

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House

Floor: 1/AD/2R 04/11/2014 12:07 PM

Senator Bean moved the following:

Senate Amendment

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Delete lines 795 - 1447

and insert:

(b) Sales, purchases, trades, transfers, or use of a medical gas acquired by a medical director or licensed emergency medical services provider for use by the emergency medical services provider and its permitted transport and nontransport vehicles in accordance with the provider's license under part III of chapter 401.

(c) The provision of emergency supplies of medical gases to

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nursing homes during the hours of the day when necessary medical gases cannot normally be obtained from the nursing home's regular distributors.

- (d) The transfer of medical gases between retail pharmacies to alleviate a temporary shortage.
- (5) "Emergency use oxygen" means oxygen USP administered in emergency situations without a prescription for oxygen deficiency and resuscitation. The container must be labeled in accordance with requirements of the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (6) "Federal act" means the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
- (7) "Medical gas" means a liquefied or vaporized gas that is a prescription drug, whether alone or in combination with other gases, and as defined in the federal act.
- (8) "Medical gas-related equipment" means a device used as a component part or accessory used to contain or control the flow, delivery, or pressure during the administration of a medical gas, such as liquid oxygen base and portable units, pressure regulators and flow meters, and oxygen concentrators.
- (9) "Misbranded" means having a label that is false or misleading; a label without the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor and without an accurate statement of the quantities of active ingredients; or a label without an accurate monograph for the medical gas, except in the case of mixtures of designated medical gases where the label identifies the component percentages of each designated medical gas used to make the mixture.
 - (10) "Medical oxygen" means oxygen USP which must be

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labeled in compliance with labeling requirements for oxygen under the federal act.

- (11) "Product labeling" means the labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter upon an article, or the containers or wrappers that accompany an article, except for letters, numbers, and symbols stamped into the container as required by the federal Department of Transportation.
 - (12) "USP" means the United States Pharmacopeia.
- (13) "USP-NF" means the United States Pharmacopeia-National Formulary.
- (14) "Wholesale distribution" means the distribution of medical gas to a person other than a consumer or patient. Wholesale distribution of medical gases does not include:
- (a) The sale, purchase, or trade of a medical gas; an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a medical gas; or the dispensing of a medical gas pursuant to a prescription;
- (b) Activities exempt from the definition of wholesale distribution in s. 499.003;
- (c) The sale, purchase, or trade of a medical gas or an offer to sell, purchase, or trade a medical gas for emergency medical reasons; or
- (d) Other transactions excluded from the definition of wholesale distribution under the federal act or regulations implemented under the federal act related to medical gas.
- (15) "Wholesale distributor" means any person or entity engaged in wholesale distribution of medical gas within or into this state, including, but not limited to, manufacturers; ownlabel distributors; private-label distributors; warehouses, including manufacturers' and distributors' warehouses; and



wholesale medical gas warehouses.

Section 15. Section 499.83, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

499.83 Permits.-

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- (1) A person or entity that intends to distribute medical gas within or into this state, unless exempted under this part, must obtain the applicable permit before operating as:
 - (a) A medical gas wholesale distributor;
 - (b) A medical gas manufacturer; or
 - (c) A medical oxygen retail establishment.
 - (2) The following permits are established:
- (a) Medical gas wholesale distributor permit.—A medical gas wholesale distributor permit is required for wholesale distribution, whether within or into this state. A medical gas must remain in the original container obtained by the wholesale distributor and the wholesale distributor may not engage in further manufacturing operations unless it possesses a medical gas manufacturer permit. A medical gas wholesale distributor may not possess or engage in the wholesale distribution of a prescription drug that is not a medical gas or distribute a medical gas other than by wholesale distribution unless otherwise authorized under this chapter.
- (b) Medical gas manufacturer permit.—A medical gas manufacturer permit is required for a person or entity located in this state which engages in the manufacture of medical gases by physical air separation, chemical action, purification, or filling containers by a liquid-to-liquid, liquid-to-gas, or gasto-gas process and distributes those medical gases within this state.

