

AN ACT

To amend sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.14, 2925.23, 2925.36, 3719.06, 3719.81, 4723.02, 4723.04, 4723.06, 4723.08, 4723.151, 4723.28, 4723.41, 4723.42, 4723.43, 4723.431, 4723.44, 4723.47, 4723.48, 4723.52, 4723.561, 4723.58, 4723.59, 4729.01, 4729.51, 4731.22, and 4731.27; to amend, for the purpose of adopting a new section number, as indicated in parentheses, section 4723.48 (4723.17); to enact new section 4723.48 and sections 4723.432, 4723.481, 4723.482, 4723.483, 4723.484, 4723.485, 4723.49, 4723.491, 4723.492, 4723.50, 4723.562, and 4723.563; and to repeal sections 4723.51 and 5111.74 of the Revised Code and to amend Section 3 of Am. Sub. H.B. 478 of the 119th General Assembly, as subsequently amended, to permit clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse-midwives, and certified nurse practitioners to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices and to accelerate termination of the advanced practice nurse pilot programs.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.14, 2925.23, 2925.36, 3719.06, 3719.81, 4723.02, 4723.04, 4723.06, 4723.08, 4723.151, 4723.28, 4723.41, 4723.42, 4723.43, 4723.431, 4723.44, 4723.47, 4723.48, 4723.52, 4723.561, 4723.58, 4723.59, 4729.01, 4729.51, 4731.22, and 4731.27 be amended; section 4723.48 (4723.17) be amended for the purpose of adopting a new section number as indicated in parentheses; and new section 4723.48 and sections 4723.432, 4723.481, 4723.482, 4723.483, 4723.484, 4723.485, 4723.49, 4723.491, 4723.492, 4723.50, 4723.562, and

4723.563 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 2925.02. (A) No person shall knowingly do any of the following:

(1) By force, threat, or deception, administer to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance;

(2) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance with purpose to cause serious physical harm to the other person, or with purpose to cause the other person to become drug dependent;

(3) By any means, administer or furnish to another or induce or cause another to use a controlled substance, and thereby cause serious physical harm to the other person, or cause the other person to become drug dependent;

(4) By any means, do any of the following:

(a) Furnish or administer a controlled substance to a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(b) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to use a controlled substance, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(c) Induce or cause a juvenile who is at least two years the offender's junior to commit a felony drug abuse offense, when the offender knows the age of the juvenile or is reckless in that regard;

(d) Use a juvenile, whether or not the offender knows the age of the juvenile, to perform any surveillance activity that is intended to prevent the detection of the offender or any other person in the commission of a felony drug abuse offense or to prevent the arrest of the offender or any other person for the commission of a felony drug abuse offense.

(B) Division (A)(1), (3), or (4) of this section does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~ 4729., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code ~~or section 4723.56 of the Revised Code.~~

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of corrupting another with drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms

ibed for a felony of the second degree. If the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the first degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the drug involved is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the drug involved is marihuana, corrupting another with 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. If the drug involved is marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school, corrupting another with drugs is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) 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 or the clerk of that court shall do all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1)(a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1)(a) of this section and any fine imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code shall be paid by the

clerk of the court in accordance with and subject to the requirements of, and shall be used as specified in, division (F) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code.

(c) If a person is charged with any violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the forfeited bail shall be paid by the clerk of the court pursuant to division (D)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a fine imposed for a violation of this section.

(2) The court either shall revoke or, if it does not revoke, shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years, the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section that is a felony of the first degree and shall suspend for not less than six months nor more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any other violation of this section. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the revocation. Upon the filing of the motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the revocation.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term otherwise authorized or required for the offense under division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term that otherwise is authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in division (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

Sec. 2925.03. (A) No person shall knowingly sell or offer to sell a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~ 4729., 4731., and 4741. ~~or section 4723.56~~ of the Revised Code;

(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or schedule II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, aggravated trafficking in 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third 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) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the

vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, aggravated trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is any compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, trafficking in drugs 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(c), (d), or (e) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in marihuana 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the

drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana 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. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana, trafficking in marihuana is a minor misdemeanor upon a first offense and a misdemeanor of the third degree upon a subsequent offense. If the offense involves a gift of twenty grams or less of marihuana and if the offense was committed in the vicinity

of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in marihuana is a misdemeanor of the third degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in cocaine 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty-five grams of crack cocaine, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a

mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within one of those ranges and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of crack cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one hundred grams of crack cocaine and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in cocaine is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D. or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in L.S.D. 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid

distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams

of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, trafficking in heroin 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (g) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five

hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(g) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams and regardless of whether the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of trafficking in hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, trafficking in hashish 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.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish 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.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten

grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish 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. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this division, if the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree. If the amount of the drug involved is within that range and if the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, trafficking in hashish is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) 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 all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1) If the violation of division (A) of this section is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent. Except as otherwise provided in division (H)(1) of this section, a mandatory fine or any other fine imposed for a violation of this section is subject to division (F) of this section. If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk of the court shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (D)(1) and (F) of this section, as if the forfeited bail was a fine imposed for a violation of this section. If any amount of the forfeited bail remains after that payment and if a fine is imposed under division (H)(1) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay the remaining amount of the forfeited bail pursuant to divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section, as if that remaining amount was a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section.

(2) The court shall revoke or suspend the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of the offender in accordance with division (G) of this section.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) When a person is charged with the sale of or offer to sell a bulk amount or a multiple of a bulk amount of a controlled substance, the jury, or the court trying the accused, shall determine the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense and, if a guilty verdict is returned, shall return the findings as part of the verdict. In any such case, it is unnecessary to find and return the exact amount of the controlled substance involved, and it is sufficient if the finding and return is to the effect that the amount of the controlled substance involved is the requisite amount, or that the amount of the controlled substance involved is less than the requisite amount.

(F)(1) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code and except as provided in division (H) of this section, the clerk of the court shall pay any mandatory fine imposed pursuant to division (D)(1) of this section and any fine other than a mandatory fine that is imposed for a violation of this section pursuant to division (A) or (B)(5) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code to the county, township, municipal corporation, park district, as created pursuant to section 511.18 or 1545.04 of the Revised Code, or state law enforcement agencies in this state that primarily were responsible for or involved in making the arrest of, and in prosecuting, the offender. However, the clerk shall not pay a mandatory fine so imposed to a law enforcement agency unless the agency has adopted a written internal control policy under division (F)(2) of this section that addresses the use of the fine moneys that it receives. Each agency shall use the mandatory fines so paid to subsidize the agency's law enforcement efforts that pertain to drug offenses, in accordance with the written internal control policy adopted by the recipient agency under division (F)(2) of this section.

(2)(a) Prior to receiving any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B)(5) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code, a law enforcement agency shall adopt a written internal control policy that addresses the agency's use and disposition of all fine moneys so received and that provides for the keeping of detailed financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure. The policy shall not provide for or permit the identification of any specific expenditure that is made in an ongoing investigation. All financial records of the receipts of those fine moneys, the general types of expenditures made out of those fine moneys, and the specific amount of each general type of expenditure by an agency are public records open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Additionally, a written internal control policy adopted under this division is such a public record, and the agency that adopted it shall comply with it.

(b) Each law enforcement agency that receives in any calendar year any fine moneys under division (F)(1) of this section or division (B)(5) of section 2925.42 of the Revised Code shall prepare a report covering the calendar year that cumulates all of the information contained in all of the public financial records kept by the agency pursuant to division (F)(2)(a) of this section for that calendar year, and shall send a copy of the cumulative report, no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year covered by the report, to the attorney general. Each report

received by the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code. Not later than the fifteenth day of April in the calendar year in which the reports are received, the attorney general shall send to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives a written notification that does all of the following:

(i) Indicates that the attorney general has received from law enforcement agencies reports of the type described in this division that cover the previous calendar year and indicates that the reports were received under this division;

(ii) Indicates that the reports are open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code;

(iii) Indicates that the attorney general will provide a copy of any or all of the reports to the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives upon request.

(3) As used in division (F) of this section:

(a) "Law enforcement agencies" includes, but is not limited to, the state board of pharmacy and the office of a prosecutor.

(b) "Prosecutor" has the same meaning as in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code.

(G) When required under division (D)(2) of this section, the court either shall revoke or, if it does not revoke, shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years, the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section that is a felony of the first degree and shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to any other violation of this section. If an offender's driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is revoked pursuant to this division, the offender, at any time after the expiration of two years from the day on which the offender's sentence was imposed or from the day on which the offender finally was released from a prison term under the sentence, whichever is later, may file a motion with the sentencing court requesting termination of the revocation; upon the filing of such a motion and the court's finding of good cause for the termination, the court may terminate the revocation.

(H)(1) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, in addition to any other penalty or sanction imposed for the offense under this section or sections 2929.11 to 2929.18 of the Revised Code, and in addition to the forfeiture of property in connection with the offense as prescribed in sections 2925.42 to 2925.45 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 may impose upon the offender an additional fine specified for the offense in division (B)(4) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code. A fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section is not subject to division (F) of this section and shall be used solely for the support of one or more eligible alcohol and drug addiction programs in accordance with divisions (H)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) The court that imposes a fine under division (H)(1) of this section shall specify in the judgment that imposes the fine one or more eligible alcohol and drug addiction programs for the support of which the fine money is to be used. No alcohol and drug addiction program shall receive or use money paid or collected in satisfaction of a fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section unless the program is specified in the judgment that imposes the fine. No alcohol and drug addiction program shall be specified in the judgment unless the program is an eligible alcohol and drug addiction program and, except as otherwise provided in division (H)(2) of this section, unless the program is located in the county in which the court that imposes the fine is located or in a county that is immediately contiguous to the county in which that court is located. If no eligible alcohol and drug addiction program is located in any of those counties, the judgment may specify an eligible alcohol and drug addiction program that is located anywhere within this state.

(3) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay any fine imposed under division (H)(1) of this section to the eligible alcohol and drug addiction program specified pursuant to division (H)(2) of this section in the judgment. The eligible alcohol and drug addiction program that receives the fine moneys shall use the moneys only for the alcohol and drug addiction services identified in the application for certification under section 3793.06 of the Revised Code or in the application for a license under section 3793.11 of the Revised Code filed with the department of alcohol and drug addiction services by the alcohol and drug addiction program specified in the judgment.

(4) Each alcohol and drug addiction program that receives in a calendar year any fine moneys under division (H)(3) of this section shall file an annual report covering that calendar year with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of the county in which the program is located, with the court of common pleas and the board of county commissioners of each county from which the program received the moneys if that county is different from the county in which the program is located,

and with the attorney general. The alcohol and drug addiction program shall file the report no later than the first day of March in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the program received the fine moneys. The report shall include statistics on the number of persons served by the alcohol and drug addiction program, identify the types of alcohol and drug addiction services provided to those persons, and include a specific accounting of the purposes for which the fine moneys received were used. No information contained in the report shall identify, or enable a person to determine the identity of, any person served by the alcohol and drug addiction program. Each report received by a court of common pleas, a board of county commissioners, or the attorney general is a public record open for inspection under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(5) As used in divisions (H)(1) to (5) of this section:

(a) "Alcohol and drug addiction program" and "alcohol and drug addiction services" have the same meanings as in section 3793.01 of the Revised Code.

(b) "Eligible alcohol and drug addiction program" means an alcohol and drug addiction program that is certified under section 3793.06 of the Revised Code or licensed under section 3793.11 of the Revised Code by the department of alcohol and drug addiction services.

Sec. 2925.11. (A) No person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance.

(B) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~ 4729., 4731., and 4741. or section ~~4723.56~~ of the Revised Code;

(2) If the offense involves an anabolic steroid, any person who is conducting or participating in a research project involving the use of an anabolic steroid if the project has been approved by the United States food and drug administration;

(3) Any person who sells, offers for sale, prescribes, dispenses, or administers for livestock or other nonhuman species an anabolic steroid that is expressly intended for administration through implants to livestock or other nonhuman species and approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, and is sold, offered for sale, prescribed, dispensed, or administered for that purpose in accordance with that act;

(4) Any person who obtained the controlled substance pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe

drugs.

(C) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of one of the following:

(1) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, cocaine, L.S.D., heroin, and hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of aggravated possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(1)(b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount but is less than one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred times the bulk amount, aggravated possession of drugs is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the drug involved in the violation is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of drugs. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b), (c), or (d) of this section, possession of drugs is a misdemeanor of the third degree or, if the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a

misdemeanor of the second degree. If the drug involved in the violation is an anabolic steroid included in schedule III and if the offense is a misdemeanor of the third degree under this division, in lieu of sentencing the offender to a term of imprisonment in a detention facility, the court may place the offender on conditional probation pursuant to division (F) of section 2951.02 of the Revised Code.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds the bulk amount but is less than five times the bulk amount, possession of 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.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five times the bulk amount but is less than fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty times the bulk amount, possession of drugs is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose upon the offender as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(3) If the drug involved in the violation is marihuana or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing marihuana other than hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of marihuana. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of marihuana is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than two hundred grams, possession of marihuana is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams but is less than five thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five thousand grams but is less than twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a

felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty thousand grams, possession of marihuana is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(4) If the drug involved in the violation is cocaine or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing cocaine, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of cocaine. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the fourth degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the third degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the third degree.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than twenty-five grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred grams but is less than one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of cocaine that is not crack cocaine or equals or exceeds one hundred grams of crack cocaine, possession of cocaine is a felony of the first degree,

the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(5) If the drug involved in the violation is L.S.D., whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of L.S.D. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(5)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. 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.

