting the prescription;
- (2) Is encased in tamper-resistant plastic or is otherwise tamper-resistant; and
- (3) Identifies the date of birth of the person presenting the prescription.

4. Partial filling of out-of-state prescriptions. The partial filling of a prescription for a schedule II drug written by an out-of-state practitioner on a prescription blank that does not comply with the requirements for a security prescription blank, as defined in the Department of Public Safety rule pursuant to subsection 1, is permissible if the pharmacist is unable after reasonable effort to obtain the oral confirmation described in subsection 2 in the case of the practitioner's office being closed during nights, weekends or holidays. The partial filling is limited to a 72-hour supply of the controlled substance. The remaining portion of the prescription may be filled within the 72-hour period upon obtaining the oral confirmation. No further quantity may be filled beyond the 72 hours without a new prescription.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

Criminal Law § 5-601. Possessing or administering controlled dangerous substance.

In general

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this title, a person may not:
- (1) possess or administer to another a controlled dangerous substance, unless obtained directly or by prescription or order from an authorized provider acting in the course of professional practice; or
 - (2) obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled dangerous substance, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled dangerous substance by:
 - (i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
 - (ii) the counterfeiting or alteration of a prescription or a written order;
 - (iii) the concealment of a material fact;
 - (iv) the use of a false name or address;
 - (v) falsely assuming the title of or representing to be a manufacturer, distributor, or authorized provider; or
 - (vi) making, issuing, or presenting a false or counterfeit prescription or written order.

Information not privileged

- (b) Information that is communicated to a physician in an effort to obtain a controlled dangerous substance in violation of this section is not a privileged communication.

Penalty

- (c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 4 years or a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both.
- (2) A person whose violation of this section involves the use or possession of marijuana is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.
- (3)(i) 1. In this paragraph the following words have the meanings indicated.
2. "Bona fide physician-patient relationship" means a relationship in which the physician has ongoing responsibility for the assessment, care, and treatment of a patient's medical condition.
 3. "Debilitating medical condition" means a chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or the treatment of a chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition that produces one or more of the following, as documented by a physician with whom the patient has a bona fide physician-patient relationship:

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- A. cachexia or wasting syndrome;
 - B. severe or chronic pain;
 - C. severe nausea;
 - D. seizures;
 - E. severe and persistent muscle spasms; or
 - F. any other condition that is severe and resistant to conventional medicine.
- (ii) 1. In a prosecution for the use or possession of marijuana, the defendant may introduce and the court shall consider as a mitigating factor any evidence of medical necessity.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this subsection, if the court finds that the person used or possessed marijuana because of medical necessity, on conviction of a violation of this section, the maximum penalty that the court may impose on the person is a fine not exceeding \$100.
- (iii) 1. In a prosecution for the use or possession of marijuana under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant used or possessed marijuana because:
- A. the defendant has a debilitating medical condition that has been diagnosed by a physician with whom the defendant has a bona fide physician-patient relationship;
 - B. the debilitating medical condition is severe and resistant to conventional medicine; and
 - C. marijuana is likely to provide the defendant with therapeutic or palliative relief from the debilitating medical condition.
2. The affirmative defense may not be used if the defendant was:
- A. using marijuana in a public place; or
 - B. in possession of more than 1 ounce of marijuana.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

§ 5-606. False prescription

Prohibited

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this title, a person may not pass, issue, make, or possess a false, counterfeit, or altered prescription for a controlled dangerous substance with intent to distribute the controlled dangerous substance.

Information not privileged

(b) Information that is communicated to an authorized prescriber in an effort to obtain a controlled dangerous substance in violation of subsection (a) of this section is not a privileged communication.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

§ 5-620. Controlled paraphernalia

Prohibited

(a) Unless authorized under this title, a person may not:

(1) obtain or attempt to obtain controlled paraphernalia by:

(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) counterfeiting a prescription or a written order;

(iii) concealing a material fact or the use of a false name or address;

(iv) falsely assuming the title of or representing to be a manufacturer, distributor, or authorized provider; or

(v) making or issuing a false or counterfeit prescription or written order; or

(2) possess or distribute controlled paraphernalia under circumstances which reasonably indicate an intention to use the controlled paraphernalia for purposes of illegally administering a controlled dangerous substance.

Evidence of unlawful intent

(b) Evidence of circumstances that reasonably indicate an intent to use controlled paraphernalia to manufacture, administer, distribute, or dispense a controlled dangerous substance unlawfully include the close proximity of the controlled paraphernalia to an adulterant, diluent, or equipment commonly used to illegally manufacture, administer, distribute, or dispense controlled dangerous substances, including:

(1) a scale;

(2) a sieve;

(3) a strainer;

(4) a measuring spoon;

(5) staples;

(6) a stapler;

(7) a glassine envelope;

(8) a gelatin capsule;

(9) procaine hydrochloride;

(10) mannitol;

(11) lactose;

(12) quinine; and

(13) a controlled dangerous substance.

Information not privileged

(c) Information that is communicated to a physician to obtain controlled paraphernalia from the physician in violation of this subtitle is not a privileged communication.

Penalty

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 4 years or a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both.

(2) A person who violates this section involving the use or possession of marijuana is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

§ 5-701. Dispensing prescription drug

Scope of section

(a) Sections 5-701 through 5-704 of this subtitle apply to:

- (1) the sale of prescription drugs by a manufacturer, wholesale distributor, retail pharmacist, or jobber to a person not legally qualified or authorized to purchase and hold prescription drugs for use or resale; and
- (2) an authorized provider's assistant who is not licensed to administer prescription drugs.

Prohibited--Dispensing not on prescription

(b) A person may not dispense a prescription drug except:

- (1) on an authorized provider's:
 - (i) written prescription; or
 - (ii) oral prescription that the pharmacist reduces to writing and files; or
- (2) by refilling a written or oral prescription that is authorized:
 - (i) by the authorized provider in the original prescription; or
 - (ii) by oral direction that the pharmacist reduces to writing and files.

Prohibited--Without required label

(c) A person may not dispense a prescription drug by filling or refilling a written or oral prescription of an authorized provider unless the drug bears a label that, in addition to any requirements of the Department or federal law, contains:

- (1) the name and address of the dispenser;
- (2) the serial number and date of the prescription;
- (3) the name of the authorized provider; and
- (4) if stated in the prescription, the name and address of the patient and the directions for use.

Other prohibited acts

(d) Except as otherwise provided under this title, a person may not:

- (1) manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute a prescription drug;

- (2) affix a false or counterfeit label to a package, container, or other receptacle containing a prescription drug;
- (3) omit, remove, alter, or obliterate a label or symbol that is required by federal, State, or local law on a prescription drug; or
- (4) obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription drug by:
 - (i) fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;
 - (ii) the counterfeiting or altering of a prescription or written order;
 - (iii) concealing a material fact;
 - (iv) using a false name or address;
 - (v) falsely assuming the title of or falsely representing that the person is a manufacturer, distributor, or authorized provider; or
 - (vi) making or issuing a false or counterfeit prescription or written order.

Penalty

- (e) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

§ 5-705. Evidence of counterfeiting

In general

(a) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, in a criminal case involving counterfeiting of a prescription under this title, an affidavit by an authorized provider may be introduced as evidence that:

- (1) the signature on a prescription of the authorized provider has been counterfeited;
- (2) the individual named on the prescription was not a patient of the authorized provider;
- or
- (3) the individual named on the prescription did not have a prescription from the authorized provider for the named prescription drug or controlled dangerous substance or did not have a prescription for that quantity of the prescription drug or controlled dangerous substance.

Affidavit

(b) The affidavit shall:

- (1) be attached to a copy of the prescription;
- (2) be given under oath subject to the penalty of perjury;
- (3) declare that the prescription is counterfeit or altered;
- (4) describe in detail the parts of the prescription that have been counterfeited; and
- (5) state whether a patient relationship exists between the individual named on the prescription and the authorized provider.

Notice of affidavit

(c)(1) At least 10 days before a proceeding in which the State intends to introduce into evidence an affidavit as provided under subsection (b) of this section, the State shall provide written notice to the defendant that the State intends to:

- (i) rely on the affidavit; and
 - (ii) introduce the affidavit into evidence at the proceeding.
- (2) On written demand of a defendant filed at least 5 days before the proceeding described in subsection (a) of this section, the State shall require the presence of the affiant as a prosecution witness.

Code of Maryland – Criminal Law (2011)

§ 8-610. Counterfeiting prescription.

"Prescription" defined

(a) In this section, "prescription" includes an order, paper, and recipe purported to have been made by an authorized provider, as defined in § 5-101 of this article, for a drug, medicine, or alcoholic beverage.

Prohibited

(b) A person may not:

- (1) knowingly counterfeit, cause or procure to be counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in counterfeiting a prescription;
- (2) knowingly issue, pass, or possess a counterfeit prescription; or
- (3) obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription drug by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Penalty

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years.

Prohibited defense

(d) Payment or an offer or promise to pay for a drug, medicine, or alcoholic beverage obtained in violation of this section is not a defense to a violation of this section.

Massachusetts General Laws (2011)

94 C § 33. Unlawful use of registration numbers in manufacture or distribution, or fraudulently obtaining possession, of controlled substances; criminal penalties.

(a) No person shall knowingly or intentionally use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person.

(b) No person shall utter a false prescription for a controlled substance, nor knowingly or intentionally acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by means of forgery, fraud, deception or subterfuge, including but not limited to the forgery or falsification of a prescription or the nondisclosure of a material fact in order to obtain a controlled substance from a practitioner.

(c) Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than four years or in a house of correction for not more than two and one half years or by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Whoever violates any provision of this section after one or more prior convictions of a violation of this section, or of a felony under any other provision of this chapter, or under a provision of prior law relative to the sale or manufacture of a narcotic drug or a harmful drug as defined in said earlier law shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than eight years or in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one half years, or by a fine of not more than thirty thousand dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Michigan Compiled Laws (2011)

333.7403a. Fraudulently obtaining or attempting to obtain controlled substance or prescription for controlled substance from health care provider; civil immunity; sentencing; construction with other laws

Sec. 7403a. (1) A person shall not fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance from a health care provider.

(2) The following privileges do not apply to medical records or information released or made available under subsection (1):

(a) The physician-patient privilege created in section 2157 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.2157.

(b) The dentist-patient privilege created in section 16648.

(c) Any other health professional-patient privilege created or recognized by law.

(3) To the extent not protected by the immunity conferred by 1964 PA 170, MCL 691.1401 to 691.1419, an individual who in good faith provides access to medical records or information under this section is immune from civil or administrative liability arising from that conduct, unless the conduct was gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

(4) A person who violates this section is guilty of a crime as follows:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (5), the person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(5) The court may place a person who has not previously been convicted of violating this section on probation subject to the terms and conditions set forth in section 7411.

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(6) The court may order any person convicted of violating this section to undergo screening and assessment by a person or agency designated by the bureau of substance abuse and addiction services, to determine whether the person is likely to benefit from rehabilitative services, including alcohol or drug education and alcohol or drug treatment programs. As part of the sentence imposed under this section, the court may order the person to participate in and successfully complete 1 or more appropriate rehabilitative programs. The person shall pay for the costs of the screening, assessment, and rehabilitative services. Failure to complete a program shall be considered a violation of the terms of the probation.

(7) This section does not prohibit the person from being charged with, convicted of, or sentenced for any other violation of law arising out of the violation of this section.

(8) As used in this section, "health care provider" means that term as defined in section 9206.

Michigan Compiles Laws (2011)

§ 333.7407. Violations; penalties.

Sec. 7407. (1) A person shall not knowingly or intentionally:

(a) Distribute as a licensee a controlled substance classified in schedule 1 or 2, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 7331.

(b) Use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a license number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person.

(c) Acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.

(d) Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, an application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this article, or any record required to be kept by this article.

(e) Make, distribute, or possess a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon a drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(f) Possess counterfeit prescription forms, except as an agent of government while engaged in the enforcement of this part.

(2) A person shall not refuse or knowingly fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice, or other information required under this article.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or a fine of not more than \$30,000.00, or both.

Michigan Compiled Laws (2011)

333.17766. Prohibited acts generally; penalties

Sec. 17766. Except as provided in sections 17766d and 17780, a person who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (a) Obtains or attempts to obtain a prescription drug by giving a false name to a pharmacist or other authorized seller, prescriber, or dispenser.
- (b) Obtains or attempts to obtain a prescription drug by falsely representing that he or she is a lawful prescriber, dispenser, or licensee, or acting on behalf of a lawful prescriber, dispenser, or licensee.
- (c) Falsely makes, utters, publishes, passes, alters, or forges a prescription.
- (d) Knowingly possesses a false, forged, or altered prescription.
- (e) Knowingly attempts to obtain, obtains, or possesses a drug by means of a prescription for other than a legitimate therapeutic purpose, or as a result of a false, forged, or altered prescription.
- (f) Possesses or controls for the purpose of resale, or sells, offers to sell, dispenses, or gives away, a drug, pharmaceutical preparation, or chemical that has been dispensed on prescription and has left the control of a pharmacist.
- (g) Possesses or controls for the purpose of resale, or sells, offers to sell, dispenses, or gives away, a drug, pharmaceutical preparation, or chemical that has been damaged by heat, smoke, fire, water, or other cause and is unfit for human or animal use.
- (h) Prepares or permits the preparation of a prescription drug, except as delegated by a pharmacist.
- (i) Sells a drug in bulk or in an open package at auction, unless the sale has been approved in accordance with rules of the board.

Michigan Compiled Laws (2011)

446.76. Offenses and penalties

Sec. 6. A person who does any of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

(a) Falsely makes, publishes, passes, alters, or forges a prescription form described in section 2(c).

(b) Alters or forges a doctor's signature on a prescription form described in section 2(c).

(c) Knowingly possesses a false, forged, or altered prescription form described in section 2(c).

Minnesota Statutes (2011)

§ 152.025. Controlled substance crime in the fifth degree.

Subdivision 1. Sale crimes. (a) A person is guilty of a controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, except a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration; or

(2) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule IV.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a person is guilty of a controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, the person convicted shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than six months nor more than ten years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000 if:

(1) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinols, except a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration; or

(2) the person unlawfully sells one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule IV.

(c) Prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (b). The motion must be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds, on the record, substantial and compelling reasons to do so.

Subd. 2. Possession and other crimes. (a) A person is guilty of controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and if convicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, III, or IV, except a small amount of marijuana; or

(2) the person procures, attempts to procure, possesses, or has control over a controlled substance by any of the following means:

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(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) using a false name or giving false credit; or

(iii) falsely assuming the title of, or falsely representing any person to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), if a person is guilty of a controlled substance crime in the fifth degree and the conviction is a subsequent controlled substance conviction, the person convicted shall be committed to the commissioner of corrections or to a local correctional authority for not less than six months nor more than ten years and, in addition, may be sentenced to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000 if:

(1) the person unlawfully possesses one or more mixtures containing a controlled substance classified in schedule I, II, III, or IV, except a small amount of marijuana; or

(2) the person procures, attempts to procure, possesses, or has control over a controlled substance by any of the following means:

(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;

(ii) using a false name or giving false credit; or

(iii) falsely assuming the title of, or falsely representing any person to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, doctor of osteopathy licensed to practice medicine, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance.

(c) Prior to the time of sentencing, the prosecutor may file a motion to have the person sentenced without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence established by paragraph (b). The motion must be accompanied by a statement on the record of the reasons for it. When presented with the motion, or on its own motion, the court may sentence the person without regard to the mandatory minimum sentence if the court finds, on the record, substantial and compelling reasons to do so.

Mississippi Code (2010)

§ 41-29-144. Misrepresentation, fraud and forgery.

(1) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to acquire or obtain possession or attempt to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

(2) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess, sell, deliver, transfer or attempt to possess, sell, deliver or transfer a false, fraudulent or forged prescription of a practitioner.

(3) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction shall be confined for not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years and fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or both.

Missouri Statutes (2010)

§ 195.204. Fraudulently attempting to obtain a controlled substance, penalty.

1. A person commits the offense of fraudulently attempting to obtain a controlled substance if he obtains or attempts to obtain a controlled substance or procures or attempts to procure the administration of the controlled substance by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or by the concealment of a material fact; or by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address. The crime of fraudulently attempting to obtain a controlled substance shall include, but shall not be limited to nor be limited by, the following:

(1) Knowingly making a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by sections 195.005 to 195.425;

(2) For the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, falsely assuming the title of, or representing oneself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or other authorized person;

(3) Making or uttering any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order;

(4) Affixing any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances;

(5) Possess a false or forged prescription with intent to obtain a controlled substance.

2. Fraudulently attempting to obtain a controlled substance is a class D felony.

3. Information communicated to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a controlled substance or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug shall not be deemed a privileged communication; provided, however, that no physician or surgeon shall be competent to testify concerning any information which he may have acquired from any patient while attending him in a professional character and which information was necessary to enable him to prescribe for such patient as a physician, or to perform any act for him as a surgeon.

4. The provisions of this section shall apply to all transactions relating to narcotic drugs under the provisions of section 195.080, in the same way as they apply to transactions under all other sections.

Montana Code (2011)

§ 45-9-104. Fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs.