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- 99 1. A permitted medical gas manufacturer may not manufacture 100 or possess a prescription drug other than a medical gas, unless 101 otherwise authorized under this chapter.
 - 2. A permitted medical gas manufacturer may not distribute a medical gas without obtaining the applicable permit, except that it may engage in wholesale distribution of medical gases that it manufactured without obtaining a medical gas wholesale distributor permit if it complies with this part and the rules adopted under this part that apply to a wholesale distributor.
 - 3. A permitted medical gas manufacturer shall comply with all of the requirements applicable to a wholesale distributor under this part and all appropriate state and federal good manufacturing practices.
 - (c) Medical oxygen retail establishment permit.—A medical oxygen retail establishment permit is required for an entity that is located in the state and that sells or delivers medical oxygen directly to patients in this state. The sale and delivery must be based on a prescription or an order from a practitioner authorized by law to prescribe. A pharmacy licensed under chapter 465 does not require a permit as a medical oxygen retail establishment.
 - 1. A medical oxygen retail establishment may not possess, purchase, sell, or trade a medical gas other than medical oxygen, unless otherwise authorized under this chapter.
 - 2. A medical oxygen retail establishment may fill and deliver medical oxygen to an individual patient based on an order from a practitioner authorized by law to prescribe. The medical oxygen retail establishment must comply with all appropriate state and federal good manufacturing practices.

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Medical oxygen sold or delivered by a medical oxygen retail establishment pursuant to an order from a practitioner may not be returned into the retail establishment's inventory.

- 3. A medical oxygen retail establishment shall comply with all of the requirements applicable to a wholesale distributor under this part, except for those requirements that pertain solely to nitrous oxide.
- (3) An out-of-state wholesale distributor that engages in wholesale distribution into this state must be legally authorized to engage in the wholesale distribution of medical gases as a wholesale distributor in the state in which it resides and provide proof of registration as set forth in s. 499.93(3), if required.
- (4) A wholesale distributor may not operate from a place of residence, and a place of residence may not be granted a permit or operate under this part, except for the on-call delivery of home care oxygen for wholesale distributors that also maintain a medical oxygen retail establishment permit.
- (5) If wholesale distribution is conducted at more than one location within this state or more than one location distributing into this state, each location must be permitted by the department.
- Section 16. Section 499.831, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 499.831 Permit application.-
- (1) The department shall adopt rules to establish the form and content of the application to obtain a permit and to renew a permit listed under this part.
 - (2) An applicant must be at least 18 years of age or be

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managed, controlled, or overseen, directly or indirectly, by a natural person who is at least 18 years of age.

- (3) An application for a permit must be filed with the department and must include all of the following information:
- (a) The trade or business name of the applicant, including current and former fictitious names, which may not be identical to a name used by an unrelated entity permitted in this state to dispense or distribute medical gas.
- (b) The name or names of the owner and operator of the applicant, if not the same person or entity. The application must also include:
- 1. If the applicant is an individual, the applicant's name, business address, and date of birth.
- 2. If the applicant is a sole proprietorship, the business address of the sole proprietor and the name and federal employer identification number of the business entity.
- 3. If the applicant is a partnership, the name, business address, date of birth of each partner, the name of the partnership, and the partnership's federal employer identification number.
- 4. If the applicant is a limited liability company, the name, business address, and title of each company officer, the name of the limited liability company and federal employer identification number, and the name of the state in which the limited liability company was organized.
- 5. If the applicant is a corporation, the name, business address, and title of each corporate officer and director, the corporate names, the state of incorporation, the federal employer identification number, and, if applicable, the name and

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business address of the parent company.