(c) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses, but is less than two hundred fifty unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than twenty-five grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty unit doses but is less than one thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds twenty-five grams but is less than one hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds one thousand unit doses but is less than five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds one hundred grams but is less than five hundred grams of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of L.S.D. involved equals or exceeds five thousand unit doses of L.S.D. in a solid form or equals or exceeds five hundred grams

of L.S.D. in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of L.S.D. is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(6) If the drug involved in the violation is heroin or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing heroin, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of heroin. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(6)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of heroin is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten unit doses but is less than fifty unit doses or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than five grams, possession of heroin 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.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty unit doses but is less than one hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption for a prison term for the offense.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one hundred unit doses but is less than five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five hundred unit doses but is less than two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term one of the prison terms prescribed for a felony of the first degree.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two thousand five hundred unit doses or equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams, possession of heroin is a felony of the first degree, the offender is a major drug offender, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the first degree and may impose an additional mandatory prison term prescribed for a major drug

offender under division (D)(3)(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code.

(7) If the drug involved in the violation is hashish or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance containing hashish, whoever violates division (A) of this section is guilty of possession of hashish. The penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(7)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of this section, possession of hashish is a minor misdemeanor.

(b) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds five grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds one gram but is less than two grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(c) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two grams but is less than ten grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the fifth degree, and division (B) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(d) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred fifty grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds ten grams but is less than fifty grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(e) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds two hundred fifty grams but is less than one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds fifty grams but is less than two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the third degree, and there is a presumption that a prison term shall be imposed for the offense.

(f) If the amount of the drug involved equals or exceeds one thousand grams of hashish in a solid form or equals or exceeds two hundred grams of hashish in a liquid concentrate, liquid extract, or liquid distillate form, possession of hashish is a felony of the second degree, and the court shall impose as a mandatory prison term the maximum prison term prescribed for a felony of the second degree.

(D) Arrest or conviction for a minor misdemeanor violation of this section does not constitute a criminal record and need not be reported by the person so arrested or convicted in response to any inquiries about the

person's criminal record, including any inquiries contained in any application for employment, license, or other right or privilege, or made in connection with the person's appearance as a witness.

(E) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code and in addition to any other sanction that is 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 all of the following that are applicable regarding the offender:

(1)(a) If the violation is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, the court shall impose upon the offender the mandatory fine specified for the offense under division (B)(1) of section 2929.18 of the Revised Code unless, as specified in that division, the court determines that the offender is indigent.

(b) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of section 3719.21 of the Revised Code, the clerk of the court shall pay a mandatory fine or other 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.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of this section that is a felony of the first, second, or third degree, posts bail, and forfeits the bail, the clerk shall pay the forfeited bail pursuant to division (E)(1)(b) of this section as if it were a mandatory fine imposed under division (E)(1)(a) of this section.

(2) The court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(3) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(F) It is an affirmative defense, as provided in section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, to a charge of a fourth degree felony violation under this section that the controlled substance that gave rise to the charge is in an amount, is in a form, is prepared, compounded, or mixed with substances that are not controlled substances in a manner, or is possessed under any other circumstances, that indicate that the substance was possessed solely

for personal use. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of this section, if, in accordance with section 2901.05 of the Revised Code, an accused who is charged with a fourth degree felony violation of division (C)(2), (4), (5), or (6) of this section sustains the burden of going forward with evidence of and establishes by a preponderance of the evidence the affirmative defense described in this division, the accused may be prosecuted for and may plead guilty to or be convicted of a misdemeanor violation of division (C)(2) of this section or a fifth degree felony violation of division (C)(4), (5), or (6) of this section respectively.

(G) When a person is charged with possessing a bulk amount or multiple of a bulk amount, division (E) of section 2925.03 of the Revised Code applies regarding the determination of the amount of the controlled substance involved at the time of the offense.

Sec. 2925.12. (A) No person shall knowingly make, obtain, possess, or use any instrument, article, or thing the customary and primary purpose of which is for the administration or use of a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, when the instrument involved is a hypodermic or syringe, whether or not of crude or extemporized manufacture or assembly, and the instrument, article, or thing involved has been used by the offender to unlawfully administer or use a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, or to prepare a dangerous drug, other than marihuana, for unlawful administration or use.

(B) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct was in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~, 4729., 4731., and 4741. ~~or section 4723.56~~ of the Revised Code.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of possessing drug abuse instruments, a misdemeanor of the second degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a drug abuse offense, a violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section. If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2925.14. (A) As used in this section, "drug paraphernalia" means any equipment, product, or material of any kind that is used by the offender, intended by the offender for use, or designed for use, in propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, a controlled substance in violation of this chapter. "Drug paraphernalia" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following equipment, products, or materials that are used by the offender, intended by the offender for use, or designed by the offender for use, in any of the following manners:

(1) A kit for propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting any species of a plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;

(2) A kit for manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, or preparing a controlled substance;

(3) An isomerization device for increasing the potency of any species of a plant that is a controlled substance;

(4) Testing equipment for identifying, or analyzing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of, a controlled substance;

(5) A scale or balance for weighing or measuring a controlled substance;

(6) A diluent or adulterant, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose, or lactose, for cutting a controlled substance;

(7) A separation gin or sifter for removing twigs and seeds from, or otherwise cleaning or refining, marihuana;

(8) A blender, bowl, container, spoon, or mixing device for compounding a controlled substance;

(9) A capsule, balloon, envelope, or container for packaging small quantities of a controlled substance;

(10) A container or device for storing or concealing a controlled substance;

(11) A hypodermic syringe, needle, or instrument for parenterally injecting a controlled substance into the human body;

(12) An object, instrument, or device for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, marihuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil, such as a metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipe, with or without a screen, permanent screen, hashish head, or punctured metal bowl; water pipe; carburetion tube or device; smoking or carburetion mask; roach clip or similar object used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the

hand; miniature cocaine spoon, or cocaine vial; chamber pipe; carburetor pipe; electric pipe; air driver pipe; chillum; bong; or ice pipe or chiller.

(B) In determining if an object is drug paraphernalia, a court or law enforcement officer shall consider, in addition to other relevant factors, the following:

(1) Any statement by the owner, or by anyone in control, of the object, concerning its use;

(2) The proximity in time or space of the object, or of the act relating to the object, to a violation of any provision of this chapter;

(3) The proximity of the object to any controlled substance;

(4) The existence of any residue of a controlled substance on the object;

(5) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of the owner, or of anyone in control, of the object, to deliver it to any person whom the owner or person in control of the object knows intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of any provision of this chapter. A finding that the owner, or anyone in control, of the object, is not guilty of a violation of any other provision of this chapter does not prevent a finding that the object was intended or designed by the offender for use as drug paraphernalia.

(6) Any oral or written instruction provided with the object concerning its use;

(7) Any descriptive material accompanying the object and explaining or depicting its use;

(8) National or local advertising concerning the use of the object;

(9) The manner and circumstances in which the object is displayed for sale;

(10) Direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of the sales of the object to the total sales of the business enterprise;

(11) The existence and scope of legitimate uses of the object in the community;

(12) Expert testimony concerning the use of the object.

(C)(1) No person shall knowingly use, or possess with purpose to use, drug paraphernalia.

(2) No person shall knowingly sell, or possess or manufacture with purpose to sell, drug paraphernalia, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the equipment, product, or material will be used as drug paraphernalia.

(3) No person shall place an advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication that is published and printed and circulates primarily within this state, if the person knows that the purpose of the advertisement is to promote the illegal sale in this state of the equipment,

product, or material that the offender intended or designed for use as drug paraphernalia.

(D) This section does not apply to manufacturers, licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~ 4729., 4731., and 4741. ~~or section 4723.56~~ of the Revised Code. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the possession or use of a hypodermic as authorized by section 3719.172 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding sections 2933.42 and 2933.43 of the Revised Code, any drug paraphernalia that was used, possessed, sold, or manufactured in a violation of this section shall be seized, after a conviction for that violation shall be forfeited, and upon forfeiture shall be disposed of pursuant to division (D)(8) of section 2933.41 of the Revised Code.

(F)(1) Whoever violates division (C)(1) of this section is guilty of illegal use or possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.

(2) Except as provided in division (F)(3) of this section, whoever violates division (C)(2) of this section is guilty of dealing in drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(3) Whoever violates division (C)(2) of this section by selling drug paraphernalia to a juvenile is guilty of selling drug paraphernalia to juveniles, a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(4) Whoever violates division (C)(3) of this section is guilty of illegal advertising of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(G) In addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court shall suspend for not less than six months or more than five years the driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section. If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 2925.23. (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., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code ~~or section 4723.56 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 (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 driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith 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.

Sec. 2925.36. (A) No person shall knowingly furnish another a sample drug.

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, pharmacists, owners of pharmacies, ~~dentists, doctors of medicine and surgery, doctors of osteopathic medicine and surgery, doctors of podiatry, veterinarians~~ licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs, and other persons whose conduct is in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723., 4725.,~~ 4729., 4731., and 4741. of the Revised Code ~~or to optometrists whose conduct is in accordance with a valid therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certificate issued under Chapter 4725. of the Revised Code.~~

(C)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of illegal dispensing of drug samples.

(2) If the drug involved in the offense is a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule I or II, with the exception of marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(2)(b) of this section, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a felony of the fifth degree, and,

ct to division (E) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a felony of the fourth degree, and, subject to division (E) of this section, division (C) of section 2929.13 of the Revised Code applies in determining whether to impose a prison term on the offender.

(3) If the drug involved in the offense is a dangerous drug or a compound, mixture, preparation, or substance included in schedule III, IV, or V, or is marihuana, the penalty for the offense shall be determined as follows:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(b) If the offense was committed in the vicinity of a school or in the vicinity of a juvenile, illegal dispensing of drug samples is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(D) In addition to any prison term authorized or required by division (C) or (E) 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 driver's or commercial driver's license or permit of any person who is convicted of or has pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.

(2) If the offender is a professionally licensed person or a person who has been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court in compliance with its prescribed and published rules, in addition to any other sanction imposed for a violation of this section, the court forthwith shall comply with section 2925.38 of the Revised Code.

(E) Notwithstanding the prison term authorized or required by division (C) of this section and sections 2929.13 and 2929.14 of the Revised Code, if the violation of division (A) of this section involves the sale, offer to sell, or possession of a schedule I or II controlled substance, with the exception of marihuana, and if the court imposing sentence upon the offender finds that the offender as a result of the violation is a major drug offender and is guilty of a specification of the type described in section 2941.1410 of the Revised Code, the court, in lieu of the prison term otherwise authorized or required, shall impose upon the offender the mandatory prison term specified in

sion (D)(3)(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code and may impose an additional prison term under division (D)(3)(b) of that section.

(F) 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.

Sec. 3719.06. (A)~~(1)~~ A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, if acting in the course of professional practice, in accordance with the laws regulating the professional's practice, and in accordance with rules adopted by the state board of pharmacy, may, except as provided in division (A)(2) of this section, do the following:

~~(1)~~(a) Prescribe schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances;

~~(2)~~(b) Administer or personally furnish to patients schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances;

~~(3)~~(c) Cause schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances to be administered under the prescriber's direction and supervision.

(2) A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs who is a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner is subject to both of the following:

(a) A schedule II controlled substance may be prescribed only for a patient with a terminal condition, as defined in section 2133.01 of the Revised Code, only if the nurse's collaborating physician initially prescribed the substance for the patient, and only in an amount that does not exceed the amount necessary for the patient's use in a single, twenty-four-hour period.

(b) No controlled substance shall be personally furnished to any patient.

(B) No licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs shall prescribe, administer, or personally furnish a schedule III anabolic steroid for the purpose of human muscle building or enhancing human athletic performance and no pharmacist shall dispense a schedule III anabolic steroid for either purpose, unless it has been approved for that purpose under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended.

(C) Each written prescription shall be properly executed, dated, and signed by the prescriber on the day when issued and shall bear the full name and address of the person for whom, or the owner of the animal for which, the controlled substance is prescribed and the full name, address, and registry number under the federal drug abuse control laws of the prescriber.

If the prescription is for an animal, it shall state the species of the animal for which the controlled substance is prescribed.

Sec. 3719.81. (A) A person may furnish another a sample of any drug of abuse, or of any drug or pharmaceutical preparation that would be hazardous to health or safety if used without the supervision of a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, if all of the following apply:

(1) The sample is furnished by a manufacturer, manufacturer's representative, or wholesale dealer in pharmaceuticals to a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, or is furnished by such a professional to a patient for use as medication;

(2) The drug is in the original container in which it was placed by the manufacturer, and the container is plainly marked as a sample;

(3) Prior to its being furnished, the drug sample has been stored under the proper conditions to prevent its deterioration or contamination;

(4) If the drug is of a type which deteriorates with time, the sample container is plainly marked with the date beyond which the drug sample is unsafe to use, and the date has not expired on the sample furnished. Compliance with the labeling requirements of the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, shall be deemed compliance with this section.

(5) The drug is distributed, stored, or discarded in such a way that the drug sample may not be acquired or used by any unauthorized person, or by any person, including a child, for whom it may present a health or safety hazard.

(B) Division (A) of this section does not do any of the following:

(1) Apply to or restrict the furnishing of any sample of a nonnarcotic substance if the substance may, under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act" and under the laws of this state, otherwise be lawfully sold over the counter without a prescription;

(2) Authorize ~~an~~ A LICENSED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL AUTHORIZED TO PRESCRIBE DRUGS WHO IS A CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALIST, CERTIFIED NURSE-MIDWIFE, CERTIFIED NURSE PRACTITIONER, OR advanced practice nurse to furnish a sample of ~~any~~ a drug that is not a drug the nurse is authorized to prescribe;

(3) Authorize an optometrist to furnish a sample of a drug that is not a drug the optometrist is authorized to prescribe.