A person commits the offense of fraudulently obtaining dangerous drugs if the person obtains or attempts to obtain a dangerous drug, as defined in 50-32-101, by:

- (1) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (2) falsely assuming the title of or representing that the person is a manufacturer, wholesaler, practitioner, pharmacist, owner of a pharmacy, or other person authorized to possess dangerous drugs;
- (3) the use of a forged, altered, or fictitious prescription;
- (4) the use of a false name or a false address on a prescription; or
- (5) the concealment of a material fact;
- (6) knowingly or purposefully failing to disclose to a practitioner, as defined in 50-32-101, that the person has received the same or a similar dangerous drug or prescription for a dangerous drug from another source within the prior 30 days; or
- (7) knowingly or purposefully communicating false or incomplete information to a practitioner with the intent to procure the administration of or a prescription for a dangerous drug. A communication of this information for the purpose provided in this subsection is not a privileged communication.”

Nebraska Revised Statutes (2010)

§ 28-418. Intentional violations; penalty.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) Who is a registrant to distribute a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II of section 28-405 in the course of his or her legitimate business except pursuant to an order form as required by section 28-413;

(b) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(c) To acquire or obtain or to attempt to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by theft, misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(d) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in or omit any material information from any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or any record required to be kept by the act;

(e) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit controlled substance;

(f) Who is subject to sections 28-406 to 28-414 to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of section 28-414;

(g) Who is a registrant to manufacture a controlled substance not authorized by his or her registration or to distribute or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by his or her registration to another registrant or authorized person;

(h) To possess a false or forged medical order for a controlled substance issued by a practitioner authorized to prescribe, except that this subdivision shall not apply to law enforcement officials, practitioners, or attorneys in the performance of their official lawful duties; or

(i) To communicate information to a practitioner in an effort to unlawfully procure a controlled substance, the administration of a controlled substance, or a medical order for a controlled substance issued by a practitioner authorized to prescribe.

(2) Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class IV felony.

Nebraska Revised Statutes (2010)

28-1437. Legend drugs; unlawful acts; definition; prescription by facsimile or electronic transmission

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess or to acquire or obtain or to attempt to acquire or obtain by means of misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge possession of any drug substance not classified as a controlled substance under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, but which can only be lawfully distributed, under federal statutes in effect on April 16, 1996, upon the written or oral order of a practitioner authorized to prescribe such substances.

(2) Such substances as referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be known as legend drug substances, which shall be defined as including all drug substances not classified as controlled substances under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, but which require a written or oral prescription from a practitioner authorized to prescribe such substances and which may only be lawfully dispensed by a duly licensed pharmacist, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 to 392, in effect on April 16, 1996.

(3) A prescription for a legend drug may be transmitted by the practitioner or the practitioner's agent to a pharmacy by facsimile or electronic transmission. Except as otherwise provided in section 28-414 for prescriptions for Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances, the facsimile or electronic transmission shall serve as the original prescription for purposes of this subsection.

Nebraska Revised Statutes (2010)

§ 71-7461. Unlawful acts.

It is unlawful for any person to commit or to permit, cause, aid, or abet the commission of any of the following acts in this state:

- (1) Any violation of the Wholesale Drug Distributor Licensing Act or rules and regulations adopted and promulgated under the act;
- (2) Providing the department, any of its representatives, or any federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter under the act;
- (3) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a prescription drug;
- (4) Except for the wholesale distribution by manufacturers of a prescription drug that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved under federal law by the federal Food and Drug Administration, the manufacture, repackaging, sale, transfer, delivery, holding, or offering for sale of any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or otherwise rendered unfit for distribution;
- (5) Except for the wholesale distribution by manufacturers of a prescription drug that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved under federal law by the federal Food and Drug Administration, the adulteration, misbranding, or counterfeiting of any prescription drug;
- (6) The receipt of any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such drug for pay or otherwise; and
- (7) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of a prescription drug or the commission of any other act with respect to a prescription drug that results in the prescription drug being misbranded.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

§ 453.331. Unlawful acts relating to distribution of certain controlled substances by registrants, use of unauthorized registration number and possession of signed blank prescription forms; certain fraudulent acts prohibited; penalty.

1. It is unlawful for a person knowingly or intentionally to:

(a) Distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by NRS 453.251;

(b) Use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;

(c) Assume falsely the title of or represent himself as a registrant or other person authorized to possess controlled substances;

(d) Acquire or obtain or attempt to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge or alteration;

(e) Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under the provisions of NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, or any record required to be kept by those sections;

(f) Sign the name of a fictitious person or of another person on any prescription for a controlled substance or falsely make, alter, forge, utter, publish or pass, as genuine, any prescription for a controlled substance;

(g) Make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

(h) Possess prescription blanks which have been signed before being filled out; or

(i) Make a false representation to a pharmacist for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance for which a prescription is required.

2. A person who violates this section is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

453.431. Unlawful acts relating to filling and refilling prescriptions and obtaining controlled substance or prescription; authorization to request proper identification from person requesting controlled substance

1. A pharmacist shall not knowingly fill or refill any prescription for a controlled substance for use by a person other than the person for whom the prescription was originally issued.

2. A person shall not furnish a false name or address while attempting to obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance. A person prescribing, administering or dispensing a controlled substance may request proper identification from a person requesting controlled substances.

3. A pharmacist shall not fill a prescription for a controlled substance if the prescription shows evidence of alteration, erasure or addition, unless he obtains approval of the practitioner who issued the prescription.

4. A pharmacist shall not fill a prescription for a controlled substance classified in schedule II unless it is tendered on or before the 14th day after the date of issue. This subsection does not prohibit a practitioner from issuing a prescription on which he indicates that the prescription may not be filled until the date indicated on the prescription, which must not be later than 6 months after the date the prescription is issued.

5. A person who violates this section is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

453.505. Controlled substance for which prescription is not required: Violation of regulation by pharmacist; misrepresentation to pharmacist to obtain controlled substance; penalties

1. Any pharmacist who violates any regulation of the Board regulating the dispensing of a controlled substance for which a prescription is not required is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

2. Any person who knowingly or intentionally makes a false representation to a pharmacist for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance for which a prescription is not required is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

§ 454.311. Fraudulent possession of dangerous drug or prescription; false or altered prescription; penalty.

1. A person, other than a peace officer or inspector of the Board in the performance of his official duty, who knowingly or intentionally obtains or attempts to obtain possession of a dangerous drug or a prescription for a dangerous drug by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge or alteration is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. A person who knowingly has in his possession any false, fictitious, forged or altered prescription for a dangerous drug is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. A person who knowingly:

(a) Receives any dangerous drug from, or has in his possession or under his control any dangerous drug obtained by, another person as a result of any forged, false, fictitious or altered prescription; or

(b) Fills a prescription which is not genuine,

is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

454.326. Misrepresentation by use of telephone to obtain dangerous drug; penalty

A person who, in order to obtain any dangerous drug, falsely represents himself or herself in a telephone conversation with a pharmacist to be a physician or other person who can lawfully prescribe such drugs or to be acting on behalf of a person who can lawfully prescribe drugs:

1. For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
2. For any subsequent offense, is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Nevada Revised Statutes (2010)

§ 453.391. Unlawful taking or obtaining of controlled substance or prescription.

A person shall not:

1. Unlawfully take, obtain or attempt to take or obtain a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance from a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, physician assistant, dentist, advanced practitioner of nursing, veterinarian or any other person authorized to administer, dispense or possess controlled substances.

2. While undergoing treatment and being supplied with any controlled substance or a prescription for any controlled substance from one practitioner, knowingly obtain any controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance from another practitioner without disclosing this fact to the second practitioner.

Revised Statutes of the State of New Hampshire (2011)

§ 318:52-a Fraud or Deceit.

It is unlawful to obtain or attempt to obtain a drug or device sold by prescription of a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or advanced practice registered nurse that bears a statement that it is to be dispensed or sold only by or on the prescription of a physician, dentist, veterinarian, or advanced practice registered nurse by (a) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; (b) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or (c) by the concealment of a material fact; or (d) the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

Revised Statutes of the State of New Hampshire (2011)

318-B:2 Acts Prohibited.

I. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, possess, have under his control, sell, purchase, prescribe, administer, or transport or possess with intent to sell, dispense, or compound any controlled drug, or controlled drug analog, or any preparation containing a controlled drug, except as authorized in this chapter.

I-a. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or possess with intent to sell, dispense, compound, package or repackage (1) any substance which he represents to be a controlled drug or controlled drug analog, or (2) any preparation containing a substance which he represents to be a controlled drug or controlled drug analog, except as authorized in this chapter.

II. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver, possess with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used or is customarily intended to be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance.

II-a. It shall be unlawful for any person, at retail, to sell or offer for sale any drug paraphernalia listed in RSA 318-B:1, X-a.

III. It shall be unlawful for any person to place in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication any advertisement, knowing that the purpose of the advertisement, when viewed as a whole, is to promote the sale of objects intended for use or customarily intended for use as drug paraphernalia.

IV. In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia under this chapter, a court or other authority should consider, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following:

(a) Statements by an owner or by anyone in control of the object concerning its use;

- (b) Prior convictions, if any, of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance;
- (c) The proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of this chapter;
- (d) The proximity of any residue of controlled substances;
- (e) The existence of any residue of controlled substances on the object;
- (f) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, to deliver it to persons whom he knows intend to use the object to facilitate a violation of this chapter; the innocence of an owner, or of anyone in control of the object, as to a direct violation of this chapter shall not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use as drug paraphernalia;
- (g) Instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use;
- (h) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use;
- (i) National and local advertising concerning its use;
- (j) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale;
- (k) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the objects to the total sales of the business enterprise;
- (l) Whether the object is customarily intended for use as drug paraphernalia and the existence and scope of other legitimate uses for the object in the community; and
- (m) Expert testimony concerning its use.

V. No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled drug:

- (a) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (b) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order;
- (c) By the concealment of a material fact;
- (d) By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address; or
- (e) By submission of an electronic or on-line medical history form that fails to establish a valid practitioner-patient relationship.

VI. No person shall willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record required hereby.

VII. No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, practitioner, or other authorized person.

VIII. No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

IX. No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled drugs.

X. Possession of a false or forged prescription for a controlled drug by any person, other than a pharmacist in the pursuance of his profession, shall be prima facie evidence of his intent to use the same for the purpose of illegally obtaining a controlled drug.

XI. It shall be unlawful for any person 18 years of age or older to knowingly use, solicit, direct, hire or employ a person 17 years of age or younger to manufacture, sell, prescribe, administer, transport or possess with intent to sell, dispense or compound any controlled drug or any preparation containing a controlled drug, except as authorized in this chapter, or to manufacture, sell, transport or possess with intent to sell, transport or possess with intent to sell, dispense, compound, package or repackage (1) any substance which he represents to be a controlled drug or controlled drug analog, or (2) any preparation containing a substance which he represents to be a controlled drug or controlled drug analog, except as authorized in this chapter. It shall be no defense to a prosecution under this section that the actor mistakenly believed that the person who the actor used, solicited, directed, hired or employed was 18 years of age or older, even if such mistaken belief was reasonable. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude or limit a prosecution or conviction for a violation of any other offense defined in this chapter or any other provision of law governing an actor's liability for the conduct of another.

XII. A person is a drug enterprise leader if he conspires with one or more persons as an organizer, supervisor, financier, or manager to engage for profit in a scheme or course of conduct to unlawfully manufacture, sell, prescribe, administer, dispense, bring with or transport in this state methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, phencyclidine (PCP) or any controlled drug classified in schedule I or II, or any controlled drug analog thereof. A conviction as a drug enterprise leader shall not merge with the conviction for any offense which is the object of the conspiracy. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude or limit a prosecution or conviction of any person for conspiracy or any other offense defined in this chapter.

XII-a. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly acquire, obtain possession of or attempt to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled drug by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge. This prohibition includes the situation in which a person independently consults 2 or more practitioners for treatment solely to obtain additional controlled drugs or prescriptions for controlled drugs.

XII-b. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly obtain, or attempt to obtain, or to assist a person in obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription for a controlled substance without having formed a valid practitioner-patient relationship.

XII-c. It shall be unlawful for any person to, by written or electronic means, solicit, facilitate or enter into any agreement or contract to solicit or facilitate the dispensing of controlled substances pursuant to prescription orders that do not meet the federal and state requirements for a controlled drug prescription, and without an established valid practitioner-patient relationship.

XII-d. It shall be unlawful for any pharmacy to ship finished prescription products, containing controlled substances, to patients residing in the state of New Hampshire, pursuant to any oral, written or online prescription order that was generated based upon the patient's submission of an electronic or online medical history form. Such electronic or online medical questionnaires, even if followed by telephonic communication between practitioner and patient, shall not be deemed to form the basis of a valid practitioner-patient relationship.

XII-e. It shall be unlawful for any pharmacist to knowingly dispense a controlled substance pursuant to any oral, written, or electronic prescription order, which he or she knows or should have known, was generated based upon the patient's submission of an electronic or online medical history form. Such electronic or online medical questionnaires, even if followed by telephonic communication between practitioner and patient, shall not be deemed to form the basis of a valid practitioner-patient relationship.

XIII. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude or limit a prosecution for theft as defined in RSA 637.

XIV. It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution for a possession offense under this chapter that the person charged had a lawful prescription for the controlled drug in question or was, at the time charged, acting as an authorized agent for a person holding a lawful prescription. An authorized agent shall mean any person, including but not limited to a family member or caregiver, who has the intent to deliver the controlled drug to the person for whom the drug was lawfully prescribed.

XV. Persons who have lawfully obtained a controlled substance in accordance with this chapter or a person acting as an authorized agent for a person holding a lawful prescription for a controlled substance may deliver any unwanted or unused controlled substances to law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their employment and official duties for the purpose of collection, storage, and disposal of such controlled drugs in conjunction with a pharmaceutical drug take-back program established pursuant to RSA 318-E.

New Jersey Statutes (2011)

2C:21-1. Forgery and related offenses

a. Forgery. A person is guilty of forgery if, with purpose to defraud or injure anyone, or with knowledge that he is facilitating a fraud or injury to be perpetrated by anyone, the actor:

- (1) Alters or changes any writing of another without his authorization;
- (2) Makes, completes, executes, authenticates, issues or transfers any writing so that it purports to be the act of another who did not authorize that act or of a fictitious person, or to have been executed at a time or place or in a numbered sequence other than was in fact the case, or to be a copy of an original when no such original existed; or
- (3) Utters any writing which he knows to be forged in a manner specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

"Writing" includes printing or any other method of recording information, money, coins, tokens, stamps, seals, credit cards, badges, trademarks, access devices, and other symbols of value, right, privilege, or identification, including retail sales receipts, universal product code (UPC) labels and checks. This section shall apply without limitation to forged, copied or imitated checks.

As used in this section, "information" includes, but is not limited to, personal identifying information as defined in subsection v. of N.J.S.2C:20- 1.

b. Grading of forgery. Forgery is a crime of the third degree if the writing is or purports to be part of an issue of money, securities, postage or revenue stamps, or other instruments, certificates or licenses issued by the government, New Jersey Prescription Blanks as referred to in R.S.45:14-14, or part of an issue of stock, bonds or other instruments representing interest in or claims against any property or enterprise, personal identifying information or an access device. Forgery is a crime of the third degree if the writing is or purports to be a check. Forgery is a crime of the third degree if the writing is or purports to be 15 or more forged or altered retail sales receipts or universal product code labels.

Otherwise forgery is a crime of the fourth degree.

c. Possession of forgery devices. A person is guilty of possession of forgery devices, a crime of the third degree, when with purpose to use, or to aid or permit another to use the same for purposes of forging written instruments, including access devices and personal identifying information, he makes or possesses any device, apparatus, equipment, computer, computer equipment, computer software or article specially designed or adapted to such use.

New Jersey Statutes (2011)

§ 2C:35-13. Obtaining by fraud.

It shall be unlawful for any person to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled dangerous substance or controlled substance analog by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge. It shall be unlawful for any person to acquire or obtain possession of a forged or fraudulent certificate of destruction required pursuant to N.J.S.2C:35-21. A violation of this section shall be a crime of the third degree except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:43-3, a fine of up to \$50,000.00 may be imposed. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude or limit a prosecution for theft as defined in chapter 20 of this title.

New Mexico Statutes (2011)

§ 24-2D-4. Disciplinary action; prohibitions

Nothing in the Pain Relief Act shall prohibit discipline or prosecution of a health care provider for:

- A. failing to maintain complete, accurate and current records documenting the physical examination and medical history of the patient, the basis for the clinical diagnosis of the patient and the treatment plan for the patient;
- B. writing false or fictitious prescriptions for controlled substances scheduled in the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 [FN1] or Sections 26-1-23 and 30-31-18 NMSA 1978;
- C. prescribing, administering or dispensing pharmaceuticals in violation of the provisions of the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 or Sections 26-1-23 and 30-31-18 NMSA 1978; or
- D. diverting medications prescribed for a patient to the provider's personal use or to other persons.

New Mexico Statutes (2011)

§ 26-1-22. Unlawful means of obtaining dangerous drugs enumerated.

It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain or attempt to obtain any dangerous drug or to procure or attempt to procure the administration of any dangerous drugs other than a controlled substance:

- A. by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or
- B. by forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or
- C. by the concealment of a material fact; or
- D. by the use of a false name or the giving of a false name or the giving of a false address.