- (c) A list of disciplinary actions pertinent to wholesale distributors, manufacturers, and retailers of prescription drugs or controlled substances by a state or federal agency against the applicant seeking to distribute into this state and any such disciplinary actions against such applicant's principals, owners, directors, or officers.
- (d) A complete disclosure of all of the applicant's past felony convictions.
- (e) An address and description of each facility and warehouse, including all locations used for medical gas storage or wholesale distribution including a description of each facility's security system.
- (4) An applicant shall attest in writing that the information contained in its application is complete and accurate.
- (5) An applicant must submit a reasonable fee, to be determined by the department, in order to obtain a permit.
- (a) The fee for a medical gas wholesale distributor permit may not be less than \$200 or more than \$300 annually.
- (b) The fee for a medical gas manufacturer permit may not be less than \$400 or more than \$500 annually.
- (c) The fee for a medical oxygen retail establishment permit may not be less than \$200 or more than \$300 annually.
- (6) Upon approval of the application by the department and payment of the required fee, the department shall issue a permit to the applicant pursuant to the rules adopted under this part.

Section 17. Section 499.832, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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499.832 Expiration and renewal of a permit.

- (1) A permit issued under this part automatically expires 2 years after the last day of the month in which the permit was originally issued.
- (2) A permit issued under this part may be renewed by submitting an application for renewal on a form furnished by the department and paying the appropriate fee. The application for renewal must contain a statement by the applicant attesting that the information is true and correct. Upon approval of a renewal application by the department and payment of the required renewal fee, the department shall renew a permit issued under this part pursuant to the rules adopted under this part.
- (3) A renewal application may be accepted up to 60 days after the expiration date of the permit if, along with the permit renewal fee, the applicant submits an additional renewal delinquent fee of \$100. A permit that expired more than 60 days before a renewal application was submitted or postmarked may not be renewed.
- (4) Failure to renew a permit in accordance with this section precludes future renewal. If a permit has expired and cannot be renewed, the person, entity, or establishment holding the permit must cease all permit related activities. In order to engage in such activities, the person, entity, or establishment must submit an application for a new permit, pay the applicable application fee, the initial permit fee, and all applicable penalties, and be issued a new permit by the department before engaging in an activity that requires a permit under this part.
- (5) The department shall adopt rules to administer this section, including setting a reasonable fee for a renewal



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Section 18. Section 499.833, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

499.833 Permitholder changes.-

- (1) A permit issued under this part is valid only for the person or entity to which it is issued and is not subject to sale, assignment, or other transfer, voluntarily or involuntarily.
- (2) A permit issued under this part is not valid for an establishment other than the establishment for which it was originally issued.
- (3) The department may approve the following permit changes:
- (a) Change of location.—A person or entity permitted under this part must notify and receive approval from the department before changing location. The department shall set a change-oflocation fee not to exceed \$100.
- (b) Change in ownership.—If a majority of the ownership or controlling interest of a permitted establishment is transferred or assigned or if a lessee agrees to undertake or provide services such that legal liability for operation of the <u>establishment will</u> rest with the lessee, an application for a new permit is required. Such application must be submitted and approved by the department before the change of ownership takes place. However, if a permitted wholesale distributor or manufacturer is changing ownership and the new owner has held another permit that allows the wholesale distribution of medical gas under this chapter for the preceding 18 months without having been found in violation of the provisions of this chapter

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relating to medical gases, then the new owner may operate under the permit of the acquired entity if the new owner submits the application for a new permit by the first business day after ownership is transferred or assigned. A new owner operating under the original permit is responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations governing medical gas. If the application is denied, the new owner shall immediately cease operation at the establishment until a permit is issued to the new owner.