(C) The state board of pharmacy shall, in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, adopt rules as necessary to give effect to this section.

Sec. 4723.02. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Registered nurse" means an individual who holds a current, valid

license issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a registered nurse.

(B) "Practice of nursing as a registered nurse" means providing to individuals and groups nursing care requiring specialized knowledge, judgment, and skill derived from the principles of biological, physical, behavioral, social, and nursing sciences. Such nursing care includes:

(1) Identifying patterns of human responses to actual or potential health problems amenable to a nursing regimen;

(2) Executing a nursing regimen through the selection, performance, management, and evaluation of nursing actions;

(3) Assessing health status for the purpose of providing nursing care;

(4) Providing health counseling and health teaching;

(5) Administering medications, treatments, and executing regimens ~~prescribed by licensed physicians; dentists; optometrists; podiatrists; or, until January 1, 2010, advanced practice nurses authorized to prescribe under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code~~ authorized by an individual who is authorized to practice in this state and is acting within the course of the individual's professional practice;

(6) Teaching, administering, supervising, delegating, and evaluating nursing practice.

(C) "Nursing regimen" may include preventative, restorative, and health-promotion activities.

(D) "Assessing health status" means the collection of data through nursing assessment techniques, which may include interviews, observation, and physical evaluations for the purpose of providing nursing care.

(E) "Licensed practical nurse" means an individual who holds a current, valid license issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a licensed practical nurse.

(F) "The practice of nursing as a licensed practical nurse" means providing to individuals and groups nursing care requiring the application of basic knowledge of the biological, physical, behavioral, social, and nursing sciences at the direction of a licensed physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, or registered nurse. Such nursing care includes:

(1) Observation, patient teaching, and care in a diversity of health care settings;

(2) Contributions to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of nursing;

(3) Administration of medications and treatments ~~prescribed by a licensed physician; dentist; optometrist; podiatrist; or, until January 1, 2010, an advanced practice nurse authorized to prescribe under section 4723.56 of~~

~~the Revised Code~~ authorized by an individual who is authorized to practice in this state and is acting within the course of the individual's professional practice, except that administration of intravenous therapy shall be performed only in accordance with section ~~4723.48~~ 4723.17 of the Revised Code. Medications may be administered by a licensed practical nurse upon proof of completion of a course in medication administration approved by the board of nursing.

(4) Administration to an adult of intravenous therapy ~~prescribed by a licensed physician; dentist; optometrist; podiatrist; or, until January 1, 2010, an advanced practice nurse authorized to prescribe under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code~~ authorized by an individual who is authorized to practice in this state and is acting within the course of the individual's professional practice, on the condition that the licensed practical nurse is authorized by the board of nursing pursuant to section ~~4723.48~~ 4723.17 of the Revised Code to perform intravenous therapy and performs intravenous therapy only in accordance with section ~~4723.48~~ 4723.17 of the Revised Code.

(G) "Certified registered nurse anesthetist" means a registered nurse who holds a valid certificate of authority issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist in accordance with section 4723.43 of the Revised Code and rules adopted by the board of nursing.

(H) "Clinical nurse specialist" means a registered nurse who holds a valid certificate of authority issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a clinical nurse specialist in accordance with section 4723.43 of the Revised Code and rules adopted by the board of nursing.

(I) "Certified nurse-midwife" means a registered nurse who holds a valid certificate of authority issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a certified nurse-midwife in accordance with section 4723.43 of the Revised Code and rules adopted by the board of nursing.

(J) "Certified nurse practitioner" means a registered nurse who holds a valid certificate of authority issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a certified nurse practitioner in accordance with section 4723.43 of the Revised Code and rules adopted by the board of nursing.

(K) "Physician" means an individual ~~who holds a certificate issued authorized~~ under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code ~~authorizing the to practice of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery and is practicing in this state.~~

(L) "Dentist" ~~means an individual who is licensed under Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code to practice dentistry and is practicing in this state.~~

~~(M)~~ "Podiatrist" means an individual who holds a certificate issued under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code authorizing the practice of podiatry and is practicing in this state.

~~(N)~~ "Collaboration" or "collaborating" means the following:

(1) In the case of a clinical nurse specialist, except as provided in division ~~(N)~~(L)(3) of this section, or a certified nurse practitioner, that a ~~podiatrist~~ one or more podiatrists acting within the ~~podiatrist's~~ scope of practice of podiatry in accordance with section 4731.51 of the Revised Code and with whom the nurse has entered into a standard care arrangement or ~~physician~~ one or more physicians with whom the nurse has entered into a standard care arrangement is are continuously available to communicate with the clinical nurse specialist or certified nurse practitioner either in person or by radio, telephone, or other form of telecommunication;

(2) In the case of a certified nurse-midwife, that a ~~physician~~ one or more physicians with whom the certified nurse-midwife has entered into a standard care arrangement is are continuously available to communicate with the certified nurse-midwife either in person or by radio, telephone, or other form of telecommunication;

(3) In the case of a clinical nurse specialist ~~whose~~ who practices the nursing specialty is of mental health or psychiatric mental health without being authorized to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices, that a ~~physician~~ is one or more physicians are continuously available to communicate with the nurse either in person or by radio, telephone, or other form of telecommunication.

~~(O)~~(M) "Supervision," as it pertains to a certified registered nurse anesthetist, means that a the certified registered nurse anesthetist is under the direction of a podiatrist acting within the podiatrist's scope of practice in accordance with section 4731.51 of the Revised Code, a dentist acting within the dentist's scope of practice in accordance with Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code, or a physician, and, when administering anesthesia, the certified registered nurse anesthetist is in the immediate presence of the podiatrist, dentist, or physician.

~~(P)~~(N) "Standard care arrangement," except as it pertains to an advanced practice nurse, means a written, formal guide for planning and evaluating a patient's health care that is developed by a one or more collaborating ~~physician~~ physicians or ~~podiatrist~~ podiatrists and a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner and meets the requirements of section 4723.431 of the Revised Code.

(O) "Advanced practice nurse," until three years and eight months after this amendment, means a registered nurse who is approved by the board of

nursing under section 4723.55 of the Revised Code to practice as an advanced practice nurse.

Sec. 4723.04. The state nurses' board shall be known as the board of nursing. The board shall assume and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and imposed on it by this chapter concerning nurses and nursing and the regulation thereof. The board shall consist of thirteen members who shall be citizens of the United States and residents of Ohio. Eight members shall be registered nurses, each of whom shall be a graduate of an approved program of nursing education that prepares persons for licensure as a registered nurse, shall hold a currently active license issued under this chapter to practice nursing as a registered nurse, and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of nursing as a registered nurse for the five years immediately preceding the member's initial appointment to the board. Of the eight members who are registered nurses, at least one shall hold a valid certificate of authority issued under this chapter that authorizes the practice of nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner. Four members shall be licensed practical nurses, each of whom shall be a graduate of an approved program of nursing education that prepares persons for licensure as a practical nurse, shall hold a currently active license issued under this chapter to practice nursing as a licensed practical nurse, and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of nursing as a licensed practical nurse for the five years immediately preceding the member's initial appointment to the board. One member shall represent the interests of consumers of health care. Neither this member nor any person in the member's immediate family shall be a member of or associated with a health care provider or profession or shall have a financial interest in the delivery or financing of health care. Representation of nursing service and nursing education and of the various geographical areas of the state shall be considered in making appointments. As the term of any member of the board expires, a successor shall be appointed who has the qualifications the vacancy requires. Terms of office shall be for five years, commencing on the first day of January and ending on the thirty-first day of December. Each member shall hold office from the date of appointment until the end of the term for which the member was appointed. The term of a member shall expire if the member ceases to meet any requirement of this section for the member's position on the board. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which ~~her~~ the member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of such term. A person who has served a full term on the board or more than thirty months

of the remainder of the term of a predecessor shall not be eligible for a subsequent appointment to the board. Any member shall continue in office subsequent to the expiration date of ~~her~~ the member's term until ~~her~~ the member's successor takes office, or until a period of sixty days has elapsed, whichever occurs first. Nursing organizations of this state may each submit to the governor the names of not more than five nominees for each position to be filled on the board. From the names so submitted or from others, at ~~his~~ the governor's discretion, the governor with the advice and consent of the senate shall make such appointments.

Any member of the board may be removed by the governor for neglect of any duty required by law or for incompetency or unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, after a hearing as provided in Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. Seven members of the board including at least four registered nurses and at least one licensed practical nurse shall at all times constitute a quorum.

Each member of the board shall receive an amount fixed pursuant to division (J) of section 124.15 of the Revised Code for each day in attendance at board meetings and in discharge of official duties, and in addition thereto, necessary expense incurred in the performance of such duties.

The board shall elect one of its nurse members as president and one as vice-president.

The board may establish advisory groups to serve in consultation with the board or the executive director. Each advisory group shall be given a specific charge in writing and shall report to the board. Members of advisory groups shall serve without compensation but shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

Sec. 4723.06. (A) The board of nursing shall:

(1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, including the taking of disciplinary action for violations of section 4723.28 of the Revised Code, any other provisions of this chapter, or rules promulgated under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code;

(2) Examine applicants for licensure to practice as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse;

(3) Issue and renew licenses as provided in this chapter;

(4) Define the minimum curricula and standards for educational programs of the schools of professional nursing and schools of practical nursing in this state;

(5) Survey, inspect, and grant full approval to prelicensure nursing education programs that meet the standards established by rules adopted

under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code. Prelicensure nursing education programs include, but are not limited to, associate degree, baccalaureate degree, diploma, and doctor of nursing programs leading to initial licensure to practice nursing as a registered nurse and practical nurse programs leading to initial licensure to practice nursing as a licensed practical nurse.

(6) Grant conditional approval, by a vote of a quorum of the board, to a new prelicensure nursing education program or a program that is being reestablished after having ceased to operate, if the program meets and maintains the minimum standards of the board established by rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code. If the board does not grant conditional approval, it shall hold a hearing under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to consider conditional approval of the program. If the board grants conditional approval, at its first meeting after the first class has completed the program, the board shall determine whether to grant full approval to the program. If the board does not grant full approval or if it appears that the program has failed to meet and maintain standards established by rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code, the board shall hold a hearing under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to consider the program. Based on results of the hearing, the board may continue or withdraw conditional approval, or grant full approval.

(7) Place on provisional approval, for a period of time specified by the board, a program that has ceased to meet and maintain the minimum standards of the board established by rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code. At the end of the period, the board shall reconsider whether the program meets the standards and shall grant full approval if it does. If it does not, the board may withdraw approval, pursuant to a hearing under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(8) Approve continuing nursing education programs and courses under standards established in rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code;

(9) Approve peer support programs for nurses under rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code;

(10) Establish the alternative program for chemically dependent nurses in accordance with section 4723.35 of the Revised Code;

(11) Establish the practice intervention and improvement program in accordance with section 4723.282 of the Revised Code;

(12) Issue and renew certificates of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner;

(13) Approve under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code national

certifying organizations for examination and certification of certified registered nurse anesthetists, clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse-midwives, or certified nurse practitioners;

(14) Issue and renew certificates to prescribe in accordance with sections 4723.48 and 4723.484 of the Revised Code;

(15) Grant approval to the planned classroom and clinical study required by section 4723.483 of the Revised Code to be eligible for a certificate to prescribe;

(16) Make an annual edition of the formulary established in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code available to the public either in printed form or by electronic means and, as soon as possible after any revision of the formulary becomes effective, make the revision available to the public in printed form or by electronic means;

(17) Make an annual report to the governor, which shall be open for public inspection;

~~(15)~~(18) Maintain and have open for public inspection the following records:

(a) A record of all its meetings and proceedings;

(b) A file of applicants for and holders of licenses, registrations, and certificates granted under this chapter. The file shall be maintained in the form prescribed by rule of the board.

(c) A list of prelicensure nursing education programs approved by the board;

(d) A list of approved peer support programs for nurses.

(B) The board may fulfill the requirement of division (A)(8) of this section by authorizing persons who meet the standards established in rules adopted under division (F) of section 4723.07 of the Revised Code to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses. Persons so authorized shall approve continuing nursing education programs and courses in accordance with standards established in rules adopted under division (E) of section 4723.07 of the Revised Code.

Persons seeking authorization to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses shall apply to the board and pay the appropriate fee established under section 4723.08 of the Revised Code. Authorizations to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses shall expire at the end of the two-year period beginning the date of issuance and may be renewed by the board.

Sec. 4723.08. (A) The board of nursing may impose fees not to exceed the following limits:

(1) For application for licensure by examination to practice nursing as a

registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse, fifty dollars;

(2) For application for licensure by endorsement to practice nursing as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse, fifty dollars;

(3) For application for a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, one hundred dollars;

~~(4)~~ For application for a certificate to prescribe, fifty dollars;

~~(5)~~ For verification of a license or certificate to another jurisdiction, fifteen dollars;

~~(5)~~~~(6)~~ For providing a replacement copy of a license or certificate, fifteen dollars;

~~(6)~~~~(7)~~ For biennial renewal of any license, thirty-five dollars;

~~(7)~~~~(8)~~ For biennial renewal of a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, one hundred dollars;

~~(8)~~~~(9)~~ For renewal of a certificate to prescribe, fifty dollars;

~~(10)~~ For processing a late application for renewal of any license or certificate, fifty dollars;

~~(9)~~~~(11)~~ For application for authorization to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses from an applicant accredited by a national accreditation system for nursing, five hundred dollars;

~~(10)~~~~(12)~~ For application for authorization to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses from an applicant not accredited by a national accreditation system for nursing, one thousand dollars;

~~(11)~~~~(13)~~ For each year for which authorization to approve continuing nursing education programs and courses is renewed, one hundred fifty dollars;

~~(12)~~~~(14)~~ For written verification of a license or certificate, other than verification to another jurisdiction, five dollars. The board may contract for services pertaining to this verification process and the collection of the fee, and may permit the contractor to retain a portion of the fees as compensation, before any amounts are deposited into the state treasury.