New Mexico Statutes (2011)

§ 26-1-23. False statements; false pretenses; forgery of labels or prescriptions prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person to:

- A. willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report or record required by the New Mexico Drug [, Device] and Cosmetic Act;
- B. falsely assume the title of or represent himself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining any of the dangerous drugs;
- C. make or utter any false or forged label to a package containing any of the dangerous drugs; or
- D. make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order for dangerous drugs other than controlled substances.

New Mexico Statutes (2011)

§ 30-31-25. Controlled substances; prohibited acts.

A. It is unlawful for any person:

- (1) who is a registrant to distribute a controlled substance classified in Schedules [Schedule] I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by Section 30-31-17 NMSA 1978;
- (2) to intentionally use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;
- (3) to intentionally acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
- (4) to intentionally furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under the Controlled Substances Act, or any record required to be kept by that act; or
- (5) to intentionally make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing, upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

B. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

New Mexico Statutes (2011)

UJI 14-3113. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; ACQUISITION OR ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE BY MISREPRESENTATION; ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

For you to find the defendant guilty of [intentionally acquiring or obtaining] [attempting to acquire or obtain] possession of _____ by misrepresentation or deception, [as charged in Count _____], the state must prove to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt each of the following elements of the crime:

1. The defendant did [intentionally acquire or obtain] [attempt to acquire or obtain] possession of _____;
2. The defendant did so by misrepresentation or deception;
3. The defendant knew it was _____ [or believed it to be _____] [or believed it to be some drug or other substance the possession of which is regulated or prohibited by law];
4. This happened in New Mexico on or about the ____ day of _____, _____.

Mckinney's Consolidated Laws of New York (2011)

Penal Law § 170.10 Forgery in the second degree

A person is guilty of forgery in the second degree when, with intent to defraud, deceive or injure another, he falsely makes, completes or alters a written instrument which is or purports to be, or which is calculated to become or to represent if completed:

1. A deed, will, codicil, contract, assignment, commercial instrument, credit card, as that term is defined in subdivision seven of section 155.00, or other instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; or
2. A public record, or an instrument filed or required or authorized by law to be filed in or with a public office or public servant; or
3. A written instrument officially issued or created by a public office, public servant or governmental instrumentality; or
4. Part of an issue of tokens, public transportation transfers, certificates or other articles manufactured and designed for use as symbols of value usable in place of money for the purchase of property or services; or
5. A prescription of a duly licensed physician or other person authorized to issue the same for any drug or any instrument or device used in the taking or administering of drugs for which a prescription is required by law.

Forgery in the second degree is a class D felony.

Mckinney's Consolidated Laws of New York (2011)

Public Health Law § 3397. Fraud and deceit.

1. No person shall:

(a) obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance, a prescription for a controlled substance or an official New York State prescription form,

(i) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or

(ii) by the concealment of a material fact; or

(iii) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address;

(b) wilfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, application, report or record required by this article;

(c) falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be a licensed manufacturer, distributor, pharmacy, pharmacist, practitioner, researcher, approved institutional dispenser, or other authorized person, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance;

(d) make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order;

(e) affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances; or

(f) imprint on or affix to any controlled substance a false or forged code number or symbol.

2. Possession of a false or forged prescription for a controlled substance by any person other than a pharmacist in the lawful pursuance of his profession shall be presumptive evidence of his intent to use the same for the purpose of illegally obtaining a controlled substance.

3. Possession of a blank official New York state prescription form by any person to whom it was not lawfully issued shall be presumptive evidence of such person's intent to use same for the purpose of illegally obtaining a controlled substance.

4. Any person who, in the course of treatment, is supplied with a controlled substance or a prescription therefor by one practitioner and who, without disclosing the fact, is supplied during such treatment with a controlled substance or a prescription therefor by another practitioner shall be guilty of a violation of this article.

North Carolina General Statutes (2010)

§ 90-108. Prohibited acts; penalties.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person:

- (1) Other than practitioners licensed under Articles 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 12A of this Chapter to represent to any registrant or practitioner who manufactures, distributes, or dispenses a controlled substance under the provision of this Article that he is a licensed practitioner in order to secure or attempt to secure any controlled substance as defined in this Article or to in any way impersonate a practitioner for the purpose of securing or attempting to secure any drug requiring a prescription from a practitioner as listed above and who is licensed by this State;
- (2) Who is subject to the requirements of G.S. 90-101 or a practitioner to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of G.S. 90-105 or 90-106;
- (3) Who is a registrant to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by his registration to another registrant or other authorized person;
- (4) To omit, remove, alter, or obliterate a symbol required by the Federal Controlled Substances Act or its successor;
- (5) To refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this Article;
- (6) To refuse any entry into any premises or inspection authorized by this Article;
- (7) To knowingly keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or any place whatever, which is resorted to by persons using controlled substances in violation of this Article for the purpose of using such substances, or which is used for the keeping or selling of the same in violation of this Article;
- (8) Who is a registrant or a practitioner to distribute a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II of this Article in the course of his legitimate business, except pursuant to an order form as required by G.S. 90-105;
- (9) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (10) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;
- (11) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this Article, or any record required to be kept by this Article;
- (12) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit controlled substance;
- (13) To obtain controlled substances through the use of legal prescriptions which have been obtained by the knowing and willful misrepresentation to or by the intentional withholding of information from one or more practitioners;

(14) Who is an employee of a registrant or practitioner and who is authorized to possess controlled substances or has access to controlled substances by virtue of his employment, to embezzle or fraudulently or knowingly and willfully misapply or divert to his own use or other unauthorized or illegal use or to take, make away with or secrete, with intent to embezzle or fraudulently or knowingly and willfully misapply or divert to his own use or other unauthorized or illegal use any controlled substance which shall have come into his possession or under his care.

(b) Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Provided, that if the criminal pleading alleges that the violation was committed intentionally, and upon trial it is specifically found that the violation was committed intentionally, such violations shall be a Class I felony. A person who violates subdivision (7) of subsection (a) of this section and also fortifies the structure, with the intent to impede law enforcement entry, (by barricading windows and doors) shall be punished as a Class I felon.

North Carolina Statutes (2010)

§ 106-122. Certain acts prohibited.

The following acts and the causing thereof within the State of North Carolina are hereby prohibited:

- (1) The manufacture, sale, or delivery, holding or offering for sale of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.
- (2) The adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (3) The receipt in commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise.
- (4) The sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale, or offering for sale of any article in violation of G.S. 106-131 or 106-135.
- (5) The dissemination of any false advertisement.
- (6) The refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, or to permit access to or copying of any record as authorized by G.S. 106-140.
- (7) The giving of a guaranty or undertaking which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by, and containing the name and address of the person residing in the State of North Carolina from whom he received in good faith the food, drug, device or cosmetic.
- (8) The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of G.S. 106-125.
- (9) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to, a food, drug, device or cosmetic, if such act is done while such article is held for sale and results in such article being misbranded or adulterated.
- (10) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label or other identification device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the provisions of this Article.
- (11) The using, on the labeling of any drug or in any advertisement relating to such drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application with respect to such drug is effective under G.S. 106-135, or that such drug complies with the provisions of such section.
- (12) The sale at retail of any food for which a definition and standard of identity for enrichment with vitamins, minerals or other nutrients has been promulgated by the Board, unless such food conforms to such definition and standard, or has been specifically exempted from same by the Board.
- (13) The distribution in commerce of a consumer commodity, as defined in this Article, if such commodity is contained in a package, or if there is affixed to that commodity a label, which does not conform to the provisions of this Article and regulations promulgated under authority of this Article; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to persons engaged in business as wholesale or retail distributors of consumer commodities except to the extent that such persons:
 - a. Are engaged in the packaging or labeling of such commodities; or
 - b. Prescribe or specify by any means the manner in which such commodities are packaged or labeled.
- (14) The using by any person to his own advantage, or revealing, other than to the Commissioner or authorized officers or employees of the Department, or to the courts when relevant in any judicial

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proceeding under this Article, any information acquired under authority of this Article concerning any method or process which as a trade secret is entitled to protection.

- (15) In the case of a prescription drug distributed or offered for sale in this State, the failure of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor thereof to maintain for transmittal, or to transmit, to any practitioner licensed by applicable law to administer such drug within the normal course of professional practice, who makes written request for information as to such drug, true and correct copies of all printed matter which is required to be included in any package in which that drug is distributed or sold, or such other printed matter as is approved under the federal act. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to exempt any person from any labeling requirement imposed by or under other provisions of this Article.
- (16) a. Placing or causing to be placed upon any drug or device or container thereof, with intent to defraud, the trade name or other identifying mark, or imprint of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing; or
b. Selling, dispensing, disposing of or causing to be sold, dispensed or disposed of, or concealing or keeping in possession, control or custody, with intent to sell, dispense or dispose of, any drug, device or any container thereof, with knowledge that the trade name or other identifying mark or imprint of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing has been placed thereon in a manner prohibited by subsection (a) of this section; or
c. Making, selling, or disposing of; causing to be made, sold or disposed of; keeping in possession, control or custody; or concealing any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit drug.
- (17) The doing of any act which causes a drug to be a counterfeit drug, or the sale or dispensing, or the holding for sale or dispensing of a counterfeit drug.
- (18) Dispensing or causing to be dispensed a different drug in place of the drug ordered or prescribed without the express permission of the person ordering or prescribing.
- (19) The acquiring or obtaining or attempting to acquire or obtain any drug subject to the provisions of G.S. 106-134.1(a)(3) or (4) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge, or by forgery or alteration of a prescription, or by the use of a false name, or the giving of a false address.

North Dakota Century Code (2011)

§ 19-03.1-25. Prohibited acts C—Penalties.

1. It is unlawful for any person:
 - a. To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 19-03.1-21;
 - b. To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
 - c. To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;
 - d. To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
 - e. To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.
2. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a class C felony.

North Dakota Century Code (2011)

§ 43-15.3-08. Prohibited acts--Penalty

1. Except as otherwise provided under section 43-15.3-09, it is a class B misdemeanor for a person to perform or cause the performance of or aid and abet any of the following acts in this state:

- a. Failing to obtain a license under this chapter or operating without a valid license when a license is required by this chapter.
- b. If the requirements of subsection 1 of section 43-15.3-05 are applicable and are not met, purchasing or otherwise receiving a prescription drug from a pharmacy.
- c. If a state license is required under subsection 2 of section 43-15.3-05, selling, distributing, or transferring a prescription drug to a person that is not authorized under the law of the jurisdiction in which the person receives the prescription drug to receive the prescription drug.
- d. Failing to deliver prescription drugs to specified premises, as required by subsection 3 of section 43-15.3-05.
- e. Accepting payment or credit for the sale of prescription drugs in violation of subsection 5 of section 43-15.3-05.
- f. Failing to maintain or provide pedigrees as required by this chapter.
- g. Failing to obtain, pass, or authenticate a pedigree, as required by this chapter.
- h. Providing the board or any of the board's representatives or any federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding any matter within the provisions of this chapter.
- i. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or engaging in misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a prescription drug.
- j. Except for the wholesale distribution by manufacturers of a prescription drug that has been delivered into commerce pursuant to an application approved under federal law by the federal food and drug administration, manufacturing, repacking, selling, transferring, delivering, holding, or offering for sale any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, counterfeit, suspected of being counterfeit, or has otherwise been rendered unfit for distribution.
- k. Except for the wholesale distribution by a manufacturer of a prescription drug that has been delivered into commerce under an application approved under federal law by the federal food and drug administration, adulterating, misbranding, or counterfeiting any prescription drug.
- l. Receiving any prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such drug for pay or otherwise.

- m. Altering, mutilating, destroying, obliterating, or removing the whole or any part of the labeling of a prescription drug or the commission of any other act with respect to a prescription drug that results in the prescription drug being misbranded.
- 2. The prohibited acts in subsection 1 do not include a prescription drug manufacturer or agent of a prescription drug manufacturer obtaining or attempting to obtain a prescription drug for the sole purpose of testing the prescription drug for authenticity.

Ohio Revised Code (2011)

§ 2925.22 Deception to obtain a dangerous drug.

(A) No person, by deception, as defined in section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, shall procure the administration of, a prescription for, or the dispensing of, a dangerous drug or shall possess an uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription for a dangerous drug.

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of deception to obtain a dangerous drug. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the drug involved is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, deception to obtain drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the drug involved is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V or is marihuana, deception to obtain a dangerous drug is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(C) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (B) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) of this section shall do both of the following:

(1) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(D) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

Ohio Revised Code (2011)

2925.23 Illegal processing of drug documents

(A) No person shall knowingly make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record required by Chapter 3719. or 4729. of the Revised Code.

(B) No person shall intentionally make, utter, or sell, or knowingly possess any of the following that is a false or forged:

(1) Prescription;

(2) Uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription;

(3) Official written order;

(4) License for a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code;

(5) Registration certificate for a wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code.

(C) No person, by theft as defined in section 2913.02 of the Revised Code, shall acquire any of the following:

(1) A prescription;

(2) An uncompleted preprinted prescription blank used for writing a prescription;

(3) An official written order;

(4) A blank official written order;

(5) A license or blank license for a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code;

(6) A registration certificate or blank registration certificate for a wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs as required in section 4729.60 of the Revised Code.

(D) No person shall knowingly make or affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing any dangerous drugs.

(E) Divisions (A) and (D) of this section do not apply to licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., 4723., 4725., 4729., 4730., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code.

(F) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal processing of drug documents. If the offender violates division (B)(2), (4), or (5) or division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender violates division (A), division (B)(1) or (3), division (C)(1) or (3), or division (D) of this section, the penalty for illegal processing of drug documents shall be determined as follows:

(1) If the drug involved is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fourth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(2) If the drug involved is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V or is marihuana, illegal processing of drug documents is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(G) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (F) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, the court that sentences an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any violation of divisions (A) to (D) of this section shall do both of the following:

(1) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court immediately shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(H) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of court shall pay a fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code in accordance with and subject to the requirements of division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code. The agency that receives the fine shall use the fine as specified in division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

Oklahoma Statutes (2011)

59 § 353.24. Unlawful acts

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or business entity to:

1. Forge or increase the quantity of drug in any prescription, or to present a prescription bearing forged, fictitious or altered information or to possess any drug secured by such forged, fictitious or altered prescription;
2. Sell, offer for sale, barter or give away any unused quantity of drugs obtained by prescription, except through a program pursuant to the Utilization of Unused Prescription Medications Act or as otherwise provided by the State Board of Pharmacy;
3. Sell, offer for sale, barter or give away any drugs damaged by fire, water, or other causes without first obtaining the written approval of the Board or the State Department of Health;
4. Enter into any arrangement whereby prescription orders are received, or prescriptions delivered at a place other than the pharmacy in which they are compounded and dispensed. However, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent a pharmacist or an employee of the pharmacy from personally receiving a prescription or delivering a legally filled prescription at a residence, office or place of employment of the patient for whom the prescription was written. Provided further, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services employee or any person whose facility contracts with the Department of Mental Health and Substances Abuse Services whose possession of any dangerous drug, as defined in Section 353.1 of this title, is for the purpose of delivery of a mental health consumer's medicine to the consumer's home or residence. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent veterinary prescription drugs from being shipped directly from an Oklahoma licensed wholesaler or distributor to a client; provided, such drugs may be dispensed only on prescription of a licensed veterinarian and only when an existing veterinary-client-patient relationship exists;
5. Sell, offer for sale or barter or buy any professional samples except through a program pursuant to the Utilization of Unused Prescription Medications Act. For purpose of this paragraph, "professional samples" means complimentary drugs packaged in accordance with federal and state statutes and regulations and provided to a licensed practitioner free of charge by manufacturers or distributors for the purpose of being distributed free of charge in such package by the licensed practitioner to a patient;

6. Refuse to permit or otherwise prevent members of the Board or such representatives thereof from entering and inspecting any and all places, including premises, equipment, contents, and records, where drugs, medicine, chemicals or poisons are stored, sold, vended, given away, compounded, dispensed or manufactured;
7. Possess dangerous drugs without a valid prescription or a valid license to possess such drugs; provided, however, this provision shall not apply to any Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services employee or any person whose facility contracts with the Department of Mental Health and Substances Abuse Services whose possession of any dangerous drug, as defined in Section 353.1 of this title, is for the purpose of delivery of a mental health consumer's medicine to the consumer's home or residence;
8. Possess, sell, offer for sale, barter or give away any quantity of dangerous drugs not listed as a scheduled drug pursuant to Sections 2–201 through 2–212 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes when obtained by prescription bearing forged, fictitious or altered information.
 - a. A first violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not more than one (1) year and a fine in an amount not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).
 - b. A second violation of this section shall constitute a felony and upon conviction shall be punishable by imprisonment in the Department of Corrections for a term not exceeding five (5) years and a fine in an amount not more than Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00);
9. Knowingly violate a Board order or agreed order;
10. Compromise the security of licensure examination materials; or
11. Fail to notify the Board, in writing, within ten (10) days of an address change.

Oklahoma Statutes (2011)

63 § 2-406. Prohibited acts F--Penalties

A. It shall be unlawful for any registrant knowingly or intentionally:

1. To distribute, other than by dispensing or as otherwise authorized by this act, a controlled dangerous substance classified in Schedules I or II, in the course of his legitimate business, except pursuant to an order form as required by Section 2-308 of this title;

2. To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;

3. To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled dangerous substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;

4. To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this act, or any record required to be kept by this act; and

5. To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit controlled dangerous substance.

B. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) years or a fine of not more than Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00), or both.

C. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this section is punishable by a term of imprisonment twice that otherwise authorized and by twice the fine otherwise authorized. Convictions for second or subsequent violations of this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation.

D. Any person convicted of any offense described in this section shall, in addition to any fine imposed, pay a special assessment trauma-care fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to be deposited into the Trauma Care Assistance Revolving Fund created in Section 1-2522 of this title.

Oklahoma Statutes (2011)

63 § 2-407. Prohibited acts G—Penalties.

A. No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any preparation excepted from the provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act pursuant to Section 2-313 of this title in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of paragraph 1 of subsection B of Section 2-313 of this title, or a controlled dangerous substance or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled dangerous substance:

1. By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
2. By the forgery of, alteration of, adding any information to or changing any information on a prescription or of any written order;
3. By the concealment of a material fact; or
4. By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

B. Except as authorized by this act, a person shall not manufacture, create, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture, create, or deliver or possess a prescription form, an original prescription form, or a counterfeit prescription form. This shall not apply to the legitimate manufacture or delivery of prescription forms, or a person acting as an authorized agent of the practitioner.

C. Information communicated to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a controlled dangerous substance, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

D. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) years, by a fine of not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment. A second or subsequent offense under this section is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than four (4) years nor more than twenty (20) years, by a fine of not more than Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

E. Convictions for second or subsequent violations of this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation.

F. Any person convicted of any offense described in this section shall, in addition to any fine imposed, pay a special assessment trauma-care fee of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to be deposited into the Trauma Care Assistance Revolving Fund created in Section 1-2522 of this title.

Oregon Revised Statutes (2011)

167.212. Tampering with drug records

- (1) A person commits the crime of tampering with drug records if the person knowingly:
- (a) Alters, defaces or removes a controlled substance label affixed by a manufacturer, wholesaler or apothecary, except that it shall not be unlawful for an apothecary to remove or deface such a label for the purpose of filling prescriptions;
 - (b) Affixes a false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances;
 - (c) Makes or utters a false or forged prescription or false or forged official written order for controlled substances; or
 - (d) Makes a false statement in any controlled substance prescription, order, report or record required by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.840 to 475.980.
- (2) Tampering with drug records is a Class C felony.

Oregon Revised Statutes (2011)

§ 475.916. Fraudulent and deceptive acts.

(1) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (a) To deliver as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by ORS 475.175;
- (b) To use in the course of manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;
- (c) To acquire or to attempt to acquire or obtain or attempt to obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;
- (d) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, record or other document required to be kept or filed under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.840 to 475.980; or
- (e) To make, deliver or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(2) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Pennsylvania Statutes and Consolidated Statutes (2011)

35 § 780-113. Prohibited acts; penalties

(a) The following acts and the causing thereof within the Commonwealth are hereby prohibited:

- (1) The manufacture, sale or delivery, holding, offering for sale, or possession of any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.
- (2) The adulteration or misbranding of any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic.
- (3) The dissemination or publication of any false or materially misleading advertisement.
- (4) The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed substance or article, whether or not such substance or article is in fact adulterated or misbranded.
- (5) The adulteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to a controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic, if such act is done while such substance or article is held for sale and results in such substance or article being adulterated or misbranded.
- (6) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label or other identification symbol authorized or required by regulation promulgated under the provisions of this act.
- (7) Placing or causing to be placed upon any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic, or upon the container of any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic, with intent to defraud, the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or symbol of another, or any likeness of any of the foregoing.
- (8) Selling, dispensing, disposing of or causing to be sold, dispensed or disposed of, or keeping in possession, control or custody, or concealing any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic or any container of any drug, device or cosmetic with knowledge that the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or symbol of another, or any likeness of any of the foregoing, has been placed thereon in a manner prohibited by clause (7) hereof.
- (9) Making, selling, disposing of or causing to be made, sold, or disposed of, or keeping in possession, control or custody, or concealing with intent to defraud, any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or symbol of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any controlled substance, other drug, device or cosmetic or container thereof.
- (10) The sale at retail of a nonproprietary drug except by a registered pharmacist in a licensed pharmacy or by a practitioner.

(11) The operation of a drug manufacturing, distributing or retailing establishment, except by registered pharmacists in a licensed pharmacy, without conforming with such standards respecting sanitation, materials, equipment and supplies as the secretary, after consultation with the board, may establish by regulation for the protection of the public health and safety.

(12) The acquisition or obtaining of possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

(13) The sale, dispensing, distribution, prescription or gift by any practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do of any controlled substance to any person known to such practitioner to be or whom such practitioner has reason to know is a drug dependent person, unless said drug is prescribed, administered, dispensed or given, for the cure or treatment of some malady other than drug dependency, except that the council, in accordance with Federal narcotic and food and drug laws, shall allocate the responsibility for approving and designating certain clinics, and shall provide or allocate the responsibility for providing regulations for such clinics at which controlled substances, including but not limited to methadone, may be prescribed, administered or dispensed for the treatment of drug dependency. This clause shall not prohibit any practitioner from prescribing, distributing or dispensing any controlled substance for a period of time not to exceed fourteen days pending confirmed admission of the patient to a hospital or rehabilitation center.

(14) The administration, dispensing, delivery, gift or prescription of any controlled substance by any practitioner or professional assistant under the practitioner's direction and supervision unless done (i) in good faith in the course of his professional practice; (ii) within the scope of the patient relationship; (iii) in accordance with treatment principles accepted by a responsible segment of the medical profession.

(15) The sale at retail or dispensing of any controlled substance listed in Schedules II, III and IV to any person, except to one authorized by law to sell, dispense, prescribe or possess such substances, unless upon the written or oral prescription of a person licensed by law to prescribe such drug and unless compounded or dispensed by a registered pharmacist or pharmacy intern under the immediate personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, or the refilling of a written or oral prescription order for a drug, unless such refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original written prescription order or by written confirmation of the original oral prescription order. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a practitioner licensed to prescribe or dispense such drugs, who keeps a record of the amount of such drugs purchased and a dispensing record showing the date, name, and quantity of the drug dispensed and the name and address of the patient, as required by this act.

(16) Knowingly or intentionally possessing a controlled or counterfeit substance by a person not registered under this act, or a practitioner not registered or licensed by the appropriate State board, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription order or order of a practitioner, or except as otherwise authorized by this act.

- (17) The wilful dispensing of a controlled substance by a practitioner otherwise authorized by law so to do without affixing to the container in which the drug is sold or dispensed a label bearing the name and address of the practitioner, the date dispensed, the name of the patient and the directions for the use of the drug by the patient.
- (18) The selling by a pharmacy or distributor of any controlled substance or other drug unless the container bears a label, securely attached thereto, stating the specific name of the drug and the proportion or amount thereof unless otherwise specifically directed in writing by the practitioner.
- (19) The intentional purchase or knowing receipt in commerce by any person of any controlled substance, other drug or device from any person not authorized by law to sell, distribute, dispense or otherwise deal in such controlled substance, other drug or device.
- (20) The using by any person to his own advantage, or revealing other than to the secretary or officers or employes of the department or to the council or to the board or to courts or a hearing examiner when relevant to proceedings under this act any information acquired under authority of this act concerning any method or process which as a trade secret is entitled to protection. Such information obtained under the authority of this act shall not be admitted in evidence in any proceeding before any court of the Commonwealth except in proceedings under this act.
- (21) The refusal or failure to make, keep or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under this act.
- (22) The refusal of entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by this act.
- (23) The unauthorized removing, breaking, injuring, or defacing a seal placed upon embargoed substances or the removal or disposal of substances so placed under seal.
- (24) The failure by a manufacturer or distributor to register or obtain a license as required by this act.
- (25) The manufacture of a controlled substance by a registrant who knows or who has reason to know, the manufacturing is not authorized by his registration, or who knowingly distributes a controlled substance not authorized by his registration to another registrant or other authorized person.
- (26) The knowing distribution by a registrant of a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by this act.
- (27) The use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance of a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person.
- (28) The furnishing of false or fraudulent material information in, or omission of any material information from any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this act, or any record required to be kept by this act.
- (29) The intentional making, distributing, or possessing of any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or symbol of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(30) Except as authorized by this act, the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance by a person not registered under this act, or a practitioner not registered or licensed by the appropriate State board, or knowingly creating, delivering or possessing with intent to deliver, a counterfeit controlled substance.

(31) Notwithstanding other subsections of this section, (i) the possession of a small amount of marihuana only for personal use; (ii) the possession of a small amount of marihuana with the intent to distribute it but not to sell it; or (iii) the distribution of a small amount of marihuana but not for sale.

For purposes of this subsection, thirty (30) grams of marihuana or eight (8) grams of hashish shall be considered a small amount of marihuana.

(32) The use of, or possession with intent to use, drug paraphernalia for the purpose of planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packing, repacking, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this act.

(33) The delivery of, possession with intent to deliver, or manufacture with intent to deliver, drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it would be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance in violation of this act.

(34) The placing in any newspaper, magazine, handbill or other publication or by written or electronic means, including electronic mail, Internet, facsimile and similar transmission, any advertisement, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that the purpose of the advertisement, in whole or in part is to promote the sale of objects designed or intended for use as drug paraphernalia.

(35) (i) Except as otherwise provided by law, manufacturing, processing, packaging, distributing, possessing with intent to distribute or selling a noncontrolled substance that has a stimulant or depressant effect on humans, other than a prescription drug, which, or the label or container of which, substantially resembles a specific controlled substance. In determining whether there has been a violation of this subclause, the following factors shall be considered:

(A) Whether the noncontrolled substance in its overall finished dosage appearance is substantially similar in size, shape, color and markings or lack thereof to a specific controlled substance.

(B) Whether the noncontrolled substance in its finished dosage form is packaged in a container which, or the labeling of which, bears markings or printed material substantially similar to that accompanying or containing a specific controlled substance.

(ii) Except as otherwise provided by law, no person shall knowingly distribute or sell a noncontrolled substance upon the express or implied representation that the substance is a

controlled substance. In determining whether there has been a violation of this subclause, the following factors shall be considered:

(A) Whether the noncontrolled substance in its overall finished dosage appearance is substantially similar in size, shape, color and markings or lack thereof to a specific controlled substance.

(B) Whether the noncontrolled substance in its finished dosage form is packaged in a container which, or the labeling of which, bears markings or printed material substantially similar to that accompanying or containing a specific controlled substance.

(C) Whether the noncontrolled substance is packaged in a manner ordinarily used for the illegal delivery of a controlled substance.

(D) Whether the consideration tendered in exchange for the noncontrolled substance substantially exceeds the reasonable value of the substance, considering the actual chemical composition of the substance and, where applicable, the price at which over-the-counter substances of like chemical composition sell.

(E) Whether the consideration tendered in exchange for the noncontrolled substance approximates or exceeds the price at which the substance would sell upon illegal delivery were it actually the specific controlled substance it physically resembles.

(iii) Except as otherwise provided by law, no person shall knowingly distribute or sell a noncontrolled substance upon the express representation that the recipient, in turn, will be able to distribute or sell the substance as a controlled substance.

(iv) In any criminal prosecution brought under this clause, it shall not be a defense that the defendant believed the noncontrolled substance actually to be a controlled substance.

(v) The provisions of this clause shall not be applicable to:

(A) Law enforcement officers acting in the course and legitimate scope of their employment.

(B) Persons who manufacture, process, package, distribute or sell noncontrolled substances to licensed medical practitioners for use as placebos in the course of professional practice or research or for use in FDA approved investigational new drug trials.

(C) Licensed medical practitioners, pharmacists and other persons authorized to dispense or administer controlled substances and acting in the legitimate performance of their professional license pursuant to subclause (v)(B).

(D) A noncontrolled substance that was initially introduced into commerce prior to the initial introduction into commerce of the controlled substance which it is alleged to imitate.

(36) The knowing or intentional manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to distribute, or possession of a designer drug. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to a person who manufactures or distributes a substance in conformance with the provisions of an approved new drug application or an exemption for investigational use within the meaning of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. § 355). For purposes of this section, no new drug shall be introduced or delivered

for introduction except upon approval of an application pursuant to section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(37) The possession by any person, other than a registrant, of more than thirty doses labeled as a dispensed prescription or more than three trade packages of any anabolic steroids listed in section 4(3)(vii).

(38) The unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine or phencyclidine or their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers or salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(i) in a structure where any child under 18 years of age is present; or

(ii) where the manufacturing of methamphetamine or phencyclidine causes any child under 18 years of age to suffer bodily injury.

(39) The knowing possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, or any of their salts, optical isomers or salts of optical isomers with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine.

(40) The sale at retail of any product containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or any of their salts, optical isomers or salts of optical isomers as the sole active ingredient unless one of the following applies:

(i) The product is offered for sale behind a counter where the public is not permitted.

(ii) The product is offered for sale within a locked cabinet that is located in an area of the facility involved to which customers do have direct access.

(b) Any person who violates any of the provisions of clauses (1) through (11), (13) and (15) through (20) or (37) of subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and except for clauses (4), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (19) shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both, and for clauses (4), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (19) shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years or to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both; but, if the violation is committed after a prior conviction of such person for a violation of this act under this section has become final, such person shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years or to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of clauses (21), (22), (24), (39) and (40) of subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished only as follows:

(1) Upon conviction of the first such offense, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.

(2) Upon conviction of the second and subsequent offense, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both.

(d) Any person who knowingly or intentionally violates clause (23) of subsection (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.

(e) Any person who violates clauses (25) through (29) of subsection (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both.

(f) Any person who violates clause (12), (14) or (30) of subsection (a) with respect to:

(1) A controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I or II which is a narcotic drug, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or both or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal activity.

(1.1) Phencyclidine; methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers; coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves; any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of the preceding which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except decocanized coca leaves or extract of coca leaves, which extracts do not contain cocaine or ecgonine; and marihuana in a quantity in excess of one thousand (1,000) pounds, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or both, or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal manufacture or distribution of these substances.

(2) Any other controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to pay a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.

(3) A controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule IV, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding three years, or to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.

(4) A controlled substance or counterfeit substance classified in Schedule V, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.

(g) Any person who violates clause (31) of subsection (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or both.

(h) Any penalty imposed for violation of this act shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

(i) Any person who violates clauses (32), (33) and (34) of subsection (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or to imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year, or both. Any person who violates clause (33) by delivering drug paraphernalia to a person under eighteen (18) years of age who is three (3) or more years his junior shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or to imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years, or both.

(j) Any person who violates any provisions of subclause (i) or (ii) or (iii) of clause (35) of subsection (a) is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.

(k) Any person convicted of manufacture of amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers; or phenylacetone and phenyl-2-propanone shall be sentenced to at least two years of total confinement without probation, parole or work release, notwithstanding any other provision of this act or other statute to the contrary.

(l) Any person who violates clause (36) is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or both.

(m) Repealed. 1993, June 28, P.L. 137, No. 33, § 7, effective in 60 days.

(n) Any person who violates subsection (a)(12), (14), (16), (30) or (34) with respect to gamma hydroxybutyric acid, any salt, compound derivative or preparation of gamma hydroxybutyric acid, including any isomers, esters and ethers and salts of isomers, or esters and ethers of gamma hydroxybutyric acid, except gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers or salts is possible within the specific chemical designation, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or both, or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal activity.

(o) Any person who violates subsection (a)(12), (14) or (30) with respect to 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA); 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA); 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA); 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine; N-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; or their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years or to pay a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or both, or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal activity.

(p) (1) Any person who violates subsection (a)(38)(i) is guilty of a felony of the third degree and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to not more than seven years in prison and a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal activity.

(2) Any person who violates subsection (a)(38)(ii) is guilty of a felony of the second degree and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to not more than ten years in prison and a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or such larger amount as is sufficient to exhaust the assets utilized in and the profits obtained from the illegal activity.

Pennsylvania Statutes and Consolidated Statutes (2011)

63 § 390-8. Unlawful acts

It shall be unlawful for:

(1) Any person to procure or attempt to procure a license, permit or certificate for himself or for any other person by making or causing to be made any false representations.

(2) Any person not duly licensed as a pharmacist, pursuant to section 3 hereof, to engage in the practice of pharmacy, including the preparing, compounding, dispensing, selling or distributing at retail to any person any drug, except by a pharmacy intern or such other authorized personnel under the direct and immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a duly licensed medical practitioner from dispensing, compounding or otherwise giving any drug to his own patients after diagnosis or treatment of said patient, if such compounding, preparing and dispensing is done by said licensee himself, nor shall anything herein prevent any person from selling or distributing at retail household remedies or proprietary medicines when the same are offered for sale or sold in the original packages which have been put up ready for sale to consumers, provided household remedies or proprietary medicines shall not include any controlled substances or non-proprietary drug under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L. 233, No. 64), known as "The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act."

(2.1) Any pharmacist to dispense an emergency prescription, unless:

(i) The pharmacist first attempts to obtain an authorization from the authorized prescriber and cannot obtain the authorization.

(ii) The drug which is the subject of the refill is not a controlled dangerous substance.

(iii) The drug which is the subject of the refill is essential to the maintenance of life.