- (c) Change of name.—A permitholder may make a change of business name without submitting a new permit application. However, the permitholder must notify the department before making the name change.
- (d) Closure.—If an establishment permitted under this part closes, the owner must notify the department, in writing, before the effective date of the closure and must:
 - 1. Return the permit to the department; and
- 2. Indicate the disposition of any medical gas authorized to be distributed or dispensed under the permit, including the name, address, and inventory, and provide the name and address of a person to contact regarding access to the records that are required to be maintained under this part. Transfer of ownership of medical gas may be made only to persons authorized to receive medical gas pursuant to this part.
- (e) Change in information.—Any change in the information required under this part, other than the changes in paragraphs (a)-(d), shall be submitted to the department within 30 days after such change occurs.
- (4) A permitholder in good standing may change the type of permit issued by completing a new application for the requested

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permit, meeting the applicable permitting requirements for the new permit type, and paying any difference between the permit fees. A refund may not be issued if the fee for the new permit is less than the fee that was paid for the original permit. The new permit retains the expiration date of the original permit. Section 19. Section 499.834, Florida Statutes, is created

to read:

499.834 Minimum qualifications.—The department shall consider all of the following factors in determining eligibility for, and renewal of, a permit for a person or entity under this part:

- (1) A finding by the department that the applicant has violated or been disciplined by a regulatory agency in any state for violating a federal, state, or local law relating to prescription drugs.
- (2) Felony convictions of the applicant under a federal, state, or local law.
- (3) The applicant's past experience in the manufacture, retail, or distribution of medical gases.
- (4) False or fraudulent material provided by the applicant in an application made in connection with the manufacturing, retailing, or distribution of prescription drugs.
- (5) Any suspension, sanction, or revocation by a federal, state, or local government against a license or permit currently or previously held by the applicant or its owners for violations of a federal, state, or local law regarding prescription drugs.
 - (6) Compliance with previously granted licenses or permits.
- (7) Compliance with the requirements that distributors or retailers of medical gases maintain records and make records



331 available to the department licensing authority or federal, 332 state, or local law enforcement officials. 333 (8) Other factors or qualifications the department has 334 established in rule that are relevant to and consistent with the 335 public health and safety. 336 Section 20. Section 499.84, Florida Statutes, is created to 337 read: 338 499.84 Minimum requirements for the storage and handling of 339 medical gases.-340 (1) A facility where a medical gas is received, stored, 341 warehoused, handled, held, offered, marketed, displayed, or 342 transported, to avoid any negative effect on the identity, 343 strength, quality, or purity of the medical gas, must: 344 (a) Be of suitable construction to ensure that medical 345 gases are maintained in accordance with the product labeling of 346 the medical gas or in compliance with the USP-NF; 347 (b) Be of suitable size and construction to facilitate 348 cleaning, maintenance, and proper permitted operations; 349 (c) Have adequate storage areas with appropriate lighting, 350 ventilation, space, equipment, and security conditions; 351 (d) Have a quarantined area for storage of medical gases 352 that are suspected of being misbranded, adulterated, or 353 otherwise unfit for distribution; 354 (e) Be maintained in an orderly condition; 355 (f) Be located in a commercial location and not in a 356 personal dwelling or residence location, except that a personal 357 dwelling location used for on-call delivery of oxygen USP for 358 homecare use if the person providing on-call delivery is

employed by or acting under a written contract with an entity



360 that holds a medical oxygen retailer permit; 361 (q) Provide for the secure and confidential storage of patient information, if applicable, with restricted access and 362 363 policies and procedures to protect the integrity and 364 confidentiality of patient information; and 365 (h) Provide and maintain appropriate inventory controls to 366 detect and document any theft of nitrous oxide. 367 (2) Medical gas shall be stored under appropriate 368 conditions in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations 369 on product labeling and department rules or, in the absence of 370 rules, in accordance with applicable industry standards. 371 (3) Medical gas shall be packaged in accordance with 372 official compendium standards, such as the USP-NF. 373 Section 21. Section 499.85, Florida Statutes, is created to 374 read: 375 499.85 Security.-376 (1) A permitholder that has a facility used for the 377 distribution or retailing of medical gases shall protect such 378 gases from unauthorized access by implementing all of the 379 following security measures: 380 (a) Keeping access from outside the premises well-381 controlled and to a minimum. 382 (b) Ensuring the outside perimeter of the premises is well 383 lit. 384 (c) Limiting access into areas where medical gases are held 385 to authorized personnel. 386 (d) Equipping all facilities with a fence or other system 387 to detect or deter entry after hours.

