By Senator Rich

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to reproductive health services and family planning; creating the "Prevention First Act"; providing definitions; providing duties of licensed health care practitioners and facilities relating to the treatment of rape survivors; requiring the Department of Health to provide certain information; requiring the Agency for Health Care Administration to provide for enforcement and impose penalties; requiring the agency to adopt rules; amending s. 390.011, F.S.; defining the term "contraception"; creating s. 390.027, F.S.; specifying that the provision of contraception is not subject to ch. 390, F.S., relating to the termination of pregnancies; creating s. 465.191, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring licensed pharmacies to dispense certain forms of contraception without delay; specifying conditions under which a pharmacy may refuse to provide a contraceptive; providing for a person to file a complaint with the Department of Health if he or she believes that a violation of such provisions has occurred; providing for the Attorney General to bring a civil action; amending ss. 465.016 and 465.023, F.S.; providing that a violation of requirements for dispensing contraception constitutes grounds for the Department of Health or the Board of Pharmacy to impose disciplinary action or suspend or revoke a pharmacist's license or permit; providing for severability; providing an effective date.

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WHEREAS, although the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention included family planning in its published list of Ten Great Public Health Achievements in the 20th Century, the United States still has one of the highest rates of unintended pregnancies among industrialized nations, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that family planning is basic health care for women and that access to contraception helps women prevent unintended pregnancy and control the timing and spacing of planned births, and

WHEREAS, 46.3 percent of pregnancies among women in this state are unintended according to the Florida Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System initiated by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Florida Department of Health, and

WHEREAS, currently more than 1.7 million women in Florida are in need of contraceptive services and supplies, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature finds that the victimization of women through rape is compounded by the possibility that the rape survivors may suffer unintended pregnancies, and half of such pregnancies end in abortion, and

WHEREAS, women rely on prescription contraceptives for a range of medical purposes in addition to birth control, such as regulation of menstrual cycles and the treatment of endometriosis, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature further finds that providing access to family planning information, family planning services, and birth control will prevent abortions and unintended pregnancies, thereby significantly reducing the number of women

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and teens who need medical assistance, Medicaid, Kidcare, and other social services, and

WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that the most recent study of women in need of family planning services by the Florida State University Center for Prevention and Early Intervention Policy found that only 26 percent of women in this state who are in need of such services are currently receiving them, and

WHEREAS, according to the Department of Health's Family Planning Program, for every dollar spent on family planning services, up to \$24 is saved as a result of averting expenditures for public programs that support women who have unintended pregnancies and their infants, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Prevention First Act."

Section 2. Treatment for survivors of rape.-

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care Administration.
- (b) "Care to a rape survivor" means medical examinations, procedures, and services provided to a rape survivor.
 - (c) "Department" means the Department of Health.
- (d) "Emergency contraception" means one or more prescription or over-the-counter drugs used separately or in combination to be administered to or self-administered by a patient to prevent pregnancy within a medically recommended

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amount of time after sexual intercourse and dispensed for that purpose, in accordance with professional standards of practice, and determined to be safe by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

- (e) "Health care facility" means a facility licensed under chapter 395, Florida Statutes.
- (f) "Incest" means a sexual offense described in s. 826.04, Florida Statutes.
- (g) "Medically and factually accurate" means information that is supported by the weight of research conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods and that is recognized as accurate and objective by leading professional organizations and agencies having relevant expertise in the field.
- (h) "Rape" means sexual battery as described in ss. 794.011 and 827.071, Florida Statutes.
- (i) "Rape survivor" means a person who alleges or is alleged to have been raped or who is the victim of alleged incest and because of the alleged offense seeks treatment as a patient.
 - (2) DUTIES OF LICENSED PRACTITIONERS AND FACILITIES.-
- (a) A health care practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, or chapter 464, Florida Statutes, or a health care facility licensed under chapter 395, Florida Statutes, providing care to a rape survivor shall:
- 1. Provide each female rape survivor with medically and factually accurate, clear, and concise information concerning emergency contraception, including its indications and contraindications and the risks associated with its use.

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2. Inform each female rape survivor of her medical option to receive emergency contraception.

- (b) If emergency contraception is requested, the health care practitioner or health care facility shall immediately provide the female rape survivor with the complete regimen of emergency contraception, unless contraindicated as determined by a pregnancy test approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (c) The Agency for Health Care Administration, with input from the Florida Hospital Association and the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, shall adopt a protocol to implement the requirements of this subsection.
 - (3) PATIENT INFORMATION.—
 - (a) The department shall:
- 1. Develop, prepare, and produce informational materials relating to emergency contraception for the prevention of pregnancy for distribution to and use in all health care facilities in the state which provide care to rape survivors, in quantities sufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, to the extent that funds are available.
- 2. Develop, prepare, and post information on the department's Internet website relating to the duty of licensed health care practitioners and health care facilities to provide emergency contraception to female rape survivors.
- (b) Information provided to female rape survivors or female victims of sexual assault must:
 - 1. Be medically and factually accurate;
- 2. Be clearly written, readily comprehensible, and culturally appropriate as determined by the department, in