(B) Each quarter, the board of nursing shall certify to the director of budget and management the number of biennial licenses renewed under this chapter during the preceding quarter and the amount equal to that number times five dollars.

Sec. 4723.151. (A) Medical diagnosis, prescription of medical measures, and the practice of medicine or surgery or any of its branches by a nurse are prohibited.

~~Nothing in~~ (B) Division (A) of this section prohibits does not prohibit a

certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner from practicing within the nurse's scope of practice in accordance with section 4723.43 of the Revised Code. Division (A) of this section does not prohibit a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code from prescribing drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4723.481 of the Revised Code.

(C) Notwithstanding division (B) of this section, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing any nurse to prescribe any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or to otherwise perform or induce an abortion.

Sec. ~~4723.48~~ 4723.17. (A) The board of nursing may authorize a licensed practical nurse to administer to an adult intravenous therapy ~~prescribed by a licensed physician; dentist; optometrist; podiatrist; or, until January 1, 2010, an advanced practice nurse authorized to prescribe under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code~~ authorized by an individual who is authorized to practice in this state and is acting within the course of the individual's professional practice, if all of the following are true of the licensed practical nurse:

(1) The nurse has a current, valid license issued under this chapter that includes authorization to administer medications.

(2) The nurse has successfully completed a course in intravenous administration approved by the board of nursing that includes both of the following:

(a) A minimum of forty hours of training that includes all of the following:

(i) The curriculum established by rules adopted by the board of nursing and in effect on January 1, 1999;

(ii) Training in the anatomy and physiology of the cardiovascular system, signs and symptoms of local and systemic complications in the administration of fluids and antibiotic additives, and guidelines for management of these complications;

(iii) Any other training or instruction the board considers appropriate.

(b) A testing component that includes three venipunctures supervised by a physician or registered nurse in a health care setting.

(B) A licensed practical nurse may perform intravenous therapy only if authorized by the board of nursing pursuant to division (A) of this section and only if it is performed in accordance with this section.

A licensed practical nurse authorized to perform intravenous therapy

may perform an intravenous therapy procedure only at the direction of one of the following:

(1) A licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, or podiatrist who, except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, is present and readily available at the facility where the intravenous therapy procedure is performed;

(2) A registered nurse in accordance with division (C) of this section.

(C)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, when a licensed practical nurse authorized to perform intravenous therapy performs an intravenous therapy procedure at the direction of a registered nurse, the registered nurse or another registered nurse shall be readily available at the site where the intravenous therapy is performed, and before the licensed practical nurse initiates the intravenous therapy, the registered nurse shall personally perform an on-site assessment of the individual who is to receive the intravenous therapy.

(2) When a licensed practical nurse authorized to perform intravenous therapy performs an intravenous therapy procedure in a home as defined in section 3721.10 of the Revised Code, or in an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded as defined in section 5111.20 of the Revised Code, at the direction of a registered nurse or licensed physician, dentist, optometrist, or podiatrist, a registered nurse shall be on the premises of the home or facility or accessible by some form of telecommunication.

(D) No licensed practical nurse shall perform any of the following intravenous therapy procedures:

(1) Initiating or maintaining any of the following:

(a) Blood or blood components;

(b) Solutions for total parenteral nutrition;

(c) Any cancer therapeutic medication including, but not limited to, cancer chemotherapy or an anti-neoplastic agent;

(d) Solutions administered through any central venous line or arterial line or any other line that does not terminate in a peripheral vein, except that a licensed practical nurse may maintain the solutions specified in division (D)(6) of this section that are being administered through a central venous line or peripherally inserted central catheter;

(e) Any investigational or experimental medication.

(2) Initiating intravenous therapy in any vein other than a vein of the hand, forearm, or antecubital fossa;

(3) Discontinuing a central venous, arterial, or any other line that does not terminate in a peripheral vein;

(4) Initiating or discontinuing a peripherally inserted central catheter;

(5) Mixing, preparing, or reconstructing any medication for intravenous

therapy, except that a licensed practical nurse authorized to perform intravenous therapy may prepare or reconstitute an antibiotic additive;

(6) Administering medication via the intravenous route including all of the following:

(a) Adding medication to an intravenous solution or to an existing infusion, except that a licensed practical nurse authorized to administer intravenous therapy may initiate an intravenous infusion containing one or more of the following elements:

- (i) Dextrose 5%;
- (ii) Normal saline;
- (iii) Lactated ringers;
- (iv) Sodium chloride .45%;
- (v) Sodium chloride 0.2%;
- (vi) Water.

(b) Initiating or maintaining an intravenous piggyback infusion, except that a licensed practical nurse authorized to administer intravenous therapy may initiate or maintain an intravenous piggyback infusion containing an antibiotic additive;

(c) Injecting medication via a direct intravenous route, except that a licensed practical nurse authorized to administer intravenous therapy may inject heparin or normal saline to flush an intermittent infusion device or heparin lock including, but not limited to, bolus or push.

(7) Aspirating any intravenous line to maintain patency;

(8) Changing tubing on any line other than one that terminates in a peripheral vein including, but not limited to, an arterial line or a central venous line;

(9) Programming or setting any function of a patient controlled infusion pump.

(E) Notwithstanding division (D) of this section, at the direction of a ~~licensed~~ physician or a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse authorized to perform intravenous therapy may perform the following activities for the purpose of performing dialysis;

(1) The routine administration and regulation of saline solution for the purpose of maintaining an established fluid plan;

(2) The administration of a heparin dose intravenously;

(3) The administration of a heparin dose peripherally via a fistula needle;

(4) The loading and activation of a constant infusion pump or the intermittent injection of a dose of medication prescribed by a licensed physician for dialysis.

(F) No person shall employ or direct a licensed practical nurse to perform an intravenous therapy procedure without first verifying that the licensed practical nurse has been approved by the board of nursing to perform intravenous therapy.

(G) The board of nursing shall maintain a registry of the names of licensed practical nurses authorized pursuant to division (A) of this section to perform intravenous therapy.

Sec. 4723.28. As used in this section, "dangerous drug" and "prescription" have the same meanings as in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code.

(A) The board of nursing, pursuant to an adjudication conducted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and by a vote of a quorum, may revoke or may refuse to grant a license or certificate to a person found by the board to have committed fraud in passing the examination or to have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in applying for or securing any license or certificate issued by the board.

(B) The board of nursing, pursuant to an adjudication conducted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and by a vote of a quorum, may impose one or more of the following sanctions: deny, revoke permanently, suspend, or place restrictions on any license or certificate issued by the board; reprimand or otherwise discipline a holder of a license or certificate; or impose a fine of not more than five hundred dollars per violation. The sanctions may be imposed for any of the following:

(1) Denial, revocation, suspension, or restriction of a license to practice nursing, for any reason other than a failure to renew, in another state or jurisdiction; or denial, revocation, suspension, or restriction of a license to practice a health care occupation other than nursing, for any reason other than a failure to renew, in Ohio or another state or jurisdiction;

(2) Engaging in the practice of nursing, having failed to renew a license issued under this chapter, or while a license is under suspension;

(3) Conviction of, a plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice;

(4) Conviction of, a plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of any felony or of any crime involving gross immorality or moral turpitude;

(5) Selling, giving away, or administering drugs or therapeutic devices for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes; or conviction of, a plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of violating any municipal, state, county, or federal drug law;

(6) Conviction of, a plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of an act in another jurisdiction that would constitute a felony or a crime of moral

turpitude in Ohio;

(7) Conviction of, a plea of guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of an act in the course of practice in another jurisdiction that would constitute a misdemeanor in Ohio;

(8) Self-administering or otherwise taking into the body any dangerous drug in any way not in accordance with a legal, valid prescription;

(9) Habitual indulgence in the use of controlled substances, other habit-forming drugs, or alcohol or other chemical substances to an extent that impairs ability to practice;

(10) Impairment of the ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care because of habitual or excessive use of drugs, alcohol, or other chemical substances that impair the ability to practice;

(11) Impairment of the ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care because of a physical or mental disability;

(12) Assaulting or causing harm to a patient or depriving a patient of the means to summon assistance;

(13) Obtaining or attempting to obtain money or anything of value by intentional misrepresentation or material deception in the course of practice;

(14) Adjudication by a probate court that the license applicant or license holder is mentally ill or mentally incompetent. The board may restore the license upon adjudication by a probate court of the person's restoration to competency or upon submission to the board of other proof of competency.

(15) The suspension or termination of employment by the department of defense or the veterans administration of the United States for any act that violates or would violate this chapter;

(16) Violation of this chapter or any rules adopted under it;

(17) Violation of any restrictions placed on a license by the board;

(18) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions established by rules adopted under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code;

(19) Failure to practice in accordance with acceptable and prevailing standards of safe nursing care;

(20) In the case of a registered nurse, engaging in activities that exceed the practice of nursing as a registered nurse under section 4723.02 of the Revised Code;

(21) In the case of a licensed practical nurse, engaging in activities that exceed the practice of nursing as a licensed practical nurse under section 4723.02 of the Revised Code;

(22) Aiding and abetting in the unlicensed practice of nursing;

(23) In the case of a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, or a registered nurse approved as an advanced practice nurse under section 4723.55 of the Revised Code, either of the following:

(a) Waiving the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers such nursing services, would otherwise be required to pay if the waiver is used as an enticement to a patient or group of patients to receive health care services from that provider;

(b) Advertising that the nurse will waive the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers such nursing services, would otherwise be required to pay.

(24) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of participation in the alternative program for chemically dependent nurses created by section 4723.35 of the Revised Code;

(25) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions required under the practice intervention and improvement program established under section 4723.282 of the Revised Code;

(26) In the case of a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner:

(a) Engaging in activities that exceed those permitted for the nurse's nursing specialty under section 4723.43 of the Revised Code;

(b) Failure to meet the quality assurance standards established under section 4723.07 of the Revised Code.

(27) In the case of a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, failure to maintain a standard care arrangement in accordance with section 4723.431 of the Revised Code or to practice in accordance with the standard care arrangement;

(28) In the case of a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code, failure to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4723.481 of the Revised Code;

(29) Prescribing any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or otherwise performing or inducing an abortion;

(30) Failure to return to the board a license or certificate issued under this chapter that has lapsed or been suspended or revoked.

(C) If a criminal action is brought against a license holder for an act or crime described in divisions (B)(3) to (7) of this section and the action is

Dismissed by the trial court other than on the merits, the board shall hold an adjudication hearing to determine whether the license holder committed the act on which the action was based. If the board determines on the basis of the hearing that the license holder committed the act, or if the license holder fails to participate in the hearing, the board may take action as though the license holder had been convicted of the act.

If the board takes action on the basis of a conviction, plea of guilty, or a judicial determination of guilt as described in divisions (B)(3) to (7) of this section that is overturned on appeal, the license holder may, on exhaustion of the appeal process, petition the board for reconsideration of its action. On receipt of the petition and supporting court documents, the board shall temporarily rescind its action. If the board determines that the decision on appeal was a decision on the merits, it shall permanently rescind its action. If the board determines that the decision on appeal was not a decision on the merits, it shall hold an adjudicatory hearing to determine whether the license holder committed the act on which the original conviction, plea, or judicial determination was based. If the board determines on the basis of the hearing that the license holder committed such act, or if the license holder does not request a hearing, the board shall reinstate its action; otherwise, the board shall permanently rescind its action.

Notwithstanding the provision of division (C)(2) of section 2953.32 of the Revised Code specifying that if records pertaining to a criminal case are sealed under that section the proceedings in the case shall be deemed not to have occurred, sealing of the records of a conviction on which the board has based an action under this section shall have no effect on the board's action or any sanction imposed by the board under this section.

(D) In enforcing division (B) of this section, the board may compel any individual licensed by this chapter or who has applied for licensure to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both, as required by the board and at the expense of the individual. Failure of any individual to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed constitutes an admission of the allegations, unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board finds that an individual is impaired, the board shall require the individual to submit to care, counseling, or treatment approved or designated by the board, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed licensure to practice. The individual shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the board that the individual can resume the individual's occupation in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of

the individual's license. For the purpose of this section, any individual who is licensed by this chapter or makes application for licensure shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed to do so in writing by the board, and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or examination reports that constitute a privileged communication.

(E) The board shall investigate evidence that appears to show that any person has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule of the board. Any person may report to the board any information the person may have that appears to show a violation of any provision of this chapter or rule of the board. In the absence of bad faith, any person who reports such information or who testifies before the board in any adjudication conducted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code shall not be liable for civil damages as a result of the report or testimony.

Information received by the board pursuant to an investigation is confidential and not subject to discovery in any civil action, except that the board may disclose information to law enforcement officers and government entities investigating a person licensed by the board. No law enforcement officer or government entity with knowledge of any information disclosed by the board pursuant to this division shall divulge the information to any other person or government entity except for the purpose of an adjudication by a court or licensing or registration board or officer to which the person to whom the information relates is a party.