(2) A facility used for distributing or retailing medical

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gases shall be equipped with a system that provides suitable protection against theft, including if appropriate, protection against theft of computers or electronic records and the protection of the integrity and confidentiality of data and documents.

- (3) A facility used for wholesale distribution of medical gases shall be equipped with inventory management and control systems that protect against, detect, and document any instances of theft of nitrous oxide.
- (4) If a wholesale distributor uses electronic distribution records, the wholesale distributor shall employ, train, and document the training of personnel in the proper use of such technology and equipment.
- (5) Vehicles used for on-call delivery of oxygen USP and oxygen-related equipment for home care use by home care providers may be parked at a place of residence and must be locked and equipped with an audible alarm when not attended.
- (6) The department shall adopt rules that govern the distribution of medical oxygen for emergency use by persons authorized to receive emergency use oxygen. Unless the laws of this state specifically direct otherwise, such rules must be consistent with federal regulations, including the labeling requirements of oxygen under the federal act. Such rules may not be inconsistent with part III of chapter 401 or rules adopted thereunder.
- Section 22. Section 499.86, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 499.86 Examination of materials.
 - (1) A wholesale distributor must visually examine a medical

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gas container upon receipt from the manufacturer in order to identify the medical gas stored within and to determine if the container has been damaged or is otherwise unfit for distribution. Such examination must occur in a manner that would reveal damage to the container which could suggest possible adulteration or misbranding.

- (2) A medical gas container that is found to be damaged or otherwise unfit pursuant to subsection (1) must be quarantined from the stock of medical gas until a determination is made that the medical gas in question is not misbranded or adulterated.
- (3) An outgoing shipment must be inspected to identify the medical gases in the shipment to ensure that medical gas containers that have been damaged in storage or held under improper conditions are not distributed or dispensed.
- (4) A wholesale distributor must review records documenting the acquisition of medical gas upon receipt for accuracy and completeness.

Section 23. Section 499.87, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 499.87 Returned, damaged, and outdated medical gas.-
- (1) A medical gas that has left the control of the wholesale distributor may be returned to the wholesale distributor or manufacturer from which it was acquired, but may not be resold as a medical gas unless it is reprocessed by a manufacturer using proper and adequate controls to ensure the identity, strength, quality, and purity of the reprocessed medical gas.
- (2) A medical gas that has been subjected to improper conditions, such as a fire, accident, or natural disaster, may



not be salvaged or reprocessed.

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- (3) A medical gas, including its container, which is damaged, misbranded, or adulterated must be quarantined from other medical gases until it is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired. External contamination of a medical gas container or closure system which does not impact the integrity of the medical gas is not considered damaged or adulterated for purposes of this subsection. If a medical gas is adulterated or misbranded or suspected of being adulterated or misbranded, notice shall be provided to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which the medical gas was acquired and to the appropriate boards and federal regulatory bodies.
- (4) A medical gas container that has been opened or used but is not adulterated or misbranded is considered empty and must be quarantined from nonempty medical gas containers and returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired for destruction or reprocessing.
- (5) A medical gas, its container, or its associated documentation or labeling that is suspected of being used in criminal activity must be retained until its disposition is authorized by the department or an applicable law enforcement agency.
- Section 24. Section 499.88, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

499.88 Due diligence.

(1) A wholesale distributor shall obtain, before the initial acquisition of medical gas, the following information from the supplying wholesale distributor or manufacturer:

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- (a) If a manufacturer is distributing to a wholesale distributor, evidence that the manufacturer is registered and the medical gas is listed with the United States Food and Drug Administration;
- (b) If a wholesale distributor is distributing to a wholesale distributor, evidence that the wholesale distributor supplying the medical gas is legally authorized to distribute medical gas within or into the state;
- (c) The name of the responsible facility contact person for the supplying manufacturer or wholesale distributor; and
- (d) Certification that the manufacturer's or wholesale distributor's policies and procedures comply with this part.
- (2) A wholesale distributor is exempt from obtaining the information from a manufacturer, as required under subsection (1), if the manufacturer is registered with the United States Food and Drug Administration in accordance with s. 510 of the federal act and the manufacturer provides:
 - (a) Proof of such registration; and
- (b) Proof of inspection by the United States Food and Drug Administration or other regulatory body within the past 3 years demonstrating substantial compliance with current good manufacturing practices applicable to medical gases.
- (3) A manufacturer or wholesale distributor that distributes to or acquires medical gas from another wholesale distributor shall provide to or obtain from the distributing or acquiring manufacturer or distributor the information required by s. 499.89(1), as applicable.

Section 25. Section 499.89, Florida Statutes, is created to read:



499.89 Recordkeeping.-

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- (1) A permitholder under this part shall establish and maintain a record of transactions regarding the receipt and the distribution, or other disposition, of medical gases, as applicable. Such records constitute an audit trail and must contain information sufficient to perform a recall of medical gas in compliance with 21 C.F.R. s. 211.196 and 21 C.F.R. s. 820.160(b). Such records must include all of the following information, which may be kept in two separate documents one related to the distribution of medical gas and the other related to the receipt of medical gas:
- (a) The dates of receipt and distribution or other disposition of the medical gas.
- (b) The name, address, license or permit number and its expiration date for the person or entity purchasing the medical gas from the wholesale distributor.
- (c) The name, address, license or permit number and its expiration date for the person or entity receiving the medical gas, if different from the information required under paragraph (b).
- (d) Information sufficient to perform a recall of all medical gas received, distributed, or dispensed.
- (2) Such records shall be made available for inspection and copying by an authorized official of any federal, state, or local governmental agency for a period of:
- (a) Three years following the distribution date of high pressure medical gases.
- (b) Two years following the distribution date for cryogenic or refrigerated liquid medical gases.

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- (3) Records kept at the inspection site or that can be immediately retrieved by computer or other electronic means shall be readily available for authorized inspection during the retention period. Records kept at a central location apart from the inspection site and not electronically retrievable shall be made available for inspection within 2 working days of a request by an authorized official of any state or federal governmental agency charged with enforcement of these rules.
- (4) A pedigree paper is not required for distributing or dispensing medical gas.
- (5) A wholesale distributor shall maintain records sufficient to aid in the mandatory reporting of any theft, suspected theft, or other significant loss of nitrous oxide to the department and other appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Section 26. Section 499.90, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 499.90 Policies and procedures.—A wholesale distributor shall establish, maintain, and adhere to written policies and procedures for the receipt, security, storage, transport, shipping, and distribution of medical gases and shall establish, maintain, and adhere to procedures for maintaining inventories; for identifying, recording, and reporting losses or thefts; and for correcting all errors and inaccuracies in inventories associated with nitrous oxide. A wholesale distributor shall include in its written policies and procedures all of the following:
- (1) A procedure for handling recalls and withdrawals of medical gas. Such procedure must deal with recalls and withdrawals due to:

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- (a) Action initiated at the request of the United States Food and Drug Administration or any federal, state, or local law enforcement or other government agency, including the department; or
- (b) Voluntary action by a manufacturer of medical gases to remove defective or potentially defective medical gases from the market.
- (2) A procedure that includes preparation for, protection against, and responding to a crisis that affects the security or operation of a facility that stores medical gases in the event of a strike; a fire, flood, or other natural disaster; or other local, state, or national emergency.
- (3) A procedure for reporting criminal or suspected criminal activity involving the inventory of nitrous oxide to the department and to applicable law enforcement agencies within 3 business days after becoming aware of the criminal or suspected criminal activity.