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146 <u>collaboration with community sexual assault programs and other</u> 147 relevant stakeholders; and

- 3. Explain the nature of emergency contraception, including its use, safety, efficacy, and availability.
 - (4) ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.-
- (a) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, the agency shall respond to complaints, using all available investigative tools, and shall periodically review whether a health care facility is in compliance with this section. If the agency finds that a health care facility is not in compliance with this section, the agency shall:
 - 1. Impose a fine of \$5,000 per woman who is:
- a. Denied medically and factually accurate and objective information about emergency contraception;
- b. Not informed of her medical option to receive emergency contraception; or
- c. Not provided the complete regimen of emergency contraception, if emergency contraception is requested.
- 2. Impose a fine of \$5,000 for failure to comply with this section. For every 30 days that a health care facility is not in compliance with this section, an additional fine of \$5,000 shall be imposed.
- (b) The agency shall adopt rules as necessary to administer the provisions of this section.
- Section 3. Subsection (9) is added to section 390.011, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 390.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (9) "Contraception" means any drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent

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Section 4. Section 390.027, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

390.027 Access to contraception.—The provision of contraception is not subject to or governed by this chapter.

Section 5. Section 465.191, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 465.191 Patient contraceptive protection.-
- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Contraception" or "contraceptive" means any prescription drug or over-the-counter oral contraceptive approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to prevent pregnancy.
- (b) "Employee" means a person hired, by contract or any other form of agreement, by a pharmacy.
- (c) "Product" means a drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (d) "Professional clinical judgment" means the use of professional knowledge and skills to form a clinical judgment in accordance with prevailing medical standards.
- (e) "Without delay," with respect to a pharmacy dispensing a prescription for contraception, means within the pharmacy's customary timeframe for dispensing the prescription for other products.
 - (2) DUTIES OF LICENSED PHARMACIES.—
- (a) If a patient requests a contraceptive that is in stock, the pharmacy shall ensure that the contraceptive is provided to the patient or patient representative without delay.
 - (b) A pharmacy shall ensure that its employees do not:

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1. Intimidate, threaten, or harass a patient in the delivery of services relating to a request for contraception;

- 2. Interfere with or obstruct the delivery of services relating to a request for contraception;
- 3. Intentionally misrepresent or deceive a patient about the availability of contraception or its mechanism of action;
- 4. Breach medical confidentiality with respect to a request for contraception or threaten to breach such confidentiality; or
- 5. Refuse to return a valid, lawful prescription for contraception upon a patient's or patient representative's request.
- (c) This section does not prohibit a pharmacy from refusing to provide a contraceptive to a patient if:
- 1. It is unlawful to dispense the contraceptive to the patient without a valid, lawful prescription and such prescription is not presented;
- 2. The patient or patient representative is unable to pay for the contraceptive; or
- 3. The employee of the pharmacy refuses to provide the contraceptive on the basis of a professional clinical judgment.
- (d) This section does not prevent a pharmacist or other person from refusing to furnish any in-stock contraceptive for religious reasons so long as the pharmacy reasonably accommodates the patient or patient representative without delay and in compliance with this section.
- (e) This section does not alter any standard established under the Florida Civil Rights Act of 1992.
- (f) Any person who believes that a violation of this section has occurred may file a complaint with the Department of

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(g) If the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is being, has been, or may be injured by conduct constituting a violation of this section, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the name of the state, as parens patriae on behalf of natural persons residing in the state.

Section 6. Paragraph (t) is added to subsection (1) of section 465.016, Florida Statutes, to read:

465.016 Disciplinary actions.-

- (1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2):
 - (t) Violating the provisions of s. 465.191.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 465.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

465.023 Pharmacy permittee; disciplinary action.-

- (1) The department or the board may revoke or suspend the permit of any pharmacy permittee, and may fine, place on probation, or otherwise discipline any pharmacy permittee who has:
- (a) Obtained a permit by misrepresentation or fraud or through an error of the department or the board;
- (b) Attempted to procure, or has procured, a permit for any other person by making, or causing to be made, any false representation;
- (c) Violated any of the requirements of this chapter or any of the rules of the Board of Pharmacy; of chapter 499, known as the "Florida Drug and Cosmetic Act"; of 21 U.S.C. ss. 301-392, known as the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act"; of 21

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U.S.C. ss. 821 et seq., known as the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act; or of chapter 893;

- (d) Been convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude in any of the courts of this state, of any other state, or of the United States; or
- (e) Dispensed any medicinal drug based upon a communication that purports to be a prescription as defined by s. 465.003(14) or s. 893.02 when the pharmacist knows or has reason to believe that the purported prescription is not based upon a valid practitioner-patient relationship that includes a documented patient evaluation, including history and a physical examination adequate to establish the diagnosis for which any drug is prescribed and any other requirement established by board rule under chapter 458, chapter 459, chapter 461, chapter 463, chapter 464, or chapter 466; or-
 - (f) Violated the provisions of s. 465.191.

Section 8. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.