If the investigation requires a review of patient records, the investigation and proceeding shall be conducted in such a manner as to protect patient confidentiality.

All hearings and investigations of the board shall be considered civil actions for the purposes of section 2305.251 of the Revised Code.

The hearings of the board shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. The board may appoint a hearing examiner as provided in section 119.09 to conduct any hearing the board is empowered to hold under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

In the absence of fraud or bad faith, neither the board nor any current or former members, agents, representatives, or employees of the board shall be held liable in damages to any person as the result of any act, omission, proceeding, conduct, or decision related to their official duties undertaken or performed pursuant to this chapter. If a current or former member, agent, representative, or employee requests the state to defend the individual against any claim or action arising out of any act, omission, proceeding, conduct, or decision related to the individual's official duties, if the request

is made in writing at a reasonable time before trial, and if the individual requesting defense cooperates in good faith in the defense of the claim or action, the state shall provide and pay for such defense and shall pay any resulting judgment, compromise, or settlement. At no time shall the state pay that part of a claim or judgment that is for punitive or exemplary damages.

(F) Any action taken by the board under this section resulting in a suspension from practice shall be accompanied by a written statement of the conditions under which the person may be reinstated to practice.

(G) No unilateral surrender of a license issued under this chapter shall be effective unless accepted by majority vote of the board. No application for a license issued under this chapter may be withdrawn without a majority vote of the board.

(H) Notwithstanding division (B)(23) of this section, sanctions shall not be imposed against any licensee who waives deductibles and copayments:

(1) In compliance with the health benefit plan that expressly allows such a practice. Waiver of the deductibles or copayments shall be made only with the full knowledge and consent of the plan purchaser, payer, and third-party administrator. The consent shall be made available to the board upon request.

(2) For professional services rendered to any other person licensed pursuant to this chapter to the extent allowed by this chapter and the rules of the board.

(I) The holder of a license or certificate issued under this chapter shall return to the board a license or certificate that has lapsed or been suspended or revoked.

Sec. 4723.41. (A) Each person who desires to practice nursing as a certified nurse-midwife and has not been authorized to practice midwifery prior to December 1, 1967, and each person who desires to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, or certified nurse practitioner shall file with the board of nursing a written application for authorization to practice nursing in the desired specialty, under oath, on a form prescribed by the board.

Except as provided in divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section, at the time of making application, the applicant shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Be a registered nurse;

(2) Submit documentation satisfactory to the board that the applicant has earned ~~at least a master's~~ graduate degree with a major in a nursing specialty or in a related field that qualifies the applicant to sit for the

certification examination of a national certifying organization listed in division (A)(3) of this section or approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code;

(3) Submit documentation satisfactory to the board of having passed the certification examination of one of the following:

(a) If the applicant is applying to practice nursing as a certified nurse-midwife, the American college of nurse-midwives or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code to examine and certify nurse-midwives;

(b) If the applicant is applying to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, the national council on certification of nurse anesthetists of the American association of nurse anesthetists, the national council on recertification of nurse anesthetists of the American association of nurse anesthetists, or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code to examine and certify registered nurse anesthetists;

(c) If the applicant is applying to practice nursing as a clinical nurse specialist, the American nurses credentialing center or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code to examine and certify clinical nurse specialists;

(d) If the applicant is applying to practice nursing as a certified nurse practitioner, the American nurses credentialing center, the national certification corporation, the national board of pediatric nurse practitioners and associates, or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code to examine and certify nurse practitioners.

(4) Submit an affidavit with the application that states all of the following:

(a) That the applicant is the person named in the documents submitted under divisions (A)(2) and (3) of this section and is the lawful possessor thereof;

(b) The applicant's age, residence, the school at which the applicant obtained education in the applicant's nursing specialty, and any other facts that the board requires;

(c) If the applicant is already engaged in the practice of nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, the period during which and the place where the applicant is engaged;

(d) If the applicant is already engaged in the practice of nursing as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse

actitioner, the names and business addresses of the applicant's current collaborating physicians and podiatrists. If the applicant is not yet engaged in the practice of nursing as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, the applicant shall submit the names and business addresses of the applicant's collaborating physicians or podiatrists not later than thirty days after first engaging in the practice. The applicant shall give written notice to the board of any additions or deletions to the affidavit of collaborating physicians or podiatrists not later than thirty days after the change takes effect.

(B) On or before December 31, 2000, the board shall issue to an applicant a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner if the applicant complies with all requirements of this section, other than the requirement that the applicant has earned ~~at least a master's~~ graduate degree with a major in a nursing specialty or in a related field that qualifies the applicant to sit for the certification examination of a national certifying organization listed in division (A)(3) of this section or approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code.

(C) On or before December 31, 2000, the board shall issue to an applicant a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a clinical nurse specialist if one of the following applies:

(1) The applicant holds a ~~master's or higher~~ graduate degree with a major in a clinical area of nursing from an educational institution accredited by a national or regional accrediting organization and complies with all requirements of this section, other than the requirement of having passed a certification examination.

(2) The applicant holds a ~~master's or higher~~ graduate degree in nursing or a related field and is certified as a clinical nurse specialist by the American nurses credentialing center or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code.

(D) On or before December 31, 2008, the board shall issue to an applicant a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified nurse practitioner if the applicant has successfully completed a nurse practitioner certificate program that receives funding under and is employed by a public agency or a private, nonprofit entity that receives funding under Title X of the "Public Health Service Act," 42 U.S.C. 300 and 300a-1 (1991), and complies with all requirements of this section, other than the requirement that the applicant has earned ~~at least a master's~~ graduate degree with a major in a nursing specialty or a related field.

(E) A certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who is practicing as such in another jurisdiction may apply for a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner in this state if the nurse meets the requirements for a certificate of authority set forth in this section. The application shall be submitted to the board in the form prescribed by rules of the board and be accompanied by the application fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code. The application shall include evidence that the applicant meets the requirements of this section, holds a license or certificate to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner in good standing in another jurisdiction granted after meeting requirements approved by the entity of that jurisdiction that licenses nurses, and other information required by rules of the board of nursing.

If the applicant is a certified registered nurse anesthetist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who, on or before December 31, 2000, met the requirements of this section to practice as such and has maintained certification in the applicant's nursing specialty with a national certifying organization listed in division (A)(3) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code or approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code, division (B) of this section shall apply.

If the applicant is a clinical nurse specialist who, on or before December 31, 2000, met the requirements of this section to practice as such, division (C) of this section shall apply.

Sec. 4723.42. (A) If the applicant for authorization to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner has met all the requirements of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code and has paid the fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code, the board of nursing shall issue its certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner, which shall designate the nursing specialty the nurse is authorized to practice. The certificate entitles its holder to practice nursing in the specialty designated on the certificate.

The board shall issue or deny its certificate not later than sixty days after receiving all of the documents required by section 4723.41 of the Revised Code. ~~Not later than fifteen days after receipt of an application, the board shall provide the applicant with written notice, by mail, of any required~~

~~documents that remain to be submitted.~~

If an applicant is under investigation for a violation of this chapter, the board shall conclude the investigation not later than ninety days after receipt of all required documents, unless this ninety-day period is extended by written consent of the applicant, or unless the board determines that a substantial question of such a violation exists and the board has notified the applicant in writing of the reasons for the continuation of the investigation. If the board determines that the applicant has not violated this chapter, it shall issue a certificate not later than forty-five days after making that determination.

(B) Authorization to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner shall be renewed biennially according to rules and a schedule adopted by the board. Before a date specified by the board, the board shall mail an application for renewal of a certificate of authority to each certificate holder at the last known address of the holder. Failure of the holder to receive an application for renewal from the board does not excuse the holder from the requirements of section 4723.44 of the Revised Code. Not later than the date specified by the board, the holder shall complete the renewal form and return it to the board with all of the following:

- (1) The renewal fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code;
- (2) Except as provided in division (C) of this section, documentation satisfactory to the board that the holder has maintained certification in the nursing specialty with a national certifying organization listed in division (A)(3) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code or approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code;
- (3) A list of the names and business addresses of the holder's current collaborating physicians and podiatrists, if the holder is a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner;
- (4) If the holder's certificate was issued under division (C) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code, evidence that the holder has completed continuing education for a clinical nurse specialist as required by rule of the board;
- (5) If the holder's certificate was issued under division (D) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code, verification of continued employment by a public agency or a private, nonprofit entity that receives funding under Title X of the "Public Health Service Act," 42 U.S.C. 300 and 300a-1 (1991).

On receipt of the renewal application, fees, and documents, the board shall verify that the applicant holds a current license to practice nursing as a registered nurse in this state, and, if it so verifies, shall renew the certificate.

If an applicant submits the completed renewal application after the date specified in the board's schedule, but before the expiration of the certificate, the board shall grant a renewal when the late renewal fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code is paid.

An applicant for reinstatement of an expired certificate shall submit the renewal fee and the late renewal fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code. Any holder of a certificate who desires inactive status shall give the board written notice to that effect.

(C) The board shall renew a certificate of authority to practice nursing as a clinical nurse specialist issued pursuant to division (C) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code, if the certificate holder complies with all renewal requirements of this section other than the requirement of having maintained certification in the holder's nursing specialty.

Sec. 4723.43. A certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner may provide to individuals and groups nursing care that requires knowledge and skill obtained from advanced formal education and clinical experience.

(A) A nurse authorized to practice as a certified nurse-midwife, in collaboration with one or more physicians, may provide the management of preventive services and those primary care services necessary to provide health care to women antepartally, intrapartally, postpartally, and gynecologically, consistent with the nurse's education and certification, and in accordance with rules adopted by the board.

No certified nurse-midwife may perform version, deliver breech or face presentation, use forceps, do any obstetric operation, or treat any other abnormal condition, except in emergencies. Division (A) of this section does not prohibit a certified nurse-midwife from performing episiotomies or normal vaginal deliveries, or repairing vaginal tears. A certified nurse-midwife who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code may, in collaboration with one or more physicians, prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4723.481 of the Revised Code.

(B) A nurse authorized to practice as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, with the supervision and in the immediate presence of a physician, podiatrist, or dentist, may administer anesthesia and perform anesthesia induction, maintenance, and emergence, and may perform with supervision preanesthetic preparation and evaluation, postanesthesia care, and clinical support functions, consistent with the nurse's education and certification, and in accordance with rules adopted by the board. A certified registered nurse anesthetist is not required to obtain a certificate to prescribe

in order to provide the anesthesia care described in this division.

The physician, podiatrist, or dentist supervising a certified registered nurse anesthetist must be actively engaged in practice in this state. When a certified registered nurse anesthetist is supervised by a podiatrist, the nurse's scope of practice is limited to the anesthesia procedures that the podiatrist has the authority under section 4731.51 of the Revised Code to perform. A certified registered nurse anesthetist may not administer general anesthesia under the supervision of a podiatrist in a podiatrist's office. When a certified registered nurse anesthetist is supervised by a dentist, the nurse's scope of practice is limited to the anesthesia procedures that the dentist has the authority under Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code to perform.

(C) A nurse authorized to practice as a certified nurse practitioner, in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists, may provide preventive and primary care services and evaluate and promote patient wellness within the nurse's nursing specialty, consistent with the nurse's education and certification, and in accordance with rules adopted by the board. When A certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code may, in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists, prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4723.481 of the Revised Code.

When a certified nurse practitioner is collaborating with a podiatrist, the nurse's scope of practice is limited to the procedures that the podiatrist has the authority under section 4731.51 of the Revised Code to perform.

(D) A nurse authorized to practice as a clinical nurse specialist, in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists, may provide and manage the care of individuals and groups with complex health problems and provide health care services that promote, improve, and manage health care within the nurse's nursing specialty, consistent with the nurse's education and in accordance with rules adopted by the board. When A clinical nurse specialist who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code may, in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists, prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4731.481 of the Revised Code.

When a clinical nurse specialist is collaborating with a podiatrist, the nurse's scope of practice is limited to the procedures that the podiatrist has the authority under section 4731.51 of the Revised Code to perform.

Sec. 4723.431. (A) Except as provided in division (C)(1) of this section, a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner may practice only in accordance with a standard care

arrangement entered into with ~~one or more collaborating physicians or podiatrists whose practice~~ each physician or podiatrist with whom the nurse collaborates. A copy of the standard care arrangement shall be retained on file at each site where the nurse practices. Prior approval of the standard care arrangement by the board of nursing is not required, but the board may periodically review it for compliance with this section.

A clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner may enter into a standard care arrangement with one or more collaborating physicians or podiatrists. Each physician or podiatrist must be actively engaged in direct clinical practice in this state and practicing in a specialty that is the same as or similar to the nurse's nursing specialty. ~~The~~ If a collaborating physician or podiatrist enters into standard care arrangements with more than three nurses who hold certificates to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code, the physician or podiatrist shall not collaborate at the same time with more than three of the nurses in the prescribing component of their practices.