Section 27. Section 499.91, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 499.91 Prohibited acts.—A person may not perform or cause the performance of, or aid and abet in, any of the following acts:
- (1) The manufacture, sale, or delivery, or the holding or offering for sale, of a medical gas that is adulterated, misbranded, or is otherwise unfit for distribution.
 - (2) The adulteration or misbranding of a medical gas.
- (3) The receipt of a medical gas that is adulterated, misbranded, stolen, or obtained by fraud or deceit, and the delivery or proffered delivery of such medical gas for pay or



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- (4) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of all or any part of the product labeling of a medical gas, or the willful commission of any other act with respect to a medical gas that results in it being misbranded.
- (5) The purchase or receipt of a medical gas from a person not authorized to distribute or dispense medical gas or who is not exempted from permitting requirements to wholesale distribute medical gas to such purchaser or recipient.
- (6) The knowing and willful sale or transfer of a medical gas to a recipient who is not legally authorized to receive a medical gas, except that a violation does not exist if a permitted wholesale distributor provides oxygen to a permitted medical oxygen retail establishment that is out of compliance with the notice of location change requirements of s. 499.834, provided that the wholesale distributor with knowledge of the violation notifies the department of the transaction by the next business day.
- (7) The failure to maintain or provide records required under this part and the rules adopted under this part.
- (8) Providing the department or any of its representatives or any state or federal official with false or fraudulent records or making false or fraudulent statements regarding this part or the rules adopted under this part.
 - (9) The distribution of a medical gas that was:
- (a) Purchased by a public or private hospital or other health care entity, except for the physical distribution of such medical gas to an authorized recipient at the direction of a hospital or other health care entity;



621 (b) Donated or supplied at a reduced price to a charitable 622 organization; or (c) Stolen or obtained by fraud or deceit. 623 624 (10) The failure to obtain a license or permit or operating 625 without a valid license or permit, if one is required. 626 (11) The obtaining of, or attempt to obtain, a medical gas 627 by fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation or engaging in 628 misrepresentation or fraud in the distribution of a medical gas. 629 (12) Except for emergency use oxygen, the distribution of a 630 medical gas to a patient without a prescription from a 631 practitioner authorized by law to prescribe a medical gas. 632 (13) The distribution or dispensing of a medical gas that 633 was previously dispensed by a pharmacy or a practitioner 634 authorized by law to prescribe. 635 (14) The distribution or dispensing of a medical gas or 636 medical gas-related equipment to a patient, unless the patient 637 has been provided with the appropriate information and counseling on the use, storage, and disposal of the medical gas. 638 639 (15) Failure to report an act prohibited under this part or 640 the rules adopted under this part. 641 (16) Failure to exercise due diligence as provided in s. 499.88. 642 643 Section 28. Section 499.92, Florida Statutes, is created to 644 read: 645 499.92 Criminal acts.-646 (1) A person commits a felony of the third degree, 647 punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, 648 if he or she: 649 (a) Adulterates or misbrands a medical gas with intent to



defraud or deceive;

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- (b) Knowingly purchases or receives a medical gas from a person not legally authorized to distribute or dispense medical gas;
- (c) Knowingly engages in the wholesale distribution of, or sells, barters, brokers, or transfers, a medical gas to a person not legally authorized to purchase or receive medical gas in the jurisdiction in which the person receives the medical gas. A permitted wholesale distributor that provides oxygen to a permitted medical oxygen retail establishment that is out of compliance with only the change of location notice requirement under s. 499.834, does not commit a violation of this paragraph if the wholesale distributor notifies the department of the transaction no later than the next business day; or
- (d) Knowingly falsely creates a label for a medical gas or knowingly misrepresents a factual matter contained in a