AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Prior to August of 2020, the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the federal Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records set forth at 42 CFR 2, prohibited the sharing of substance use disorder treatment information by opioid treatment programs with prescription monitoring programs.

(2) In August 2020, SAMHSA amended 42 CFR 2 to permit the sharing of substance use disorder treatment information by opioid treatment programs with prescription monitoring programs.

(3) In light of the federal modification to 42 CFR 2 and the protections available under federal and State law and the express requirement of patient consent, the reporting by opioid treatment programs to the prescription monitoring program is permitted and will allow for better coordination of care among treating providers.

Section 10. The Illinois Controlled Substances Act is amended by changing Sections 314.5 and 316 as follows:

(720 ILCS 570/314.5)

Sec. 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 or Section 406 of this Act when medication shopping or pharmacy shopping, or both.

(c-5) Effective January 1, 2018, each prescriber possessing an Illinois controlled substances license shall

register with the Prescription Monitoring Program. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, beginning on and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, a licensed veterinarian shall be exempt from registration and prohibited from accessing patient information in the Prescription Monitoring Program. Licensed veterinarians that are existing registrants shall be removed from the Prescription Monitoring Program. Each prescriber or his or her designee shall also document an attempt to access patient information in the Prescription Monitoring Program to assess patient access to controlled substances when providing an initial prescription for Schedule II narcotics such as opioids, except for prescriptions for oncology treatment or palliative care, or a 7-day or less supply provided by a hospital emergency department when treating an acute, traumatic medical condition. This attempt to access shall be documented in the patient's medical record. The hospital shall facilitate the designation of a prescriber's designee for the purpose of accessing the Prescription Monitoring Program for services provided at the hospital.

(d) When a person has been identified as having 5 ~~3~~ or more prescribers or 5 ~~3~~ 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 6-month ~~continuous 30 day~~ period, the Prescription

Monitoring Program may issue an unsolicited report to the prescribers, dispensers, and their designees informing them of the potential medication shopping. If an unsolicited report is issued to a prescriber or prescribers, then the report must also be sent to the applicable dispensing pharmacy.

(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.

(g) Any patient feedback, including grades, ratings, or written or verbal statements, in opposition to a clinical decision that the prescription of a controlled substance is not medically necessary shall not be the basis of any adverse action, evaluation, or any other type of negative credentialing, contracting, licensure, or employment action taken against a prescriber or dispenser.

(Source: P.A. 100-564, eff. 1-1-18; 101-414, eff. 8-16-19.)

(720 ILCS 570/316)

Sec. 316. Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a) The Department must provide for a Prescription Monitoring Program for Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled

substances that includes the following components and requirements:

(1) The dispenser must transmit to the central repository, in a form and manner specified by the Department, the following information:

(A) The recipient's name and address.

(B) The recipient's date of birth and gender.

(C) The national drug code number of the controlled substance dispensed.

(D) The date the controlled substance is dispensed.

(E) The quantity of the controlled substance dispensed and days supply.

(F) The dispenser's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(G) The prescriber's United States Drug Enforcement Administration registration number.

(H) The dates the controlled substance prescription is filled.

(I) The payment type used to purchase the controlled substance (i.e. Medicaid, cash, third party insurance).

(J) The patient location code (i.e. home, nursing home, outpatient, etc.) for the controlled substances other than those filled at a retail pharmacy.

(K) Any additional information that may be

required by the department by administrative rule, including but not limited to information required for compliance with the criteria for electronic reporting of the American Society for Automation and Pharmacy or its successor.

(2) The information required to be transmitted under this Section must be transmitted not later than the end of the ~~next~~ business day ~~after the date~~ on which a controlled substance is dispensed, or at such other time as may be required by the Department by administrative rule.

(3) A dispenser must transmit the information required under this Section by:

(3.5) The requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection also apply to opioid treatment programs that are licensed or certified by the Department of Human Services' Division of Substance Use Prevention and Recovery and are authorized by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration to prescribe Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substances for the treatment of opioid use disorders. Opioid treatment programs shall attempt to obtain written patient consent, shall document attempts to obtain the written consent, and shall not transmit information without patient consent. Documentation obtained under this paragraph shall not be utilized for law enforcement purposes, as proscribed under 42 CFR 2, as amended by 42 U.S.C. 290dd-2. Treatment of a patient shall

not be conditioned upon his or her written consent.

(A) an electronic device compatible with the receiving device of the central repository;

(B) a computer diskette;

(C) a magnetic tape; or

(D) a pharmacy universal claim form or Pharmacy Inventory Control form.

(4) The Department may impose a civil fine of up to $100 per day for willful failure to report controlled substance dispensing to the Prescription Monitoring Program. The fine shall be calculated on no more than the number of days from the time the report was required to be made until the time the problem was resolved, and shall be payable to the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(a-5) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a licensed veterinarian is exempt from the reporting requirements of this Section. If a person who is presenting an animal for treatment is suspected of fraudulently obtaining any controlled substance or prescription for a controlled substance, the licensed veterinarian shall report that information to the local law enforcement agency.

(b) The Department, by rule, may include in the Prescription Monitoring Program certain other select drugs that are not included in Schedule II, III, IV, or V. The Prescription Monitoring Program does not apply to controlled substance prescriptions as exempted under Section 313.

(c) The collection of data on select drugs and scheduled substances by the Prescription Monitoring Program may be used as a tool for addressing oversight requirements of long-term care institutions as set forth by Public Act 96-1372. Long-term care pharmacies shall transmit patient medication profiles to the Prescription Monitoring Program monthly or more frequently as established by administrative rule.

(d) The Department of Human Services shall appoint a full-time Clinical Director of the Prescription Monitoring Program.

(e) (Blank).

(f) Within one year of January 1, 2018 (the effective date of Public Act 100-564), the Department shall adopt rules requiring all Electronic Health Records Systems to interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program application program on or before January 1, 2021 to ensure that all providers have access to specific patient records during the treatment of their patients. These rules shall also address the electronic integration of pharmacy records with the Prescription Monitoring Program to allow for faster transmission of the information required under this Section. The Department shall establish actions to be taken if a prescriber's Electronic Health Records System does not effectively interface with the Prescription Monitoring Program within the required timeline.

(g) The Department, in consultation with the Prescription Monitoring Program Advisory Committee, shall adopt rules

allowing licensed prescribers or pharmacists who have registered to access the Prescription Monitoring Program to authorize a licensed or non-licensed designee employed in that licensed prescriber's office or a licensed designee in a licensed pharmacist's pharmacy who has received training in the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and 42 CFR 2 to consult the Prescription Monitoring Program on their behalf. The rules shall include reasonable parameters concerning a practitioner's authority to authorize a designee, and the eligibility of a person to be selected as a designee. In this subsection (g), "pharmacist" shall include a clinical pharmacist employed by and designated by a Medicaid Managed Care Organization providing services under Article V of the Illinois Public Aid Code under a contract with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services for the sole purpose of clinical review of services provided to persons covered by the entity under the contract to determine compliance with subsections (a) and (b) of Section 314.5 of this Act. A managed care entity pharmacist shall notify prescribers of review activities.

(Source: P.A. 100-564, eff. 1-1-18; 100-861, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1005, eff. 8-21-18; 100-1093, eff. 8-26-18; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-414, eff. 8-16-19.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.