(B) A standard care arrangement shall be in writing and, except as provided in division (C)(2) of this section, shall contain all of the following:

(1) Criteria for referral of a patient by the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner to a collaborating physician or podiatrist;

(2) A process for the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner to obtain a consultation with ~~the~~ a collaborating physician or podiatrist;

(3) A plan for coverage in instances of emergency or planned absences of either the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner or ~~the~~ a collaborating physician or podiatrist that provides the means whereby a physician or podiatrist is available for emergency care;

(4) The process for resolution of disagreements regarding matters of patient management between the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner and ~~the~~ a collaborating physician or podiatrist;

(5) A procedure for a regular review of the referrals by the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner to other health care professionals and the care outcomes for a random sample of all patients seen by the nurse;

(6) If the clinical nurse specialist or certified nurse practitioner regularly provides services to infants, a policy for care of infants up to age one and recommendations for collaborating physician visits for children from birth to age three;

(7) Any other criteria required by rule of the board adopted pursuant to section 4723.07 or 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

~~(B) The standard care arrangement shall be retained on file at the site where the clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner practices by the nurse and the collaborating physician or podiatrist. Prior approval of the standard care arrangement by the board of nursing is not required, but the board may periodically review it for compliance with this section.~~

(C)(1) A clinical nurse specialist who does not hold a certificate to prescribe and whose nursing specialty is mental health or psychiatric mental health, as determined by the board, is not required to enter into a standard care arrangement ~~with a collaborating physician~~, but shall practice in collaboration with one or more physicians.

(2) If a clinical nurse specialist practicing in either of the specialties specified in division (C)(1) of this section holds a certificate to prescribe, the nurse shall enter into a standard care arrangement with one or more physicians. The standard care arrangement must meet the requirements of division (B) of this section, but only to the extent necessary to address the prescribing component of the nurse's practice.

(D) Nothing in this section prohibits a hospital from hiring a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner as an employee and negotiating standard care arrangements on behalf of the employee as necessary to meet the requirements of this section. A standard care arrangement between the hospital's employee and the employee's collaborating physician is subject to approval by the medical staff and governing body of the hospital prior to implementation of the arrangement at the hospital.

Sec. 4723.432. (A) A clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner shall cooperate with the state medical board in any investigation the board conducts with respect to a physician or podiatrist who collaborates with the nurse. THE NURSE SHALL COOPERATE WITH THE BOARD IN ANY INVESTIGATION THE BOARD CONDUCTS WITH RESPECT TO THE UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY THE NURSE.

(B) A certified registered nurse anesthetist shall cooperate with the state medical board or state dental board in any investigation either board conducts with respect to a physician, podiatrist, or dentist who permits the nurse to practice with the supervision of that physician, podiatrist, or dentist. THE NURSE SHALL COOPERATE WITH EITHER BOARD IN ANY INVESTIGATION IT CONDUCTS WITH RESPECT TO THE

UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE OR DENTISTRY BY THE NURSE.

Sec. 4723.44. (A) No person shall do any of the following unless the person holds a current, valid certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner issued by the board of nursing under this chapter:

(1) Engage in the practice of nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner for a fee, salary, or other consideration, or as a volunteer;

(2) ~~Hold herself or himself out~~ Represent the person as being a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner;

(3) Use any title or initials implying that the person is a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner.

(B) No person who is not certified by the national council on certification of nurse anesthetists of the American association of nurse anesthetists, the national council on recertification of nurse anesthetists of the American association of nurse anesthetists, or another national certifying organization approved by the board under section 4723.46 of the Revised Code shall use the title "certified registered nurse anesthetist" or the initials "C.R.N.A.," or any other title or initial implying that the person has been certified by the council or organization.

(C) No certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner shall do any of the following:

(1) Engage, for a fee, salary, or other consideration, or as a volunteer, in the practice of a nursing specialty other than the specialty designated on the nurse's current, valid certificate of authority issued by the board under this chapter;

(2) ~~Hold herself or himself out~~ Represent the person as being authorized to practice any nursing specialty other than the specialty designated on the current, valid certificate;

(3) Use the title "certified registered nurse anesthetist" or the initials "N.A." or "C.R.N.A.," the title "clinical nurse specialist" or the initials "C.N.S.," the title "certified nurse-midwife" or the initials "C.N.M.," the title "certified nurse practitioner" or the initials "C.N.P.," or any other title or initials implying that the nurse is authorized to practice any nursing specialty other than the specialty designated on the nurse's current, valid

certificate;

(4) Enter into a standard care arrangement with a physician or podiatrist whose practice is not the same as or similar to the nurse's nursing specialty;

(5) Prescribe drugs or therapeutic devices unless the nurse holds a current, valid certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code;

(6) Prescribe drugs or therapeutic devices under a certificate to prescribe in a manner that does not comply with section 4723.481 of the Revised Code;

(7) Prescribe any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or otherwise Perform or induce an abortion.

(D) No person shall knowingly employ a person to engage in the practice of nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner unless the person so employed holds a current, valid certificate of authority to engage in that nursing specialty issued by the board under this chapter.

(E) A certificate certified by the executive director of the board, under the official seal of the board, to the effect that it appears from the records that no certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner has been issued to any person specified therein, or that a certificate, if issued, has been revoked or suspended, shall be received as prima-facie evidence of the record in any court or before any officer of the state.

Sec. 4723.47. (A) If a certified registered nurse anesthetist's, clinical nurse specialist's, certified nurse-midwife's, or certified nurse practitioner's license to practice nursing as a registered nurse expires for failure to renew under section 4723.24 of the Revised Code, the nurse's certificate of authority to practice nursing as a certified registered nurse anesthetist, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner is ~~automatically suspended~~ lapsed until the license is reinstated. If the license is revoked under section 4723.28 or 4723.281 of the Revised Code, the nurse's certificate of authority is automatically revoked. If the license is suspended under either section, the nurse's certificate of authority is automatically suspended while the license remains suspended.

(B) If a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code and the nurse's certificate of authority to practice as a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner expires for failure to renew under section 4723.41 of the

Revised Code, the nurse's certificate to prescribe is lapsed until the certificate of authority is reinstated. If the certificate of authority becomes inactive in accordance with section 4723.42 of the Revised Code, the nurse's certificate to prescribe is lapsed until the certificate of authority becomes active. If the certificate of authority is revoked under section 4723.28 or 4723.281 of the Revised Code, the nurse's certificate to prescribe is automatically revoked. If the certificate of authority is suspended under either section, the nurse's certificate to prescribe is automatically suspended while the certificate of authority remains suspended. If a restriction is placed on the certificate of authority under section 4723.28 of the Revised Code, the same restriction is placed on the nurse's certificate to prescribe while the certificate of authority remains restricted.

Sec. 4723.48. (A) A clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner seeking authority to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices shall file with the board of nursing a written application for a certificate to prescribe. The board of nursing shall issue a certificate to prescribe to each applicant who meets the requirements specified in section 4723.482 or 4723.484 of the Revised Code.

Except as provided in division (B) of this section, the initial certificate to prescribe that the board issues to an applicant shall be issued as an externship certificate. Under an externship certificate, the nurse may obtain experience in prescribing drugs and therapeutic devices by participating in an externship that evaluates the nurse's competence, knowledge, and skill in pharmacokinetic principles and their clinical application to the specialty being practiced. During the externship, the nurse may prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices only when one or more physicians are providing supervision in accordance with rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

After completing the externship, the holder of an externship certificate may apply for a new certificate to prescribe. On receipt of the new certificate, the nurse may prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists.

(B) In the case of an advanced practice nurse who on the effective date of this section is approved under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices, the initial certificate to prescribe that the board issues to the nurse under this section shall not be an externship certificate. The nurse shall be issued a certificate to prescribe that permits the nurse to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices in collaboration with one or more physicians or podiatrists.

Sec. 4723.481. Under a certificate to prescribe issued under section

4723.48 of the Revised Code, a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner is subject to all of the following:

(A) The nurse shall not prescribe any drug or therapeutic device that is not included in the types of drugs and devices listed on the formulary established in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(B) The nurse's prescriptive authority shall not exceed the prescriptive authority of the collaborating physician or podiatrist.

(C) The nurse may prescribe a schedule II controlled substance as specified in division (A)(2) of section 3719.06 of the Revised Code, but shall not prescribe a schedule II controlled substance in collaboration with a podiatrist.

(D) The nurse may personally furnish to a patient a sample of any drug or therapeutic device included in the types of drugs and devices listed on the formulary, subject to all of the following:

(1) The amount of the sample furnished shall not exceed a seventy-two-hour supply, except when the minimum available quantity of the sample is packaged in an amount that is greater than a seventy-two-hour supply, in which case the nurse may furnish the sample in the packaged amount.

(2) No charge may be imposed for the sample or for furnishing it.

(3) Samples of controlled substances may not be personally furnished.

(E) The nurse may personally furnish to a patient a complete or partial supply of a drug or therapeutic device included in the types of drugs and devices listed on the formulary, subject to all of the following:

(1) The nurse shall personally furnish only antibiotics, antifungals, scabicides, contraceptives, and prenatal vitamins.

(2) The nurse shall not furnish the drugs and devices in locations other than a health department operated by the board of health of a city or general health district or the authority having the duties of a board of health under section 3709.05 of the Revised Code, a federally funded comprehensive primary care clinic, or a nonprofit health care clinic or program.

(3) The nurse shall comply with all safety standards for personally furnishing supplies of drugs and devices, as established in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4723.482. (A) An applicant shall include with the application submitted under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code all of the following:

(1) Subject to section 4723.483 of the Revised Code, evidence of holding a current, valid certificate of authority issued under section 4723.41 of the Revised Code to practice as a clinical nurse specialist, certified

nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner:

(2) Except for an advanced practice nurse who on the effective date of this section is approved under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices, evidence of successfully completing the instruction in advanced pharmacology and related topics specified in division (B) of this section:

(3) The fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code for a certificate to prescribe;

(4) Any additional information the board requires pursuant to rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(B) All of the following apply to the instruction required under division (A)(2) of this section:

(1) The instruction must be obtained not longer than three years before the application for the certificate to prescribe is filed.

(2) The instruction must be obtained through a course of study consisting of planned classroom and clinical study that is approved by the board of nursing in accordance with standards established in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(3) The content of the instruction must be specific to the applicant's nursing specialty and include all of the following:

(a) A minimum of thirty contact hours of training in advanced pharmacology that includes pharmacokinetic principles and clinical application and the use of drugs and therapeutic devices in the prevention of illness and maintenance of health;

(b) Training in the fiscal and ethical implications of prescribing drugs and therapeutic devices;

(c) Training in the state and federal laws that apply to the authority to prescribe;

(d) Any additional training required pursuant to rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4723.483. In the case of an applicant for an initial certificate to prescribe who received a certificate of authority to practice as a certified nurse-midwife or certified nurse practitioner by meeting the requirements specified in division (B) or (D) of section 4723.41 of the Revised Code, the board of nursing shall not issue a certificate to prescribe to the nurse unless both of the following apply:

(A) The applicant submits an application for the certificate to prescribe not later than one year after the effective date of the initial rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(B) The applicant submits evidence of having obtained not less than ten

years of clinical experience in the practice of a nursing specialty, three years of which were obtained in the five-year period immediately preceding the date the application is submitted.

Sec. 4723.484. (A) A certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code as an externship certificate is valid for not more than one year, unless earlier suspended or revoked by the board of nursing. The certificate may be extended for an additional year if the holder submits to the board evidence of continued participation in an externship. If an externship is terminated for any reason, the nurse shall notify the board.

(B) To be eligible for a certificate to prescribe after receiving an externship certificate, an applicant shall include with the application submitted under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code all of the following:

(1) A statement from a supervising physician attesting to the applicant's successful completion of the externship;

(2) The fee required by section 4723.08 of the Revised Code for a certificate to prescribe;

(3) Any additional information the board requires pursuant to rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4723.485. (A) A certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code that is not issued as an externship certificate is valid for two years, unless otherwise provided in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code or earlier suspended or revoked by the board. The board of nursing shall renew certificates to prescribe according to procedures and a renewal schedule established in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(B) The board may renew a certificate to prescribe if the holder submits to the board all of the following:

(1) Evidence of having completed during the previous two years at least twelve hours of continuing education in advanced pharmacology, or, if the certificate has been held for less than a full renewal period, the number of hours required by the board in rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code;

(2) The fee required under section 4723.08 of the Revised Code for renewal of a certificate to prescribe;

(3) Any additional information the board requires pursuant to rules adopted under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code.

(C) The continuing education in pharmacology required under division (B)(1) of this section must be received from an accredited institution recognized by the board. The hours of continuing education required are in addition to any other continuing education requirement that must be

ompleted pursuant to this chapter.

Sec. 4723.49. (A) There is hereby created the committee on prescriptive governance. The committee shall consist of the following members:

(1) A clinical nurse specialist;

(2) A certified nurse-midwife;

(3) A certified nurse practitioner;

(4) A member of the board of nursing who at a minimum is a registered nurse;

(5) Four physicians who meet the qualifications for appointment specified in division (B) of this section;

(6) A pharmacist member of the state board of pharmacy;

(7) A pharmacist actively engaged in practice in this state as a clinical pharmacist.

(B) Except as provided in division (D) of this section, the board of nursing shall appoint the members who are nurses, the state medical board shall appoint the members who are physicians, and the state board of pharmacy shall appoint the members who are pharmacists. The physician members shall be appointed in such a manner that the committee at all times includes at least two physicians who collaborate with clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse-midwives, or certified nurse practitioners; one physician certified in family practice by a medical specialty board of the American medical association or American osteopathic association; and one physician member of the state medical board. If the physician member who is a family practice physician or member of the state medical board is also a collaborating physician, the member may be counted both as a collaborating member and as a family practice physician or state medical board member for purposes of this division.

(C) Initial appointments to the committee shall be made not later than sixty days after the effective date of this section. Of the initial appointments the board of nursing must make, two shall be for terms of three years and two shall be for terms of two years. Of the initial appointments the state medical board must make, two shall be for terms of three years and two shall be for terms of two years. Of the initial appointments the state board of pharmacy must make, one shall be for a term of three years and one shall be for a term of two years. Thereafter, terms shall be for three years, with each term ending on the same day of the same month as did the term that it succeeds.