(iv) The drug which is the subject of the refill is essential to the continuation of therapy in chronic conditions, and, in the pharmacist's professional judgment, the interruption of the therapy reasonably might produce an undesirable health consequence, be detrimental to the patient's welfare or cause physical or mental discomfort.

(v) The pharmacist enters on the back of the prescription or on another appropriate, uniformly maintained and readily retrievable record, the date and quantity of the refill, and, in addition, the pharmacist signs the refill.

(vi) The pharmacist provides only one refill of the prescription and the quantity of that refill is in conformity with the prescribed directions for use, but limited to a seventy-two hour emergency supply.

(vii) Within seventy-two hours of dispensing the refill, the pharmacist notifies the prescriber that an emergency prescription has been dispensed.

(3) Any unlicensed person to operate or conduct, or to have charge of or to supervise any pharmacy, for a violation of this section, the owner of said pharmacy shall be equally liable as principal.

(4) Any person to represent himself to be licensed under this act when in fact he is not.

(5) Any person to knowingly prevent or refuse to permit any member of the board, or its duly authorized agents, to enter a pharmacy or any other place where drugs or devices are kept, stored, dispensed or distributed to a consumer, for the purpose of lawful inspection or other purposes in accordance with the provisions of this act and regulations pursuant thereto.

(6) Any person whose license, permit or certificate has been revoked, suspended or refused renewal to fail to deliver the license permit or certificate to the board upon demand.

(7) Any person to sell at auction drugs or devices in bulk or in open or unopened packages, unless such sale has been approved in advance by the board and unless such sale shall be under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist appointed by the board and whose fee shall be paid by the seller thereof.

(8) Any person, firm or corporation to use the title "pharmacist", "assistant pharmacist", "druggist", "apothecary", except a person duly licensed as a pharmacist in Pennsylvania, or any person to conduct or transact business under a name which contains as part thereof the words "drug store", "pharmacy", "drugs", "medicine store", "medicines", "drug shop," "apothecary," "pharmaceutical," "homeopathic," "homeopathy" or any term having a similar meaning, or in any manner by advertisement, display of show globes or otherwise describe or refer to the place of the conducted business or person, unless the place is a pharmacy duly issued a permit by the State Board of Pharmacy.

(9) Any person who buys, sells or causes to be sold or offers for sale any drug or device which bears or which package bears, or originally did bear, the inscription "sample" or "not for resale" or "for investigational or experimental use only" or other similar words, except where a cost is incurred in the bona fide acquisition of an investigational or experimental drug.

(10) Any person using to his own advantage or revealing to anyone other than the board, its duly authorized representatives, or to the courts, when relevant to any judicial proceeding under this act, any information acquired under authority of this act or concerning any method or process which is a trade secret.

(11) Any pharmacist or owner of a pharmacy advertising or promoting prices for drug and pharmaceutical service to the public which do not conform to Federal laws or regulations.

(12) Any person who knowingly and willfully forges or counterfeits upon any goods, wares or merchandise the private stamps or labels of any mechanic or manufacturer, with intent to defraud the purchasers or manufacturers of any goods, wares or merchandise, or keeps in possession or conceals any goods, wares or merchandise bearing forged or counterfeited private stamps or labels of any mechanic or manufacturer, with intent to defraud the purchasers or manufacturers of any goods, wares or merchandise, or keeps in control, custody or possession any punch plate, stone or other thing in the likeness of any punch plate or stone designated for the printing or imprinting of the private stamps or labels of any mechanic or manufacturer, or who vends any goods, wares or merchandise having thereon any forged or counterfeited stamps or labels purporting to be the stamps or labels of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser.

(13) Any person by himself or through another to procure or attempt to procure for himself or another any drug:

(i) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge;

(ii) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or any written order;

(iii) by the concealment of a material fact;

(iv) by use of a false statement in any prescription, order or report.

(14) Any person to advertise the filling or refilling of prescriptions for any consumer or patient in Pennsylvania if said person is not licensed under this act or the said prescription is not filled or refilled in a pharmacy licensed by the board.

(14.1) One or more medical practitioners to have a proprietary or beneficial interest sufficient to permit them to exercise supervision or control over the pharmacist in his professional responsibilities and duties.

(15) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section 8 is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment for not more than one year or pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5000), or both, and for each subsequent offense, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment of not more than three years or to pay a fine of not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.

(15.1) In addition to any other civil remedy or criminal penalty provided for in this act, the board, by a vote of the majority of the maximum number of the authorized membership of the board as provided by law, or by a vote of the majority of the duly qualified and confirmed membership or a minimum of four members, whichever is greater, may levy a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) on any current licensee who violates any provision of this act or on any person who practices pharmacy without being properly licensed to do so under this act. The board shall levy this penalty only after affording the accused party the opportunity for a hearing, as provided in Title 2 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes (relating to administrative law and procedure).

(15.2) An attorney responsible for representing the Commonwealth in disciplinary matters before the board shall notify the board immediately upon receiving notification of an alleged violation of this act. The board shall maintain current records of all reported alleged violations and periodically review the records for the purpose of determining that each alleged violation has been resolved in a timely manner.

General Laws of Rhode Island Annotated (2011)

§ 21-28-4.03. Prohibited acts C--Penalties

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance, except pursuant to an order form as required by § 21-28-3.10;
- (2) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number, which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
- (5) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of these upon any drug or container or labeling of the drug or container so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Any person who violates this chapter is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.

General Laws of Rhode Island Annotated (2011)

§ 21-28-4.05. Prohibited acts E--False representations to obtain controlled substances.

(a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance:

- (1) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (2) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order;
- (3) By the concealment of material fact; or
- (4) By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(b) Information communicated to a physician in an unlawful effort to procure the administration of a controlled substance shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(c) No person shall willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by this chapter.

(d) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself or herself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, practitioner, or other authorized person.

(e) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order for controlled substances.

(f) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances.

(g) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.

General Laws of Rhode Island Annotated (2011)

§ 21-31-3. Prohibited acts

The following acts and the causing of those acts within the state of Rhode Island are prohibited:

- (1) The manufacture, sale, or delivery, or holding or offering for sale of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.
- (2) The adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (3) The receipt in commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery of it for pay or otherwise.
- (4) The sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale, or offering for sale of any article in violation of § 21-31-12 or 21-31-16.
- (5) The dissemination of any false advertisement.
- (6) The refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by § 21-31-21.
- (7) The giving of a guaranty of undertaking which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by, and containing the name and address of, the person residing in the state of Rhode Island from whom he or she received in good faith the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (8) The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of § 21-31-6.
- (9) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to, a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, if that act is done while the article is held for sale and results in the article's being adulterated or misbranded.
- (10) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using, any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the provisions of this chapter.
- (11) The using, on the labeling of any drug or in any advertisement relating to the drug, of any representation or suggestion that any application with respect to the drug is effective under § 21-31-16, or that the drug complies with the provisions of that section.
- (12)(i) The possession of any habit-forming, toxic, harmful, or new drug subject to § 21-31-15(a)(11)(i) unless the possession of that drug has been obtained by a valid prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer those drugs; provided, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not be applicable to the delivery of those drugs to persons included in any of the classes named below, or to the agents or employees of these persons, for use in the usual course of their official duties, as the case may be, or to the possession of those drugs by these persons or their agents or employees for that use:

(A) pharmacists; (B) practitioners; (C) persons who procure the drugs for disposition by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale; (D) hospitals or other institutions which procure the drugs for lawful administration by practitioners; (E) officers or employees of federal, state, or local governments; (F) manufacturers and wholesalers lawfully engaged in selling those drugs to authorized persons; and (G) common carriers and warehouse operators while engaged in lawfully transporting or storing the drugs for authorized persons.

(ii) The possession of a drug under paragraph (i) of this subdivision not properly labeled to indicate that possession is by a valid prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug by any person not exempted under this chapter shall be prima facie evidence that the possession is unlawful; provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable where a portion of the whole amount of a drug lawfully obtained under the provisions of this chapter not in excess of an amount sufficient to meet the medical requirements of the patient in any twenty-four (24) consecutive hours, as indicated in the directions for use by the practitioner prescribing or dispensing the drug, is possessed in a container to suit the convenience of the patient.

(13) The sale of all unprocessed and/or uncooked fish, shellfish, and scallops by retail markets and other retailers without a label indicating whether the fish, shellfish, or scallops have ever been frozen.

(14) The making, issuing, or uttering of any false or forged prescription.

(15) The processing or selling or holding for sale of any "distressed merchandise" in this state without a permit from the director of health.

(16) The holding, selling, or offering for sale of any food (or drug) which has been condemned or voluntarily disposed of by action of the director of health.

(17) Use of the term "native" unless used as defined in § 21-31-2. The retail consumer has a right to know and the retailer shall provide upon request the origin of nonnative uncooked and/or unprocessed shellfish and/or scallops.

Code of Laws of South Carolina (2010)

§ 44-53-40. Obtaining certain drugs, devices, preparations or compounds by fraud, deceit, or the like.

(A) It is unlawful for a person to obtain or attempt to obtain a drug or device as defined by Section 39-23-20, or any pharmaceutical preparation, chemical, or chemical compound that is restricted in regard to its sale at retail by:

- (1) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (2) forgery or alteration of a prescription;
- (3) falsification in any manner of any record of sale required by law;
- (4) use of a false name or the giving of a false address;
- (5) concealment of a material fact; or
- (6) falsely assuming the title of or representing himself to be a person authorized by the laws of this State to possess such drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, chemicals, chemical compound, or devices.

(B) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than two years, or both for a first offense. Conviction for a second or subsequent offense, is a felony and the person must be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

A person must not be convicted of a criminal offense under this section unless it is shown by clear and convincing evidence that the drug, pharmaceutical preparation, chemical, chemical compound, or device would not have been obtained but for the fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, subterfuge, forgery, alteration, falsification, concealment, or other prohibited act allegedly practiced by the accused.

Code of Laws of South Carolina (2010)

§ 44-53-390. Prohibited acts C; penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for a person knowingly or intentionally to:

(1) distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by Section 44-53-350;

(2) use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(3) acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(4) furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this article, or any record required to be kept by this article;

(5) make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance;

(6) distribute or deliver a noncontrolled substance or an imitation controlled substance:

(A) with the expressed or implied representation that the substance is a narcotic or nonnarcotic controlled substance, or with the expressed or implied representation that the substance is of such nature or appearance that the recipient of the distribution or delivery will be able to dispose of the substance as a controlled substance;

(B) when the physical appearance of the finished product is substantially similar to a specific controlled substance, or if in a tablet or capsule dosage form as a finished product it is similar in color, shape, and size to any controlled substances' dosage form, or its finished dosage form has similar, but not necessarily identical, markings on each dosage unit as any controlled substances' dosage form, or if its finished dosage form container bears similar, but not necessarily identical, markings or printed material as any controlled substances which is commercially manufactured and commercially packaged by a manufacturer or repackager registered under the provisions of Title 21, Section 823 of the United States Code. In any prosecution for unlawful delivery of a noncontrolled substance, it is no defense that the accused believed the noncontrolled substance to actually be a controlled substance.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both. If such person is a corporation, it is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars.

(c) The provisions of Section 44-53-390(a)(6) do not apply to any transaction in the ordinary course of professional practice of a practitioner registered to dispense controlled substances under this article, nor do they apply to a pharmacy acting in the normal course of business, or pursuant to the lawful order of a placebo prescription.

Code of Laws of South Carolina (2010)

§ 44-53-395. Prohibited acts; penalties.

(A) It shall be unlawful:

(1) for any practitioner to issue any prescription document signed in blank. The issuance of such document signed in blank shall be prima facie evidence of a conspiracy to violate this section. The possession of prescription document signed in blank by a person other than the person whose signature appears thereon shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a conspiracy between the possessor and the signer to violate the provisions of this section;

(2) for any person other than a practitioner registered with the Department under this article to possess a blank prescription not completed and signed by the practitioner whose name appears printed thereon;

(3) for any person to withhold the information from a practitioner that such person is obtaining controlled substances of like therapeutic use in a concurrent time period from another practitioner.

(B) Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates this section a first time shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a term of imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, or both. Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates this section a second or subsequent time shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a term of imprisonment for not more than five years.

South Dakota Codified Laws (2011)

§ 22-42-8. Obtaining possession of controlled substance by theft, misrepresentation, forgery, or fraud

Any person who knowingly obtains possession of a controlled drug or substance by theft, misrepresentation, forgery, fraud, deception, or subterfuge is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

Tennessee Code (2011)

§ 53-10-104. Sale, bartering or giving away; procuring by fraud or deceit.

(a) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to possess, sell, barter or give away any drug known as a legend drug, as defined in § 53-10-101, except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician; certified physician assistant; nurse authorized pursuant to § 63-6-204 or § 63-9-113, who is rendering service under the supervision, control and responsibility of a licensed physician, and who meets the requirements pursuant to § 63-7-123; a dentist; an optometrist authorized pursuant to § 63-8-102(12); or a veterinarian, and compounded or dispensed by a duly registered pharmacist.

(b) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to obtain or to attempt to obtain a legend drug, or to procure or to attempt to procure the administration of a legend drug, by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, subterfuge, forgery, alteration of a prescription, by the concealment of a material fact, or by the use of a false name or address.

(c) Under no circumstances shall a nurse practitioner who has met the additional requirements of § 63-7-207(14) to write and sign prescriptions or issue drugs nor a physician assistant working under a physician's supervision be delegated the authority to prescribe drugs that involve the following:

- (1) The writing or signing a prescription for any drug or medication;
- (2) The dispensing or administration of any prescribed or legend drug or medication; or
- (3) The performing of any procedure that involves the use of a legend drug or medication;

whose sole purpose is to cause or perform an abortion.

Tennessee Code (2011)

§ 53-11-402. Offenses; fines and penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to:

(1) Distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by § 53-11-307;

(2) Use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;

(3) Acquire or obtain, or attempt to acquire or attempt to obtain, possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge. Any person who violates this subdivision (a)(3) may, upon first conviction, have such sentence suspended and may as a condition of the suspension be required to participate in a program of rehabilitation at a drug treatment facility operated by the state or a comprehensive community mental health center.

(4) Furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report or other document required to be kept or filed under parts 3 and 4 of this chapter or title 39, chapter 17, part 4, or any record required to be kept by parts 3 and 4 of this chapter or title 39, chapter 17, part 4; or

(5) Make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b)(1) A violation of this section is a Class D felony.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 40-35-111, relative to the authorized fine for a Class D felony, the authorized fine for a violation of this section shall be as follows:

(A) For a violation involving a Schedule I or II controlled substance	\$100,000;
(B) For a violation involving a Schedule III or IV controlled substance	50,000;
(C) For a violation involving a Schedule V or VI controlled substance	5,000;
(D) For a violation involving a Schedule VII controlled substance	1,000;
(E) For any other violation of this section not involving a scheduled controlled substance	20,000.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall preclude a prosecution under the general drug laws.

(c) Any person who violates subdivision (a)(3) may, upon first conviction, have such sentence suspended and may as a condition of the suspension be required to participate in a program of rehabilitation at a drug treatment facility operated by the state or a comprehensive community mental health center.

Tennessee Code (2011)

71-5-2601. Offenses; penalties; prosecution; remedies

(a)(1)(A) A person, including an enrollee, recipient, or applicant, commits an offense who knowingly obtains, or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person to obtain, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, or impersonation, or by concealment of any material fact, or by any other fraudulent means, or in any manner not authorized by any rule, regulation, or statute governing TennCare:

(i) Medical assistance benefits or any assistance provided pursuant to any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare to which such person is not entitled, or of a greater value than that to which such person is authorized;

(ii) Benefits by knowingly making a willfully false statement, or concealing a material fact relating to personal or household income, thereby resulting in the assessment of a lower monthly premium than the person would be required to pay if not for the false statement or concealment of a material fact; or

(iii) Controlled substance benefits by knowingly, willfully and with the intent to deceive, failing to disclose to a physician, nurse practitioner, ancillary staff, or other health care provider from whom the person obtains a controlled substance, or a prescription for a controlled substance, that the person has received either the same controlled substance or a prescription for the same controlled substance, or a controlled substance of similar therapeutic use or a prescription for a controlled substance of similar therapeutic use, from another practitioner within the previous thirty (30) days and the person used TennCare to pay for either the clinical visit or for payment of the controlled substances.

(B) An offense under subdivision (a)(1)(A) is a Class E felony.

(2)(A) A person, firm, corporation, partnership or any other entity, including a vendor, other than an enrollee, recipient, or applicant, commits an offense who knowingly obtains, or attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person or entity to obtain, by means of a willfully false statement, report, representation, claim or impersonation, or by concealment of any material fact, or by any other fraudulent means, including knowingly presenting or causing to be presented to TennCare or any of its contractors, subcontractors or vendors a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval, or in any manner not authorized by any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare, medical assistance payments provided pursuant to any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare to which the person or entity is not entitled, or of a greater value than that to which the person or entity is authorized. For purposes of this subsection (a), “attempts to obtain” includes making or presenting to any person a claim for any payment under any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare, knowing the claim to be false, fictitious or fraudulent.