When the term of any member expires, a successor shall be appointed who has the qualifications the vacancy requires. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the

member's predecessor was appointed shall hold office for the remainder of that term. A member shall continue in office subsequent to the expiration date of the member's term until the member's successor takes office, or until a period of sixty days has elapsed, whichever occurs first. A member may be reappointed.

Recommendations for making initial appointments and filling vacancies may be submitted to the board of nursing by professional nursing associations and individuals, to the state medical board by professional medical associations and individuals, and to the board of pharmacy by professional pharmacy associations and individuals. Each board shall appoint initial members and fill vacancies according to the recommendations it receives. If no recommendations or an insufficient number of recommendations are submitted to a board, the board shall proceed on its own advice.

(D) If the state medical board or state board of pharmacy fails to appoint an initial member prior to sixty days after the effective date of this section or fails to appoint a successor prior to sixty days after the expiration of the term for which the appointment is to be made, the board of nursing shall appoint the successor. If the board of nursing fails to appoint an initial member prior to sixty days after the effective date of this section or fails to appoint a successor prior to sixty days after the expiration of the term for which the appointment is to be made, the state medical board shall appoint the member after consulting with the state board of pharmacy.

Sec. 4723.491. (A) The committee on prescriptive governance shall organize by selecting a chairperson from among its members who are nurses or collaborating physicians. The committee may select a new chairperson at any time.

(B) Five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business. The clinical pharmacist member may participate in any meeting of the committee, but shall be included as a voting member only when the committee is considering one of the following:

(1) The composition of the formulary of drugs and therapeutic devices that may be prescribed by a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code;

(2) The manner in which a nurse may personally furnish to patients drugs and therapeutic devices packaged as samples and may personally furnish partial or complete supplies of other drugs and therapeutic devices;

(3) Recommendations to be given to the board of nursing for use in adopting rules under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code pertaining to the

matters specified in divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section.

(C) Members shall serve without compensation but shall receive payment for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The expenses shall be paid by the board of nursing.

Sec. 4723.492. The committee on prescriptive governance shall develop recommendations regarding the authority to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices pursuant to a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code. Not later than fourteen months after the effective date of this section, the committee shall submit recommendations to the board of nursing as necessary for the board to fulfill its duty to adopt rules under section 4723.50 of the Revised Code. At the board's request, the committee shall reconsider a recommendation it has submitted and resubmit the recommendation to the board accordingly.

Sec. 4723.50. (A) In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the board of nursing shall adopt rules as necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter pertaining to the authority of clinical nurse specialists, certified nurse-midwives, and certified nurse practitioners to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices and the issuance and renewal of certificates to prescribe. Initial rules shall be adopted not later than twenty months after the effective date of this section.

The board shall adopt rules that are consistent with the recommendations the board receives from the committee on prescriptive governance pursuant to section 4723.492 of the Revised Code. After reviewing a recommendation submitted by the committee, the board may either adopt the recommendation as a rule or ask the committee to reconsider and resubmit the recommendation. The board shall not adopt any rule that does not conform to a recommendation made by the committee.

(B) The board shall adopt rules under this section that do the following:

(1) Establish a formulary listing the types of drugs and therapeutic devices that may be prescribed by a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner. The formulary may include controlled substances, as defined in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code. The formulary shall not permit the prescribing of any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion.

(2) Establish safety standards to be followed by a nurse when personally furnishing to patients complete or partial supplies of antibiotics, antifungals, scabicides, contraceptives, and prenatal vitamins.

(3) Establish criteria for the components of the standard care arrangements described in section 4723.431 of the Revised Code that apply to a nurse's authority to prescribe. The rules shall be consistent with that

section and include all of the following:

- (a) Quality assurance standards;
 - (b) Standards for periodic review by a collaborating physician or podiatrist of the records of patients treated by the nurse;
 - (c) Acceptable travel time between the location at which the nurse is engaging in the prescribing components of the nurse's practice and the location of the nurse's collaborating physician or podiatrist;
 - (d) Any other criteria recommended by the committee on prescriptive governance.
- (4) Establish standards and procedures for issuance and renewal of a certificate to prescribe, including specification of any additional information the board may require under division (A)(4) of section 4723.482 or division (B)(3) of section 4723.484 of the Revised Code;
- (5) Establish requirements for board approval of the instruction in advanced pharmacology and related topics required by section 4723.482 of the Revised Code;
- (6) Establish standards and procedures for the appropriate conduct of an externship required by division (B)(1) of section 4723.484 of the Revised Code, including the following:
- (a) Standards and procedures to be used in evaluating a nurse's participation in an externship. Regardless of the method of evaluation used, a nurse shall not be required to participate in an externship longer than one thousand eight hundred hours.
 - (b) Standards and procedures for the supervision that a physician must provide during an externship, including supervision provided by working with the nurse and supervision provided by making timely reviews of the records of patients treated by the nurse. The manner in which supervision must be provided may vary according to the location where the nurse is practicing and with the nurse's level of experience.

Sec. 4723.52. (A) The school of nursing of case western reserve university, the school of nursing of wright state university, and the university of Cincinnati college of nursing and health shall each establish a pilot program to provide access to health care in underserved areas through the use of advanced practice nurses. Each pilot program shall be operated by the nursing faculty of the university at which it is established. Each pilot program shall cease to exist ~~on January 1, 2010~~ three years and eight months after the effective date of this amendment.

An advisory committee shall be established for each of the pilot programs. The dean of the medical school at case western reserve university shall appoint two physicians to serve on the advisory committee of the

university's pilot program. The dean of the medical school at wright state university shall appoint two physicians to serve on the advisory committee of the university's pilot program. The dean of the medical school at the university of Cincinnati shall appoint two physicians to serve on the advisory committee of the university's pilot program. To be appointed, a physician must have experience working with registered nurses who are approved as advanced practice nurses under section 4723.55 of the Revised Code or, until one year after the board of nursing begins approving nurses under that section, nurses who are qualified to be approved under that section.

(B) The advisory committee of each pilot program shall develop a standard care arrangement in accordance with rules adopted by the board of nursing under section 4723.54 of the Revised Code. The standard care arrangement applies only to the advanced practice nurses included in the pilot program for which it is developed. Each advisory committee shall submit a copy of its standard care arrangement to the board of nursing for review within thirty days after the board adopts final rules under division (A) of section 4723.54 of the Revised Code.

(C) Each standard care arrangement shall establish conditions under which an advanced practice nurse must refer a patient to a physician and procedures for quality assurance reviews of advanced practice nurses by the advisory committee, and shall comply with any other requirements established by the board of nursing in rules adopted under section 4723.54 of the Revised Code. No standard care arrangement shall permit an advanced practice nurse to prescribe any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or to otherwise perform or induce an abortion.

(D) Biennially, each pilot program shall submit a written report of its operation to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, the board of nursing, the state medical board, the state board of pharmacy, the department of health, and the formulary committee for advanced practice nurses established under section 4723.57 of the Revised Code. The first report shall be submitted no later than July 1, 1994.

Sec. 4723.561. An advanced practice nurse approved by the board of nursing under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices as part of a pilot program established under section 4723.52 of the Revised Code may personally ~~supply~~ furnish to patients the following drugs and devices that are within the advanced practice nurse's authority to prescribe: antibiotics, antifungals, scabicides, contraceptives, and prenatal vitamins.

The advanced practice nurse shall maintain a written record of drugs and devices personally ~~supplied~~ furnished under this section. For each drug or device ~~supplied~~ furnished, the collaborating physician shall review the record within seventy-two hours after the drug or device is ~~supplied~~ furnished.

Sec. 4723.562. On and after the effective date of this section, the number of advanced practice nurses with approval to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices who are permitted to participate in a pilot program established under section 4723.52 of the Revised Code shall not exceed the number of nurses with that approval who were permitted to participate in that program on the effective date of this section.

Sec. 4723.563. No protocol established between an advanced practice nurse and a collaborating physician may authorize, and nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing, an advanced practice nurse to prescribe any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion, or to otherwise perform or induce an abortion.

Sec. 4723.58. (A) In accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the board of nursing shall adopt rules regarding the approval of advanced practice nurses under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices. The rules shall be consistent with the recommendations of the formulary committee for advanced practice nurses and shall establish all of the following:

(1) A formulary listing the drugs and therapeutic devices, including types and classes where appropriate, that may be prescribed by advanced practice nurses;

(2) Requirements pertaining to the protocol that is required to be established between an advanced practice nurse and the nurse's collaborating physician;

(3) Requirements regarding the pharmacology courses that an advanced practice nurse is required to complete to receive approval or renewal of approval to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices;

(4) Standards and procedures for approval and renewal of approval of advanced practice nurses to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices;

(5) Any other requirements with regard to advanced practice nurses approved to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices.

(B) The drugs included in the formulary shall not include any ~~drug listed on~~ schedule I or II controlled substance, as specified in section 3719.41 of the Revised Code. The formulary may include restrictions and requirements for prescriptions and shall include requirements specific to advanced practice nursing. The formulary shall not permit the prescribing of

any drug or device to perform or induce an abortion.

Sec. 4723.59. (A) An advanced practice nurse shall practice as an advanced practice nurse only in accordance with the standard care arrangement developed under section 4723.52 of the Revised Code for the pilot program in which the nurse is participating. An advanced practice nurse who does not follow the standard care arrangement is guilty of unprofessional conduct and is subject to disciplinary action under section 4723.28 of the Revised Code for violation of this chapter and the rules adopted under it.

(B) An advanced practice nurse approved under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code shall prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices specified in the prescriptive authority protocol established between the nurse and the collaborating physician only in accordance with the protocol. An advanced practice nurse approved under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code shall personally ~~supply~~ furnish drugs and therapeutic devices in accordance with section 4723.561 of the Revised Code. Any advanced practice nurse who does not follow the protocol or personally ~~supply~~ furnish drugs and devices in accordance with section 4723.561 of the Revised Code is guilty of unprofessional conduct and is subject to disciplinary action under section 4723.28 of the Revised Code for violation of this chapter and the rules adopted under it.

(C) Any collaborating physician who does not perform the responsibilities the physician agreed to perform in the protocol established between the physician and an advanced practice nurse in accordance with section 4723.56 of the Revised Code is guilty of unprofessional conduct and is subject to disciplinary action by the state medical board. Under this division, the state medical board may revoke, limit, or suspend the physician's certificate to practice, pursuant to an adjudicatory hearing under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and a vote of not less than six of its members.

Sec. 4729.01. As used in this chapter:

(A) "Pharmacy," except when used in a context that refers to the practice of pharmacy, means any area, room, rooms, place of business, department, or portion of any of the foregoing where the practice of pharmacy is conducted.

(B) "Practice of pharmacy" means providing pharmacist care requiring specialized knowledge, judgment, and skill derived from the principles of biological, chemical, behavioral, social, pharmaceutical, and clinical sciences. As used in this division, "pharmacist care" includes the following:

(1) Interpreting prescriptions;

(2) Compounding or dispensing drugs and dispensing drug therapy related devices;

(3) Counseling individuals with regard to their drug therapy, recommending drug therapy related devices, and assisting in the selection of drugs and appliances for treatment of common diseases and injuries and providing instruction in the proper use of the drugs and appliances;

(4) Performing drug regimen reviews with individuals by discussing all of the drugs that the individual is taking and explaining the interactions of the drugs;

(5) Performing drug utilization reviews with licensed health professionals authorized to prescribe drugs when the pharmacist determines that an individual with a prescription has a drug regimen that warrants additional discussion with the prescriber;

(6) Advising an individual and the health care professionals treating an individual with regard to the individual's drug therapy;

(7) Acting pursuant to a consult agreement with a physician authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, if an agreement has been established with the physician.

(C) "Compounding" means the preparation, mixing, assembling, packaging, and labeling of one or more drugs in any of the following circumstances:

(1) Pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs;

(2) Pursuant to the modification of a prescription made in accordance with a consult agreement;

(3) As an incident to research, teaching activities, or chemical analysis;

(4) In anticipation of prescription drug orders based on routine, regularly observed dispensing patterns.

(D) "Consult agreement" means an agreement to manage an individual's drug therapy that has been entered into by a pharmacist and a physician authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery.

(E) "Drug" means:

(1) Any article recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia and national formulary, or any supplement to them, intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or animals;

(2) Any other article intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or animals;

(3) Any article, other than food, intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or animals;

(4) Any article intended for use as a component of any article specified in division (C)(1), (2), or (3) of this section; but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories.

(F) "Dangerous drug" means any of the following:

(1) Any drug to which either of the following applies:

(a) Under the "Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act," 52 Stat. 1040 (1938), 21 U.S.C.A. 301, as amended, the drug is required to bear a label containing the legend "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription" or "Caution: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian" or any similar restrictive statement, or the drug may be dispensed only upon a prescription;

(b) Under Chapter 3715. or 3719. of the Revised Code, the drug may be dispensed only upon a prescription.

(2) Any drug that contains a schedule V controlled substance and that is exempt from Chapter 3719. of the Revised Code or to which that chapter does not apply;

(3) Any drug intended for administration by injection into the human body other than through a natural orifice of the human body.

(G) "Federal drug abuse control laws" has the same meaning as in section 3719.01 of the Revised Code.

(H) "Prescription" means a written, electronic, or oral order for drugs or combinations or mixtures of drugs to be used by a particular individual or for treating a particular animal, issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.