(B) An offense under subdivision (a)(1)(A) is a Class D felony unless the value of the property or services obtained meets the threshold set for a Class B or Class C offense under § 39-14-105, in which case the appropriate higher class shall apply. In addition to any other penalty, a sentence that includes a fine, when imposed upon an entity or upon a person for actions benefiting an entity, shall include the corporation fine specified in § 40-35-111.

(3)(A) A person, firm, corporation, partnership or any other entity commits an offense when providing a willfully false statement regarding another's medical condition or eligibility for insurance, to aid or abet another in obtaining or attempting to obtain medical assistance payments, medical assistance benefits or any assistance provided under any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare to which the person is not entitled or to a greater value than that to which such person is authorized. For purposes of this subsection (a), "attempting to obtain" includes making or presenting to any person a claim for any payment under any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious or fraudulent.

(B) An offense under subdivision (a)(3)(A) is a Class D felony unless the value of the property or services obtained meets the threshold set for a Class B or Class C offense under § 39-14-105, in which case the appropriate higher class shall apply. In addition to any other penalty, a sentence that includes a fine, when imposed upon an entity or upon a person for actions benefiting an entity, shall include the corporation fine specified in § 40-35-111.

(4) Any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity is guilty of a Class D felony that, in connection with the investigation of a violation of offenses set forth in this section, knowingly and willfully:

(A) Falsifies, conceals or omits by any trick, scheme, artifice, or device a material fact;

(B) Makes any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation; or

(C) Makes or uses any materially false writing or document.

(b) In addition to any other penalties provided for any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity under subsection (a), the court shall also:

(1)(A) Order restitution to TennCare in the greater of the total amount of all medical assistance payments made to all providers, or the total amount of all payments to a managed care entity, related to the services underlying the offense; and

(B) Report the person or entity to the appropriate professional licensure board or the department of commerce and insurance for disciplinary action.

(2) In addition to any other penalties provided under this section, the court may also, to the full extent permitted by federal law and the TennCare waiver as interpreted by the CMS, order any such person or entity disqualified from participation in the medical assistance program; such disqualification may also apply to any person who is convicted of a criminal offense involving the selling of prescription drugs obtained through the TennCare program. Any person or entity disqualified from participation in the medical assistance program shall make restitution in the total amount of the medical assistance or underpayment which forms the basis for the conviction before such person or entity can re-enroll in the TennCare program.

(3) A subsequent denial of eligibility or denial of a claim for payment does not, of itself, establish proof of falsity of a statement, representation, report or claim for payment under subsection (a).

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a person or entity violating the provisions of this section from being prosecuted for theft of property or services under title 39, part 14.

(d) In addition to any other remedy available, including those provided in this section, the state may recover from any person or such person's estate, or from a firm, corporation, partnership or other entity, including a vendor, the amount of medical assistance benefits or payments improperly paid as a result of fraudulent means or actions not authorized by any rule, regulation, procedure, or statute governing TennCare.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, prosecutions for violations of this section shall be commenced within four (4) years after the commission of the offense.

Texas Health & Safety Statutes and Codes (2011)

§ 431.021. Prohibited Acts

The following acts and the causing of the following acts within this state are unlawful and prohibited:

- (a) the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded;
- (b) the adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in commerce;
- (c) the receipt in commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise;
- (d) the distribution in commerce of a consumer commodity, if such commodity is contained in a package, or if there is affixed to that commodity a label that does not conform to the provisions of this chapter and of rules adopted under the authority of this chapter; provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to persons engaged in business as wholesale or retail distributors of consumer commodities except to the extent that such persons:
 - (1) are engaged in the packaging or labeling of such commodities; or
 - (2) prescribe or specify by any means the manner in which such commodities are packaged or labeled;
- (e) the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of any article in violation of Section 431.084, 431.114, or 431.115;
- (f) the dissemination of any false advertisement;
- (g) the refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample or to permit access to or copying of any record as authorized by Sections 431.042-431.044; or the failure to establish or maintain any record or make any report required under Section 512(j), (l), or (m) of the federal Act, or the refusal to permit access to or verification or copying of any such required record;

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(h) the manufacture within this state of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded;

(i) the giving of a guaranty or undertaking referred to in Section 431.059, which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by, and containing the name and address of the person residing in this state from whom the person received in good faith the food, drug, device, or cosmetic; or the giving of a guaranty or undertaking referred to in Section 431.059, which guaranty or undertaking is false;

(j) the use, removal, or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of Section 431.048;

(k) the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, if such act is done while such article is held for sale after shipment in commerce and results in such article being adulterated or misbranded;

(l)(1) forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by rules adopted under this chapter or the regulations promulgated under the provisions of the federal Act;

(2) making, selling, disposing of, or keeping in possession, control, or custody, or concealing any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing on any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit drug;

(3) the doing of any act that causes a drug to be a counterfeit drug, or the sale or dispensing, or the holding for sale or dispensing, of a counterfeit drug;

(m) the using by any person to the person's own advantage, or revealing, other than to the commissioner, an authorized agent, a health authority or to the courts when relevant in any judicial proceeding under this chapter, of any information acquired under the authority of this chapter concerning any method or process that as a trade secret is entitled to protection;

(n) the using, on the labeling of any drug or device or in any advertising relating to such drug or device, of any representation or suggestion that approval of an application with respect to such drug or device is in effect under Section 431.114 or Section 505, 515, or 520(g) of the federal Act, as the case may be, or that such drug or device complies with the provisions of such sections;

(o) the using, in labeling, advertising or other sales promotion of any reference to any report or analysis furnished in compliance with Sections 431.042-431.044 or Section 704 of the federal Act;

(p) in the case of a prescription drug distributed or offered for sale in this state, the failure of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the drug to maintain for transmittal, or to transmit, to any practitioner licensed by applicable law to administer such drug who makes written request for information as to such drug, true and correct copies of all printed matter that is required to be included in any package in which that drug is distributed or sold, or such other printed matter as is approved under the federal Act. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt any person from any labeling requirement imposed by or under other provisions of this chapter;

(q)(1) placing or causing to be placed on any drug or device or container of any drug or device, with intent to defraud, the trade name or other identifying mark, or imprint of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing;

(2) selling, dispensing, disposing of or causing to be sold, dispensed, or disposed of, or concealing or keeping in possession, control, or custody, with intent to sell, dispense, or dispose of, any drug, device, or any container of any drug or device, with knowledge that the trade name or other identifying mark or imprint of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing has been placed thereon in a manner prohibited by Subdivision (1) of this subsection; or

(3) making, selling, disposing of, causing to be made, sold, or disposed of, keeping in possession, control, or custody, or concealing with intent to defraud any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing on any drug or container or labeling of any drug or container so as to render such drug a counterfeit drug;

(r) dispensing or causing to be dispensed a different drug in place of the drug ordered or prescribed without the express permission in each case of the person ordering or prescribing;

(s) the failure to register in accordance with Section 510 of the federal Act, the failure to provide any information required by Section 510(j) or (k) of the federal Act, or the failure to provide a notice required by Section 510(j)(2) of the federal Act;

(t)(1) the failure or refusal to:

(A) comply with any requirement prescribed under Section 518 or 520(g) of the federal Act; or

(B) furnish any notification or other material or information required by or under Section 519 or 520(g) of the federal Act;

(2) with respect to any device, the submission of any report that is required by or under this chapter that is false or misleading in any material respect;

(u) the movement of a device in violation of an order under Section 304(g) of the federal Act or the removal or alteration of any mark or label required by the order to identify the device as detained;

(v) the failure to provide the notice required by Section 412(b) or 412(c), the failure to make the reports required by Section 412(d)(1)(B), or the failure to meet the requirements prescribed under Section 412(d)(2) of the federal Act;

(w) except as provided under Subchapter M of this chapter and Section 562.1085, Occupations Code, the acceptance by a person of an unused prescription or drug, in whole or in part, for the purpose of resale, after the prescription or drug has been originally dispensed, or sold;

(x) engaging in the wholesale distribution of drugs or operating as a distributor or manufacturer of devices in this state without obtaining a license issued by the department under Subchapter I, L, or N, as applicable;

(y) engaging in the manufacture of food in this state or operating as a warehouse operator in this state without having a license as required by Section 431.222 or operating as a food wholesaler in this state without having a license under Section 431.222 or being registered under Section 431.2211, as appropriate;

(z) unless approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration pursuant to the federal Act, the sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale of a self-testing kit designed to indicate whether a person has a human immunodeficiency virus infection, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or a related disorder or condition;

(aa) making a false statement or false representation in an application for a license or in a statement, report, or other instrument to be filed with or requested by the department under this chapter;

(bb) failing to comply with a requirement or request to provide information or failing to submit an application, statement, report, or other instrument required by the department;

(cc) performing, causing the performance of, or aiding and abetting the performance of an act described by Subdivision (x);

(dd) purchasing or otherwise receiving a prescription drug from a pharmacy in violation of Section 431.411(a);

(ee) selling, distributing, or transferring a prescription drug to a person who is not authorized under state or federal law to receive the prescription drug in violation of Section 431.411(b);

(ff) failing to deliver prescription drugs to specified premises as required by Section 431.411(c);

(gg) failing to maintain or provide pedigrees as required by Section 431.412 or 431.413;

(hh) failing to obtain, pass, or authenticate a pedigree as required by Section 431.412 or 431.413;

(ii) the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of a drug or prescription device at a flea market;

(jj) the receipt of a prescription drug that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, obtained by fraud or deceit, counterfeit, or suspected of being counterfeit, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such a drug for payment or otherwise; or

(kk) the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of all or any part of the labeling of a prescription drug or the commission of any other act with respect to a prescription drug that results in the prescription drug being misbranded.

Texas Health & Safety Statutes and Codes (2011)

§ 481.129. Offense: Fraud.

(a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly:

(1) distributes as a registrant or dispenser a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II, unless the person distributes the controlled substance under an order form as required by Section 481.069;

(2) uses in the course of manufacturing, prescribing, or distributing a controlled substance a registration number that is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(3) issues a prescription bearing a forged or fictitious signature;

(4) uses a prescription issued to another person to prescribe a Schedule II controlled substance;

(5) possesses, obtains, or attempts to possess or obtain a controlled substance or an increased quantity of a controlled substance:

(A) by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(B) through use of a fraudulent prescription form; or

(C) through use of a fraudulent oral or telephonically communicated prescription; or

(6) furnishes false or fraudulent material information in or omits material information from an application, report, record, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter.

(a-1) A person commits an offense if the person, with intent to obtain a controlled substance or combination of controlled substances that is not medically necessary for the person or an amount of a controlled substance or substances that is not medically necessary for the person, obtains or attempts to obtain from a practitioner a controlled substance or a prescription for a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, or concealment of a material fact. For purposes of this subsection, a material fact includes whether the person has an existing prescription for a controlled substance issued for the same period of time by another practitioner.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) makes, distributes, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce an actual or simulated trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another on a controlled substance or the container or label of a container for a controlled substance, so as to make the controlled substance a counterfeit substance; or

(2) manufactures, delivers, or possesses with intent to deliver a counterfeit substance.

(c) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly or intentionally:

(1) delivers a prescription or a prescription form for other than a valid medical purpose in the course of professional practice; or

(2) possesses a prescription for a controlled substance or a prescription form unless the prescription or prescription form is possessed:

(A) during the manufacturing or distribution process;

(B) by a practitioner, practitioner's agent, or an institutional practitioner for a valid medical purpose during the course of professional practice;

(C) by a pharmacist or agent of a pharmacy during the professional practice of pharmacy;

(D) under a practitioner's order made by the practitioner for a valid medical purpose in the course of professional practice; or

(E) by an officer or investigator authorized to enforce this chapter within the scope of the officer's or investigator's official duties.

(d) An offense under Subsection (a) is:

(1) a felony of the second degree if the controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule I or II;

(2) a felony of the third degree if the controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule III or IV; and

(3) a Class A misdemeanor if the controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule V.

(d-1) An offense under Subsection (a-1) is:

(1) a felony of the second degree if any controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule I or II;

(2) a felony of the third degree if any controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule III or IV; and

(3) a Class A misdemeanor if any controlled substance that is the subject of the offense is listed in Schedule V.

(e) An offense under Subsection (b) is a Class A misdemeanor.

(f) An offense under Subsection (c)(1) is:

(1) a felony of the second degree if the defendant delivers:

(A) a prescription form; or

(B) a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule II; and

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(2) a felony of the third degree if the defendant delivers a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule III, IV, or V.

(g) An offense under Subsection (c)(2) is:

(1) a state jail felony if the defendant possesses:

(A) a prescription form; or

(B) a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule II or III; and

(2) a Class B misdemeanor if the defendant possesses a prescription for a controlled substance listed in Schedule IV or V.

Texas Health & Safety Statutes and Codes (2011)

§ 483.045. Forging or Altering Prescription.

(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) forges a prescription or increases the prescribed quantity of a dangerous drug in a prescription;

(2) issues a prescription bearing a forged or fictitious signature;

(3) obtains or attempts to obtain a dangerous drug by using a forged, fictitious, or altered prescription;

(4) obtains or attempts to obtain a dangerous drug by means of a fictitious or fraudulent telephone call; or

(5) possesses a dangerous drug obtained by a forged, fictitious, or altered prescription or by means of a fictitious or fraudulent telephone call.

(b) An offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor unless it is shown on the trial of the defendant that the defendant has previously been convicted of an offense under this chapter, in which event the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.

Texas Occupations Code (2011)

§ 107.152. Authority of Board to Revoke or Suspend License

(a) This chapter does not affect the authority of the board to revoke or suspend the license of a physician who:

- (1) prescribes, administers, or dispenses a drug or treatment:
 - (A) for a purpose that is not a legitimate medical purpose as defined by the board; and
 - (B) that is nontherapeutic in nature or nontherapeutic in the manner the drug or treatment is administered or prescribed;
- (2) fails to keep a complete and accurate record of the purchase and disposal of:
 - (A) a drug listed in Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (B) a controlled substance scheduled in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.);
- (3) writes a false or fictitious prescription for:
 - (A) a dangerous drug as defined by Chapter 483, Health and Safety Code;
 - (B) a controlled substance listed in a schedule under Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (C) a controlled substance scheduled in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.); or
- (4) prescribes, administers, or dispenses in a manner inconsistent with public health and welfare:
 - (A) a dangerous drug as defined by Chapter 483, Health and Safety Code;
 - (B) a controlled substance listed in a schedule under Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (C) a controlled substance scheduled in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.).

(b) For purposes of Subsection (a)(2), the physician's records must include a record of:

- (1) the date of purchase;
- (2) the sale or disposal of the drug or substance by the physician;
- (3) the name and address of the person receiving the drug or substance; and
- (4) the reason for the disposal or dispensing of the drug or substance to the person.

Texas Occupations Code (2011)

§ 164.053. Unprofessional or Dishonorable Conduct

(a) For purposes of Section 164.052(a)(5), unprofessional or dishonorable conduct likely to deceive or defraud the public includes conduct in which a physician:

- (1) commits an act that violates any state or federal law if the act is connected with the physician's practice of medicine;
- (2) fails to keep complete and accurate records of purchases and disposals of:
 - (A) drugs listed in Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (B) controlled substances scheduled in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.);
- (3) writes prescriptions for or dispenses to a person who:
 - (A) is known to be an abuser of narcotic drugs, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs; or
 - (B) the physician should have known was an abuser of narcotic drugs, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs;
- (4) writes false or fictitious prescriptions for:
 - (A) dangerous drugs as defined by Chapter 483, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (B) controlled substances scheduled in Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, or the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.);
- (5) prescribes or administers a drug or treatment that is nontherapeutic in nature or nontherapeutic in the manner the drug or treatment is administered or prescribed;
- (6) prescribes, administers, or dispenses in a manner inconsistent with public health and welfare:
 - (A) dangerous drugs as defined by Chapter 483, Health and Safety Code; or
 - (B) controlled substances scheduled in Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, or the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Section 801 et seq.);
- (7) violates Section 311.0025, Health and Safety Code;
- (8) fails to supervise adequately the activities of those acting under the supervision of the physician; or
- (9) delegates professional medical responsibility or acts to a person if the delegating physician knows or has reason to know that the person is not qualified by training, experience, or licensure to perform the responsibility or acts.

(b) A complaint, indictment, or conviction of a violation of law is not necessary for the enforcement of Subsection (a)(1). Proof of the commission of the act while in the practice of medicine or under the guise of the practice of medicine is sufficient for the board's action.

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(c) Subsection (a)(3) does not apply to a person the physician is treating for:

- (1) the person's use of narcotics after the physician notifies the board in writing of the name and address of the person being treated; or
- (2) intractable pain under the Intractable Pain Treatment Act (Article 4495c, Revised Statutes).

Texas Penal Code (2011)

§ 71.02. Engaging in Organized Criminal Activity

(a) A person commits an offense if, with the intent to establish, maintain, or participate in a combination or in the profits of a combination or as a member of a criminal street gang, the person commits or conspires to commit one or more of the following:

- (1) murder, capital murder, arson, aggravated robbery, robbery, burglary, theft, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated assault, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, forgery, deadly conduct, assault punishable as a Class A misdemeanor, burglary of a motor vehicle, or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle;
- (2) any gambling offense punishable as a Class A misdemeanor;
- (3) promotion of prostitution, aggravated promotion of prostitution, or compelling prostitution;
- (4) unlawful manufacture, transportation, repair, or sale of firearms or prohibited weapons;
- (5) unlawful manufacture, delivery, dispensation, or distribution of a controlled substance or dangerous drug, or unlawful possession of a controlled substance or dangerous drug through forgery, fraud, misrepresentation, or deception;
- (5-a) causing the unlawful delivery, dispensation, or distribution of a controlled substance or dangerous drug in violation of Subtitle B, Title 3, Occupations Code;
- (6) any unlawful wholesale promotion or possession of any obscene material or obscene device with the intent to wholesale promote the same;
- (7) any offense under Subchapter B, Chapter 43, [FN1] depicting or involving conduct by or directed toward a child younger than 18 years of age;
- (8) any felony offense under Chapter 32;
- (9) any offense under Chapter 36;
- (10) any offense under Chapter 34, 35, or 35A;
- (11) any offense under Section 37.11(a);
- (12) any offense under Chapter 20A;
- (13) any offense under Section 37.10;
- (14) any offense under Section 38.06, 38.07, 38.09, or 38.11;
- (15) any offense under Section 42.10; or
- (16) any offense under Section 46.06(a)(1) or 46.14.
- (17) any offense under Section 20.05.

(b) Except as provided in Subsections (c) and (d), an offense under this section is one category higher than the most serious offense listed in Subsection (a) that was committed, and if the most serious offense is a Class A misdemeanor, the offense is a state jail felony, except that if the most serious offense is a felony of the first degree, the offense is a felony of the first degree.

(c) Conspiring to commit an offense under this section is of the same degree as the most serious offense listed in Subsection (a) that the person conspired to commit.

(d) At the punishment stage of a trial, the defendant may raise the issue as to whether in voluntary and complete renunciation of the offense he withdrew from the combination before commission of an offense listed in Subsection (a) and made substantial effort to prevent the commission of the offense. If the defendant proves the issue in the affirmative by a preponderance of the evidence the offense is the same category of offense as the most serious offense listed in Subsection (a) that is committed, unless the defendant is convicted of conspiring to commit the offense, in which event the offense is one category lower than the most serious offense that the defendant conspired to commit.

Utah Code (2011)

§ 58-17b-501. Unlawful conduct

"Unlawful conduct" includes:

(1) knowingly preventing or refusing to permit any authorized agent of the division to conduct an inspection pursuant to Section 58-17b-103;

(2) failing to deliver the license, permit, or certificate to the division upon demand, if it has been revoked, suspended, or refused;

(3)(a) using the title "pharmacist", "druggist", "pharmacy intern", "pharmacy technician", or any term having similar meaning, except by a person licensed as a pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or pharmacy technician; or

(b) conducting or transacting business under a name which contains, as part of that name, the words "drugstore", "pharmacy", "drugs", "medicine store", "medicines", "drug shop", "apothecary", "prescriptions", or any other term having a similar meaning, or in any manner advertising, otherwise describing, or referring to the place of the conducted business or profession, unless the place is a pharmacy issued a license by the division, except any establishment selling nonprescription drugs and supplies may display signs bearing the words "packaged drugs", "drug sundries", or "nonprescription drugs", and is not considered to be a pharmacy or drugstore by reason of the display;

(4) buying, selling, causing to be sold, or offering for sale, any drug or device which bears, or the package bears or originally did bear, the inscription "sample", "not for resale", "for investigational or experimental use only", or other similar words, except when a cost is incurred in the bona fide acquisition of an investigational or experimental drug;

(5) using to his own advantages or revealing to anyone other than the division, board, and its authorized representatives, or to the courts, when relevant to any judicial or administrative proceeding under this chapter, any information acquired under authority of this chapter or concerning any method of process which is a trade secret;

(6) procuring or attempting to procure any drug for himself or to have someone else procure or attempt to procure any drug:

- (a) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;
- (b) by forgery or alteration of a prescription or any written order;
- (c) by concealment of a material fact;
- (d) by use of a false statement in any prescription, chart, order, or report; or
- (e) by theft;

(7) filling, refilling, or advertising the filling or refilling of prescriptions for any consumer or patient residing in this state if the person is not licensed:

- (a) under this chapter; or
- (b) in the state from which he is dispensing;

(8) requiring any employed pharmacist, pharmacy intern, pharmacy technician, or authorized supportive personnel to engage in any conduct in violation of this chapter;

(9) being in possession of a prescription drug for any unlawful purpose;

(10) dispensing a prescription drug to anyone who does not have a prescription from a practitioner or to anyone who he knows or should know is attempting to obtain drugs by fraud or misrepresentation;

(11) selling, dispensing, or otherwise trafficking in prescription drugs when not licensed to do so or when not exempted from licensure; and

(12) using a prescription drug or controlled substance for himself that was not lawfully prescribed for him by a practitioner.

Utah Code (2011)

§ 58-37-8. Prohibited acts—Penalties.

(1) Prohibited acts A--Penalties:

(a) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly and intentionally:

(i) produce, manufacture, or dispense, or to possess with intent to produce, manufacture, or dispense, a controlled or counterfeit substance;

(ii) distribute a controlled or counterfeit substance, or to agree, consent, offer, or arrange to distribute a controlled or counterfeit substance;

(iii) possess a controlled or counterfeit substance with intent to distribute; or

(iv) engage in a continuing criminal enterprise where:

(A) the person participates, directs, or engages in conduct which results in any violation of any provision of Title 58, Chapters 37, 37a, 37b, 37c, or 37d that is a felony; and

(B) the violation is a part of a continuing series of two or more violations of Title 58, Chapters 37, 37a, 37b, 37c, or 37d on separate occasions that are undertaken in concert with five or more persons with respect to whom the person occupies a position of organizer, supervisor, or any other position of management.

(b) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (1)(a) with respect to:

(i) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule I or II, a controlled substance analog, or gammahydroxybutyric acid as listed in Schedule III is guilty of a second degree felony and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a first degree felony;

(ii) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule III or IV, or marijuana, or a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 is guilty of a third degree felony, and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a second degree felony; or

(iii) a substance or a counterfeit of a substance classified in Schedule V is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and upon a second or subsequent conviction is guilty of a third degree felony.

(c) Any person who has been convicted of a violation of Subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (iii) may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, but if the trier of fact finds a firearm as defined in Section 76-10-501 was used, carried, or possessed on his person or in his immediate possession during the commission or in furtherance of the offense, the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted for a term of one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently.

(d) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (1)(a)(iv) is guilty of a first degree felony punishable by imprisonment for an indeterminate term of not less than seven years and which may be for life. Imposition or execution of the sentence may not be suspended, and the person is not eligible for probation.

(2) Prohibited acts B--Penalties:

(a) It is unlawful:

(i) for any person knowingly and intentionally to possess or use a controlled substance analog or a controlled substance, unless it was obtained under a valid prescription or order, directly from a practitioner while acting in the course of the person's professional practice, or as otherwise authorized by this chapter;

(ii) for any owner, tenant, licensee, or person in control of any building, room, tenement, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or other place knowingly and intentionally to permit them to be occupied by persons unlawfully possessing, using, or distributing controlled substances in any of those locations; or

(iii) for any person knowingly and intentionally to possess an altered or forged prescription or written order for a controlled substance.

(b) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(i) with respect to:

(i) marijuana, if the amount is 100 pounds or more, is guilty of a second degree felony;

(ii) a substance classified in Schedule I or II, marijuana, if the amount is more than 16 ounces, but less than 100 pounds, or a controlled substance analog, is guilty of a third degree felony; or

(iii) marijuana, if the marijuana is not in the form of an extracted resin from any part of the plant, and the amount is more than one ounce but less than 16 ounces, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(c) Upon a person's conviction of a violation of this Subsection (2) subsequent to a conviction under Subsection (1)(a), that person shall be sentenced to a one degree greater penalty than provided in this Subsection (2).

(d) Any person who violates Subsection (2)(a)(i) with respect to all other controlled substances not included in Subsection (2)(b)(i), (ii), or (iii), including a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2, or less than one ounce of marijuana, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Upon a second conviction the person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, and upon a third or subsequent conviction the person is guilty of a third degree felony.

(e) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(i) while inside the exterior boundaries of property occupied by any correctional facility as defined in Section 64-13-1 or any public jail or other place of confinement shall be sentenced to a penalty one degree greater than provided in Subsection (2)(b), and if the conviction is with respect to controlled substances as listed in:

(i) Subsection (2)(b), the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, and:

(A) the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted to a term of one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and

(B) the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently; and

(ii) Subsection (2)(d), the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, and the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted to a term of six months to run consecutively and not concurrently.

(f) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (2)(a)(ii) or (iii) is:

(i) on a first conviction, guilty of a class B misdemeanor;

(ii) on a second conviction, guilty of a class A misdemeanor; and

(iii) on a third or subsequent conviction, guilty of a third degree felony.

(g) A person is subject to the penalties under Subsection (2)(h) who, in an offense not amounting to a violation of Section 76-5-207:

(i) violates Subsection (2)(a)(i) by knowingly and intentionally having in the person's body any measurable amount of a controlled substance; and

(ii) operates a motor vehicle as defined in Section 76-5-207 in a negligent manner, causing serious bodily injury as defined in Section 76-1-601 or the death of another.

(h) A person who violates Subsection (2)(g) by having in the person's body:

(i) a controlled substance classified under Schedule I, other than those described in Subsection (2)(h)(ii), or a controlled substance classified under Schedule II is guilty of a second degree felony;

(ii) marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, or equivalents described in Subsection 58-37-4 (2)(a)(iii)(S) or (AA), or a substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 is guilty of a third degree felony; or

(iii) any controlled substance classified under Schedules III, IV, or V is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

(i) A person is guilty of a separate offense for each victim suffering serious bodily injury or death as a result of the person's negligent driving in violation of Subsection 58-37-8

(2)(g) whether or not the injuries arise from the same episode of driving.

(3) Prohibited acts C--Penalties:

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly and intentionally:

(i) to use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a license number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person or, for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance, to assume the title of, or represent oneself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other authorized person;

(ii) to acquire or obtain possession of, to procure or attempt to procure the administration of, to obtain a prescription for, to prescribe or dispense to any person known to be attempting to acquire or obtain possession of, or to procure the administration of any controlled substance by misrepresentation or failure by the person to disclose receiving any controlled substance from another source, fraud, forgery, deception, subterfuge, alteration of a prescription or written order for a controlled substance, or the use of a false name or address;

(iii) to make any false or forged prescription or written order for a controlled substance, or to utter the same, or to alter any prescription or written order issued or written under the terms of this chapter; or

(iv) to make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling so as to render any drug a counterfeit controlled substance.

(b) Any person convicted of violating Subsection (3)(a) is guilty of a third degree felony.

(4) Prohibited acts D--Penalties:

(a) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, a person not authorized under this chapter who commits any act declared to be unlawful under this section, Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or under Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act, is upon conviction subject to the penalties and classifications under this Subsection (4) if the trier of fact finds the act is committed:

(i) in a public or private elementary or secondary school or on the grounds of any of those schools;

(ii) in a public or private vocational school or postsecondary institution or on the grounds of any of those schools or institutions;

(iii) in those portions of any building, park, stadium, or other structure or grounds which are, at the time of the act, being used for an activity sponsored by or through a school or institution under Subsections (4)(a)(i) and (ii);

(iv) in or on the grounds of a preschool or child-care facility;

(v) in a public park, amusement park, arcade, or recreation center;

(vi) in or on the grounds of a house of worship as defined in Section 76-10- 501;

(vii) in a shopping mall, sports facility, stadium, arena, theater, movie house, playhouse, or parking lot or structure adjacent thereto;

(viii) in or on the grounds of a library;

(ix) within any area that is within 1,000 feet of any structure, facility, or grounds included in Subsections (4)(a)(i), (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii);

(x) in the presence of a person younger than 18 years of age, regardless of where the act occurs; or

(xi) for the purpose of facilitating, arranging, or causing the transport, delivery, or distribution of a substance in violation of this section to an inmate or on the grounds of any correctional facility as defined in Section 76-8-311.3.

(b)(i) A person convicted under this Subsection (4) is guilty of a first degree felony and shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than five years if the penalty that would otherwise have been established but for this Subsection (4) would have been a first degree felony.

(ii) Imposition or execution of the sentence may not be suspended, and the person is not eligible for probation.

(c) If the classification that would otherwise have been established would have been less than a first degree felony but for this Subsection (4), a person convicted under this Subsection (4) is guilty of one degree more than the maximum penalty prescribed for that offense. This Subsection (4)(c) does not apply to a violation of Subsection (2)(g).

(d)(i) If the violation is of Subsection (4)(a)(xi):

(A) the person may be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term as provided by law, and the court shall additionally sentence the person convicted for a term of one year to run consecutively and not concurrently; and

(B) the court may additionally sentence the person convicted for an indeterminate term not to exceed five years to run consecutively and not concurrently; and

(ii) the penalties under this Subsection (4)(d) apply also to any person who, acting with the mental state required for the commission of an offense, directly or indirectly solicits, requests, commands, coerces, encourages, or intentionally aids another person to commit a violation of Subsection (4)(a)(xi).

(e) It is not a defense to a prosecution under this Subsection (4) that the actor mistakenly believed the individual to be 18 years of age or older at the time of the offense or was unaware of the individual's true age; nor that the actor mistakenly believed that the location where the act occurred was not as described in Subsection (4)(a) or was unaware that the location where the act occurred was as described in Subsection (4)(a).

(5) Any violation of this chapter for which no penalty is specified is a class B misdemeanor.

(6) For purposes of penalty enhancement under Subsections (1)(b) and (2)(c), a plea of guilty or no contest to a violation of this section which is held in abeyance under Title 77, Chapter 2a, Pleas in Abeyance, is the equivalent of a conviction, even if the charge has been subsequently reduced or dismissed in accordance with the plea in abeyance agreement.

(7) A person may be charged and sentenced for a violation of this section, notwithstanding a charge and sentence for a violation of any other section of this chapter.

(8)(a) Any penalty imposed for violation of this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

(b) Where violation of this chapter violates a federal law or the law of another state, conviction or acquittal under federal law or the law of another state for the same act is a bar to prosecution in this state.

(9) In any prosecution for a violation of this chapter, evidence or proof which shows a person or persons produced, manufactured, possessed, distributed, or dispensed a controlled substance or substances, is prima facie evidence that the person or persons did so with knowledge of the character of the substance or substances.

(10) This section does not prohibit a veterinarian, in good faith and in the course of the veterinarian's professional practice only and not for humans, from prescribing, dispensing, or administering controlled substances or from causing the substances to be administered by an assistant or orderly under the veterinarian's direction and supervision.

(11) Civil or criminal liability may not be imposed under this section on:

- (a) any person registered under this chapter who manufactures, distributes, or possesses an imitation controlled substance for use as a placebo or investigational new drug by a registered practitioner in the ordinary course of professional practice or research; or
- (b) any law enforcement officer acting in the course and legitimate scope of the officer's employment.

(12)(a) Civil or criminal liability may not be imposed under this section on any Indian, as defined in Subsection 58-37-2(1)(v), who uses, possesses, or transports peyote for bona fide traditional ceremonial purposes in connection with the practice of a traditional Indian religion as defined in Subsection 58- 37-2(1)(w).

(b) In a prosecution alleging violation of this section regarding peyote as defined in Subsection 58-37-4(2)(a)(iii)(V), it is an affirmative defense that the peyote was used, possessed, or transported by an Indian for bona fide traditional ceremonial purposes in connection with the practice of a traditional Indian religion.

(c)(i) The defendant shall provide written notice of intent to claim an affirmative defense under this Subsection (12) as soon as practicable, but not later than 10 days prior to trial.

(ii) The notice shall include the specific claims of the affirmative defense.

(iii) The court may waive the notice requirement in the interest of justice for good cause shown, if the prosecutor is not unfairly prejudiced by the lack of timely notice.

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(d) The defendant shall establish the affirmative defense under this Subsection (12) by a preponderance of the evidence. If the defense is established, it is a complete defense to the charges.

(13)(a) It is an affirmative defense that the person produced, possessed, or administered a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 if the person:

(i) was engaged in medical research; and

(ii) was a holder of a valid license to possess controlled substances under Section 58-37-6.

(b) It is not a defense under Subsection (13)(a) that the person prescribed or dispensed a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2.

(14) It is an affirmative defense that the person possessed, in the person's body, a controlled substance listed in Section 58-37-4.2 if:

(a) the person was the subject of medical research conducted by a holder of a valid license to possess controlled substances under Section 58-37-6; and

(b) the substance was administered to the person by the medical researcher.

(15) If any provision of this chapter, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of this chapter shall be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

(16) A legislative body of a political subdivision may not enact an ordinance that is less restrictive than any provision of this chapter.

Vermont Statutes (2011)

Title 18, § 4221. Violations; presumptions

(a) Possession of a false or forged prescription for a regulated drug by any person other than a pharmacist in the pursuance of his profession shall be presumptive evidence of his intent to use the same for the purpose of illegally obtaining a regulated drug.

(b) The presence of a regulated drug in an automobile, other than a public omnibus, is presumptive evidence of knowing possession thereof by each and every person in the automobile at the time such drug was found; except that such presumption does not apply (1) to a duly licensed operator of an automobile who is at the time operating it for hire in the lawful and proper pursuit of his trade, or (2) to any person in the automobile if one of them, having obtained the drug and not being under duress, is authorized to possess it and such drug is in the same container as when he received possession thereof, or (3) when the drug is concealed upon the person of one of the occupants.

Vermont Statutes (2011)

Title 18, § 4223 Fraud or deceit.

(a) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a regulated drug, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a regulated drug, (1) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; (2) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; (3) by the concealment of a material fact; or (4) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(b) Information communicated to a physician in an effort unlawfully to procure a regulated drug or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(c) No person shall wilfully make a false statement in, or fail to prepare or obtain or keep, or refuse the inspection or copying under this chapter of, any prescription, order, report or record required by this chapter.

(d) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a regulated drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other authorized person.

(e) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

(f) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing regulated drugs.

(g) The provisions of this section shall apply to all transactions relating to amounts or types of drugs excepted from the provisions of this chapter by regulation of the board of health under section 4204 of this title, in the same way as they apply to transactions relating to any other regulated drug.

(h) Any person who in the course of treatment, is supplied with regulated drugs or a prescription therefor by one physician and who, without disclosing the fact, is knowingly supplied during such treatment with regulated drugs or a prescription therefor by another physician, shall be guilty of a violation of this section.

(i) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than two years and one day or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

Code of Virginia (2011)

§ 18.2-258.1. Obtaining drugs, procuring administration of controlled substances, etc., by fraud, deceit or forgery.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain or attempt to obtain any drug or procure or attempt to procure the administration of any controlled substance, marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids: (i) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, embezzlement, or subterfuge; or (ii) by the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or (iii) by the concealment of a material fact; or (iv) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to furnish false or fraudulent information in or omit any information from, or willfully make a false statement in, any prescription, order, report, record, or other document required by Chapter 34 (§ 54.1-3400 et seq.) of Title 54.1.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person to use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance, marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids a license number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person.

D. It shall be unlawful for any person, for the purpose of obtaining any controlled substance, marijuana, or synthetic cannabinoids to falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other authorized person.

E. It shall be unlawful for any person to make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order.

F. It shall be unlawful for any person to affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing any controlled substance.

G. This section shall not apply to officers and employees of the United States, of this Commonwealth or of a political subdivision of this Commonwealth acting in the course of their employment, who obtain such drugs for investigative, research or analytical purposes, or to the agents or duly authorized representatives of any pharmaceutical manufacturer who obtain such drugs for investigative, research or analytical purposes and who are acting in the course of their employment; provided that such manufacturer is licensed under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; and provided further, that such pharmaceutical manufacturer, its agents and duly authorized representatives file with the Board such information as the Board may deem appropriate.

H. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any person who shall violate any provision herein shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony.

Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any offense under this article or under any statute of the United States or of any state relating to narcotic drugs, marijuana, or stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic drugs, or has not previously had a proceeding against him for violation of such an offense dismissed, or reduced as provided in this section, pleads guilty to or enters a plea of not guilty to the court for violating this section, upon such plea if the facts found by the court would justify a finding of guilt, the court may place him on probation upon terms and conditions.

As a term or condition, the court shall require the accused to be evaluated and enter a treatment and/or education program, if available, such as, in the opinion of the court, may be best suited to the needs of the accused. This program may be located in the judicial circuit in which the charge is brought or in any other judicial circuit as the court may provide. The services shall be provided by a program certified or licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The court shall require the person entering such program under the provisions of this section to pay all or part of the costs of the program, including the costs of the screening, evaluation, testing and education, based upon the person's ability to pay unless the person is determined by the court to be indigent.

As a condition of supervised probation, the court shall require the accused to remain drug free during the period of probation and submit to such tests during that period as may be necessary and appropriate to determine if the accused is drug free. Such testing may be conducted by the personnel of any screening, evaluation, and education program to which the person is referred or by the supervising agency.

Unless the accused was fingerprinted at the time of arrest, the court shall order the accused to report to the original arresting law-enforcement agency to submit to fingerprinting.

Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt upon the felony and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court shall find the defendant guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Code of Washington (2011)

69.41.020. Prohibited acts--Information not privileged communication

Legend drugs shall not be sold, delivered, dispensed or administered except in accordance with this chapter.

(1) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a legend drug, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a legend drug:

(a) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or

(b) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or

(c) By the concealment of a material fact; or

(d) By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(2) Information communicated to a practitioner in an effort unlawfully to procure a legend drug, or unlawfully to procure the administration of any such drug, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(3) No person shall willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by this chapter.

(4) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a legend drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself or herself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, or any practitioner.

(5) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or other written order for legend drugs.

(6) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing legend drugs.

(7) No person shall willfully fail to maintain the records required by RCW 69.41.042 and *69.41.270.

(8) A violation of this section is a class B felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

Code of Washington (2011)

69.50.403. Prohibited acts: C--Penalties

(1) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedules I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by *RCW 69.50.307;

(b) To use in the course of the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance, or to use for the purpose of acquiring or obtaining a controlled substance, a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(c) To obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled substance, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled substance, (i) by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or (ii) by forgery or alteration of a prescription or any written order; or (iii) by the concealment of material fact; or (iv) by the use of a false name or the giving of a false address;

(d) To falsely assume the title of, or represent herself or himself to be, a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a controlled substance;

(e) To make or utter any false or forged prescription or false or forged written order;

(f) To affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing controlled substances;

(g) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter;

(h) To possess a false or fraudulent prescription with intent to obtain a controlled substance; or

(i) To attempt to illegally obtain controlled substances by providing more than one name to a practitioner when obtaining a prescription for a controlled substance. If a person's name is legally changed during the time period that he or she is receiving health care from a practitioner, the person shall inform all providers of care so that the medical and pharmacy records for the person may be filed under a single name identifier.

(2) Information communicated to a practitioner in an effort unlawfully to procure a controlled substance or unlawfully to procure the administration of such substance, shall not be deemed a privileged communication.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class C felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than two years, or fined not more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Code of West Virginia (2011)

§ 60A-4-403. Prohibited acts C; penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by section 307 of this chapter;
- (2) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, suspended, revoked, or issued to another person;
- (3) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;
- (4) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this chapter, or any record required to be kept by this chapter; or
- (5) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than four years, or fined not more than thirty thousand dollars, or both.

Code of West Virginia (2011)

§ 60A-4-410. Prohibited acts -- Withholding information from practitioner; additional controlled substances; penalties.

(a) It is unlawful for a patient, in an attempt to obtain a prescription for a controlled substance, to knowingly withhold from a practitioner, that the patient has obtained a prescription for a controlled substance of the same or similar therapeutic use in a concurrent time period from another practitioner.

(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, may be confined in jail for not more than nine months, or fined not more than \$2,500, or both fined and confined.

(c) The offense established by this section is in addition to and a separate and distinct offense from any other offense set forth in this code.

Wisconsin Statutes (2011)

450.11. Prescription drugs and prescription devices.

(1) Dispensing. No person may dispense any prescribed drug or device except upon the prescription order of a practitioner. All prescription orders shall specify the date of issue, the name and address of the practitioner, the name and quantity of the drug product or device prescribed, directions for the use of the drug product or device, the symptom or purpose for which the drug is being prescribed if required under sub. (4)(a)8., and, if the order is written by the practitioner, the signature of the practitioner. Except as provided in s. 448.035(2), all prescription orders shall also specify the name and address of the patient. Any oral prescription order shall be immediately reduced to writing by the pharmacist and filed according to sub. (2).

(1g) Dispensing certain antimicrobial drugs for expedited partner therapy. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Antimicrobial drug" has the meaning given in s. 448.035(1)(b).

2. "Expedited partner therapy" has the meaning given in s. 448.035(1)(c).

(b) A pharmacist may, upon the prescription order of a practitioner providing expedited partner therapy, as specified in s. 448.035, that complies with the requirements of sub. (1), dispense an antimicrobial drug as a course of therapy for treatment of chlamydial infections, gonorrhea, or trichomoniasis to the practitioner's patient or a person with whom the patient has had sexual contact for use by the person with whom the patient has had sexual contact. The pharmacist shall provide a consultation in accordance with rules promulgated by the board for the dispensing of a prescription to the person to whom the antimicrobial drug is dispensed. A pharmacist providing a consultation under this paragraph shall ask whether the person for whom the antimicrobial drug has been prescribed is allergic to the antimicrobial drug and advise that the person for whom the antimicrobial drug has been prescribed must discontinue use of the antimicrobial drug if the person is allergic to or develops signs of an allergic reaction to the antimicrobial drug.

(c)1. Except as provided in subd. 2., a pharmacist is immune from civil liability for injury to or the death of a person who takes an antimicrobial drug dispensed for that person under this subsection in connection with expedited partner therapy if the antimicrobial drug is dispensed as provided under par. (b).

2. The immunity under subd. 1. does not extend to the distribution or dispensing of an antimicrobial drug by a pharmacist whose act or omission involves reckless, wanton, or intentional misconduct.

(1m) Electronic transmission. Except as provided in s. 453.068(1)(c)4., a practitioner may transmit a prescription order electronically only if the patient approves the transmission and the prescription order is transmitted to a pharmacy designated by the patient.

(2) Prescription order file. Every prescription order shall be filed in a suitable book or file and preserved for at least 5 years. Subject to s. 961.38(2), prescription orders transmitted electronically may be filed and preserved in electronic format.

(3) Preparation of prescription drugs. No person other than a pharmacist or practitioner or their agents and employees as directed, supervised and inspected by the pharmacist or practitioner may prepare, compound, dispense or prepare for delivery for a patient any prescription drug.

(4) Label required. (a) Except as provided under par. (b), no prescribed drug or device may be dispensed unless there is a label attached to the container disclosing all of the following:

1. The name and address of the dispensing practitioner or licensed facility from which the prescribed drug or device was dispensed.

1m. The telephone number of the pharmacy, if the prescribed drug or device is dispensed by an out-of-state pharmacy licensed under s. 450.065.

2. The date on which the prescription was dispensed.

3. The number of the prescription order as recorded in the prescription order file of the facility from which the prescription was dispensed.

4. The name of the practitioner who prescribed the drug or device.

5. a. Except as provided in subd. 5. b., the full name of the patient.

b. For an antimicrobial drug dispensed under sub. (1g), the full name of the patient, if known, or the words, "expedited partner therapy" or the letters "EPT."

6. Directions for use of the prescribed drug or device as contained in the prescription order.

7. The name and strength of the prescribed drug dispensed, unless the prescribing practitioner requests omission of the name and strength of the drug dispensed.

8. The symptom or purpose for which the drug is being prescribed if the prescription order specifies the symptom or purpose under sub. (4m).

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to complimentary samples of drug products or devices dispensed by a practitioner to his or her patients.

(4g) Brand name permitted on label. (a) In this subsection:

1. "Brand name" has the meaning given in s. 450.12(1)(a).

2. "Drug product equivalent" has the meaning given in s. 450.13(1).

3. "Generic name" has the meaning given in s. 450.12(1)(b).

(b) If a pharmacist, pursuant to a prescription order that specifies a drug product by its brand name, dispenses the drug product equivalent of the drug product specified in the prescription order, the label required under sub. (4)(a) may include both the generic name of the drug product equivalent and the brand name specified in the prescription order, unless the prescribing practitioner requests that the brand name be omitted from the label.

(4m) Label options. If a patient indicates in writing to a practitioner who makes a prescription order for the patient that the patient wants the symptom or purpose for the prescription to be disclosed on the label, the practitioner shall specify the symptom or purpose in the prescription order.

(5) Renewals. No prescription may be renewed except as designated on the prescription order. An accurate record of renewal dispensing shall be maintained showing the date and amount. No prescription may be renewed unless the requirements of sub. (1) and, if applicable, sub. (1m) have been met and written, oral or electronic authorization has been given by the prescribing practitioner.

(6) Sales of prescription drugs. In the event of any sale of prescription drugs in bankruptcy, at public auction or any other sale of prescription drugs other than in the normal course of business or practice, the seller shall give written notice of the sale to the board at least one week prior to the date of sale and shall make a complete and accurate written report of the sale to the board within 10 days after the sale, showing the name and address of all of the purchasers of prescription drugs together with an itemized inventory of the prescription drugs sold to each purchaser. This subsection does not apply to the sale of a manufacturer, distributor or pharmacy as an ongoing business or practice if the parties first notify the board of the impending sale.

(7) Prohibited acts. (a) No person may obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription drug, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a prescription drug, by fraud, deceit or willful misrepresentation or by forgery or alteration of a prescription order; or by willful concealment of a material fact; or by use of a false name or address.

(b) Information communicated to a physician or advanced practice nurse prescriber in an effort to procure unlawfully a prescription drug or the administration of a prescription drug is not a privileged communication.

(c) No person may willfully make a false statement in any prescription order, report or record required by this section.

(d) No person may, for the purpose of obtaining a prescription drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself or herself to be, a manufacturer, distributor, pharmacist or practitioner.

(e) No person may make or utter any false or forged prescription order.

(f) No person may willfully affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing prescription drugs.

(g) Except as authorized by this chapter, no person may possess, with intent to manufacture or deliver, a prescription drug. Intent under this paragraph may be demonstrated by, without limitation because of enumeration, evidence of the quantity and monetary value of the substance possessed, the possession of manufacturing implements or paraphernalia, and the activities or statements of the person in possession of the prescription drug prior to, during and after the alleged violation.

(h) No person may possess a prescription drug unless the prescription drug is obtained in compliance with this section.

(i) No pharmacist, manufacturer, distributor, owner or operator of a pharmacy or agent of a pharmacist, manufacturer, distributor or such an owner or operator may give any compensation or anything of value to a practitioner for the purpose of providing, or inducing the practitioner to obtain, any equipment, computer software or access to a service that may be used for the electronic transmission of a prescription order.

(8) Rule-making authority. The department of justice may promulgate rules necessary for the enforcement of this section. In addition to all law enforcement officers and agencies, the enforcement of this section is the responsibility of the department and:

(a) The board, insofar as this section applies to pharmacists.

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(b) The medical examining board, insofar as this section applies to physicians.

(bm) The podiatry affiliated credentialing board, insofar as this section applies to podiatrists.

(c) The veterinary examining board, insofar as this section applies to veterinarians.

(d) The dentistry examining board, insofar as this section applies to dentists.

(e) The board of nursing, insofar as this section applies to advanced practice nurse prescribers.

(9) Penalties and enforcement proceedings. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), any person who violates this section may be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both.

(b) Any person who delivers, or who possesses with intent to manufacture or deliver, a prescription drug in violation of this section is guilty of a Class H felony.

(c) In any action or proceeding brought for the enforcement of this section, it shall not be necessary to negate any exception or exemption contained in this section, and the burden of proof of any such exception or exemption shall be upon the defendant.

Wisconsin Statutes (2011)

961.43. Prohibited acts C--penalties

(1) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) To acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;

(b) Without authorization, to make, distribute or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as:

1. To make a counterfeit substance; or

2. To duplicate substantially the physical appearance, form, package or label of a controlled substance.

(2) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class H felony.

Wyoming Statutes (2011)

§ 35-7-1033. Unlawful acts; distribution; registration; possession; records; counterfeiting; punishment.

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(i) To distribute as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by W.S. 35-7-1029;

(ii) To use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(iii) To acquire or obtain possession of, to procure or attempt to procure the administration of, or to obtain a prescription for, any controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge. The conduct prohibited by this paragraph includes but is not limited to:

(A) Failing to disclose to a practitioner that the person has received the same or similar controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance from another source within the prior thirty (30) days;

(B) Alteration or forgery of a prescription or written order for a controlled substance; and

(C) The use of a false name or address.

(iv) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under this act, or any record required to be kept by this act; or

(v) To make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) Except for a violation of subparagraph (a)(iii)(B) of this section and except as otherwise provided:

(i) A person who is convicted upon a plea of guilty or no contest or found guilty of violating paragraph (a)(iii) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), or both, and the person may be ordered to receive a substance abuse assessment conducted by a substance abuse provider certified by the department of health pursuant to W.S. 9-2-2701(c) before sentencing;

(ii) A person convicted upon a plea of guilty or no contest or found guilty of a second offense of violating paragraph (a)(iii) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or both, and the person shall be ordered to receive a substance abuse assessment conducted by a substance abuse provider certified by the department of health pursuant to W.S. 9-2-2701(c) before sentencing;

(iii) A person convicted upon a plea of guilty or no contest or found guilty of a third or subsequent offense of violating paragraph (a)(iii) of this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) years, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), or both;

(iv) In the event a substance abuse assessment ordered pursuant to this section is provided by an entity with whom the department of health contracts for treatment services, the costs of the assessment shall be paid by the offender subject to the sliding fee scale adopted pursuant to W.S. 35-1-620 and 35-1-624; provided however, if the assessment is ordered as a result of a felony conviction under this section, the assessment shall be conducted and costs assessed pursuant to W.S. 7-13-1301, et seq.;

(v) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term of probation imposed by a court for a violation of paragraph (a)(iii) of this section for a first or second conviction may exceed the maximum term of imprisonment established for the applicable offense under paragraph (i) or (ii) of this subsection provided the term of probation, together with any extension thereof, shall in no case exceed two (2) years.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, any person who violates this section is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), or both.

(d) A person convicted upon a plea of guilty or no contest or found guilty of violating subparagraph (a)(iii)(B) of this section is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) years, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), or both.