(I) "Licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs" or "prescriber" means an individual who is authorized by law to prescribe drugs or dangerous drugs or drug therapy related devices in the course of the individual's professional practice, including only the following:

(1) A dentist licensed under Chapter 4715. of the Revised Code;

(2) Am Until three years and eight months after the effective date of this amendment, an advanced practice nurse approved under section 4723.56 of the Revised Code to prescribe drugs and therapeutic devices;

(3) A clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who holds a certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code;

(4) An optometrist licensed under Chapter 4725. of the Revised Code to practice optometry under a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certificate;

~~(4)~~(5) A physician authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code

to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatry;

~~(5)~~(6) A veterinarian licensed under Chapter 4741. of the Revised Code.

(J) "Sale" and "sell" include delivery, transfer, barter, exchange, or gift, or offer therefor, and each such transaction made by any person, whether as principal proprietor, agent, or employee.

(K) "Wholesale sale" and "sale at wholesale" mean any sale in which the purpose of the purchaser is to resell the article purchased or received by the purchaser.

(L) "Retail sale" and "sale at retail" mean any sale other than a wholesale sale or sale at wholesale.

(M) "Retail seller" means any person that sells any dangerous drug to consumers without assuming control over and responsibility for its administration. Mere advice or instructions regarding administration do not constitute control or establish responsibility.

(N) "Price information" means the price charged for a prescription for a particular drug product and, in an easily understandable manner, all of the following:

(1) The proprietary name of the drug product;

(2) The established (generic) name of the drug product;

(3) The strength of the drug product if the product contains a single active ingredient or if the drug product contains more than one active ingredient and a relevant strength can be associated with the product without indicating each active ingredient. The established name and quantity of each active ingredient are required if such a relevant strength cannot be so associated with a drug product containing more than one ingredient.

(4) The dosage form;

(5) The price charged for a specific quantity of the drug product. The stated price shall include all charges to the consumer, including, but not limited to, the cost of the drug product, professional fees, handling fees, if any, and a statement identifying professional services routinely furnished by the pharmacy. Any mailing fees and delivery fees may be stated separately without repetition. The information shall not be false or misleading.

(O) "Wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs" means a person engaged in the sale of dangerous drugs at wholesale and includes any agent or employee of such a person authorized by the person to engage in the sale of dangerous drugs at wholesale.

(P) "Manufacturer of dangerous drugs" means a person, other than a pharmacist, who manufactures dangerous drugs and who is engaged in the sale of those dangerous drugs within this state.

(Q) "Terminal distributor of dangerous drugs" means a person who is engaged in the sale of dangerous drugs at retail, or any person, other than a wholesale distributor or a pharmacist, who has possession, custody, or control of dangerous drugs for any purpose other than for that person's own use and consumption, and includes pharmacies, hospitals, nursing homes, and laboratories and all other persons who procure dangerous drugs for sale or other distribution by or under the supervision of a pharmacist or licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs.

(R) "Promote to the public" means disseminating a representation to the public in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or that is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of a dangerous drug at retail.

(S) "Person" includes any individual, partnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation, the state, any political subdivision of the state, and any district, department, or agency of the state or its political subdivisions.

(T) "Finished dosage form" has the same meaning as in section 3715.01 of the Revised Code.

(U) "Generically equivalent drug" has the same meaning as in section 3715.01 of the Revised Code.

(V) "Animal shelter" means a facility operated by a humane society or any society organized under Chapter 1717. of the Revised Code or a dog pound operated pursuant to Chapter 955. of the Revised Code.

(W) "Food" has the same meaning as in section 3715.01 of the Revised Code.

Sec. 4729.51. (A) No person other than a registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs shall possess for sale, sell, distribute, or deliver, at wholesale, dangerous drugs, except as follows:

(1) A pharmacist who is a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs or who is employed by a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs may make occasional sales of dangerous drugs at wholesale;

(2) A licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs having more than one establishment or place may transfer or deliver dangerous drugs from one establishment or place for which a license has been issued to the terminal distributor to another establishment or place for which a license has been issued to the terminal distributor if the license issued for each establishment or place is in effect at the time of the transfer or delivery.

(B)(1) No registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs shall possess for sale, or sell, at wholesale, dangerous drugs to any person other than the following:

- (a) A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs;
- (b) An optometrist licensed under Chapter 4725. of the Revised Code who holds a topical ocular pharmaceutical agents certificate;
- (c) A registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs;
- (d) A manufacturer of dangerous drugs;
- (e) A licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, subject to division (B)(2) of this section;
- (f) Carriers or warehousemen for the purpose of carriage or storage;
- (g) Terminal or wholesale distributors of dangerous drugs who are not engaged in the sale of dangerous drugs within this state;
- (h) An individual who holds a current license, certificate, or registration issued under Title 47 of the Revised Code and has been certified to conduct diabetes education by a national certifying body specified in rules adopted by the state board of pharmacy under section 4729.68 of the Revised Code, but only with respect to insulin that will be used for the purpose of diabetes education and only if diabetes education is within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession.

(2) No registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs shall possess dangerous drugs for sale at wholesale, or sell such drugs at wholesale, to a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, except to:

- (a) A terminal distributor who has a category I license, only dangerous drugs described in category I, as defined in division (A)(1) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code;
- (b) A terminal distributor who has a category II license, only dangerous drugs described in category I and category II, as defined in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code;
- (c) A terminal distributor who has a category III license, dangerous drugs described in category I, category II, and category III, as defined in divisions (A)(1), (2), and (3) of section 4729.54 of the Revised Code;
- (d) A terminal distributor who has a limited category I, II, or III license, only the dangerous drugs specified in the certificate furnished by the terminal distributor in accordance with section 4729.60 of the Revised Code.

(C)(1) Except as provided in division (C)(4) of this section, no person shall sell, at retail, dangerous drugs.

(2) Except as provided in division (C)(4) of this section, no person shall possess for sale, at retail, dangerous drugs.

(3) Except as provided in division (C)(4) of this section, no person shall possess dangerous drugs.

(4) Divisions (C)(1), (2), and (3) of this section do not apply to a

registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs, a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs, or a person who possesses, or possesses for sale or sells, at retail, a dangerous drug in accordance with Chapters 3719., 4715., ~~4723.~~ 4725., 4729., 4731., and 4741. ~~or section 4723.56~~ of the Revised Code.

Divisions (C)(1), (2), and (3) of this section do not apply to an individual who holds a current license, certificate, or registration issued under Title ~~47~~ XLVII of the Revised Code and has been certified to conduct diabetes education by a national certifying body specified in rules adopted by the state board of pharmacy under section 4729.68 of the Revised Code, but only to the extent that the individual possesses insulin or personally supplies insulin solely for the purpose of diabetes education and only if diabetes education is within the individual's scope of practice under statutes and rules regulating the individual's profession.

(D) No licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs shall purchase for the purpose of resale dangerous drugs from any person other than a registered wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs, except as follows:

(1) A licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs may make occasional purchases of dangerous drugs for resale from a pharmacist who is a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs or who is employed by a licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs;

(2) A licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs having more than one establishment or place may transfer or receive dangerous drugs from one establishment or place for which a license has been issued to the terminal distributor to another establishment or place for which a license has been issued to the terminal distributor if the license issued for each establishment or place is in effect at the time of the transfer or receipt.

(E) No licensed terminal distributor of dangerous drugs shall engage in the sale or other distribution of dangerous drugs at retail or maintain possession, custody, or control of dangerous drugs for any purpose other than the distributor's personal use or consumption, at any establishment or place other than that or those described in the license issued by the board of pharmacy to such terminal distributor.

(F) Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with the performance of official duties by any law enforcement official authorized by municipal, county, state, or federal law to collect samples of any drug, regardless of its nature or in whose possession it may be.

Sec. 4731.22. (A) The state medical board, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, may revoke or may refuse to grant a certificate to a person found by the board to have committed fraud during

the administration of the examination for a certificate to practice or to have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or deception in applying for or securing any certificate to practice or certificate of registration issued by the board.

(B) The board, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members, shall, to the extent permitted by law, limit, revoke, or suspend an individual's certificate to practice, refuse to register an individual, refuse to reinstate a certificate, or reprimand or place on probation the holder of a certificate for one or more of the following reasons:

(1) Permitting one's name or one's certificate to practice or certificate of registration to be used by a person, group, or corporation when the individual concerned is not actually directing the treatment given;

(2) Failure to maintain minimal standards applicable to the selection or administration of drugs, or failure to employ acceptable scientific methods in the selection of drugs or other modalities for treatment of disease;

(3) Selling, giving away, personally furnishing, prescribing, or administering drugs for other than legal and legitimate therapeutic purposes or a plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction of, a violation of any federal or state law regulating the possession, distribution, or use of any drug;

(4) Willfully betraying a professional confidence.

For purposes of this division, "willfully betraying a professional confidence" does not include the making of a report of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or a report of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that section upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(5) Making a false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement in the solicitation of or advertising for patients; in relation to the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatry, or a limited branch of medicine; or in securing or attempting to secure any certificate to practice or certificate of registration issued by the board.

As used in this division, "false, fraudulent, deceptive, or misleading statement" means a statement that includes a misrepresentation of fact, is likely to mislead or deceive because of a failure to disclose material facts, is intended or is likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results, or includes representations or implications that in reasonable

probability will cause an ordinarily prudent person to misunderstand or be deceived.

(6) A departure from, or the failure to conform to, minimal standards of care of similar practitioners under the same or similar circumstances, whether or not actual injury to a patient is established;

(7) Representing, with the purpose of obtaining compensation or other advantage as personal gain or for any other person, that an incurable disease or injury, or other incurable condition, can be permanently cured;

(8) The obtaining of, or attempting to obtain, money or anything of value by fraudulent misrepresentations in the course of practice;

(9) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a felony;

(10) Commission of an act that constitutes a felony in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(11) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice;

(12) Commission of an act in the course of practice that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(13) A plea of guilty to, a judicial finding of guilt of, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction for, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;

(14) Commission of an act involving moral turpitude that constitutes a misdemeanor in this state, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the act was committed;

(15) Violation of the conditions of limitation placed by the board upon a certificate to practice;

(16) Failure to pay license renewal fees specified in this chapter;

(17) Except as authorized in section 4731.31 of the Revised Code, engaging in the division of fees for referral of patients, or the receiving of a thing of value in return for a specific referral of a patient to utilize a particular service or business;

(18) Subject to section 4731.226 of the Revised Code, violation of any provision of a code of ethics of the American medical association, the American osteopathic association, the American podiatric medical association, or any other national professional organizations that the board specifies by rule. The state medical board shall obtain and keep on file current copies of the codes of ethics of the various national professional organizations. The individual whose certificate is being suspended or

ked shall not be found to have violated any provision of a code of ethics of an organization not appropriate to the individual's profession.

For purposes of this division, a "provision of a code of ethics of a national professional organization" does not include any provision that would preclude the making of a report by a physician of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that section upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(19) Inability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care by reason of mental illness or physical illness, including, but not limited to, physical deterioration that adversely affects cognitive, motor, or perceptive skills.

In enforcing this division, the board, upon a showing of a possible violation, may compel any individual authorized to practice by this chapter or who has submitted an application pursuant to this chapter to submit to a mental examination, physical examination, including an HIV test, or both a mental and a physical examination. The expense of the examination is the responsibility of the individual compelled to be examined. Failure to submit to a mental or physical examination or consent to an HIV test ordered by the board constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board finds an individual unable to practice because of the reasons set forth in this division, the board shall require the individual to submit to care, counseling, or treatment by physicians approved or designated by the board, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed authority to practice. An individual affected under this division shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards under the provisions of the individual's certificate. For the purpose of this division, any individual who applies for or receives a certificate to practice under this chapter accepts the privilege of practicing in this state and, by so doing, shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed to do so in writing by the board, and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or

examination reports that constitute a privileged communication.

(20) Except when civil penalties are imposed under section 4731.225 or 4731.281 of the Revised Code, and subject to section 4731.226 of the Revised Code, violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate, any provisions of this chapter or any rule promulgated by the board.

This division does not apply to a violation or attempted violation of, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted by the board that would preclude the making of a report by a physician of an employee's use of a drug of abuse, or of a condition of an employee other than one involving the use of a drug of abuse, to the employer of the employee as described in division (B) of section 2305.33 of the Revised Code. Nothing in this division affects the immunity from civil liability conferred by that section upon a physician who makes either type of report in accordance with division (B) of that section. As used in this division, "employee," "employer," and "physician" have the same meanings as in section 2305.33 of the Revised Code.

(21) The violation of any abortion rule adopted by the public health council pursuant to section 3701.341 of the Revised Code;

(22) Any of the following actions taken by the state agency responsible for regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, podiatry, or the limited branches of medicine in another state, for any reason other than the nonpayment of fees: the limitation, revocation, or suspension of an individual's license to practice; acceptance of an individual's license surrender; denial of a license; refusal to renew or reinstate a license; imposition of probation; or issuance of an order of censure or other reprimand;

(23) The violation of section 2919.12 of the Revised Code or the performance or inducement of an abortion upon a pregnant woman with actual knowledge that the conditions specified in division (B) of section 2317.56 of the Revised Code have not been satisfied or with a heedless indifference as to whether those conditions have been satisfied, unless an affirmative defense as specified in division (H)(2) of that section would apply in a civil action authorized by division (H)(1) of that section;

(24) The revocation, suspension, restriction, reduction, or termination of clinical privileges by the United States department of defense or department of veterans affairs or the termination or suspension of a certificate of registration to prescribe drugs by the drug enforcement administration of the United States department of justice;

(25) Termination or suspension from participation in the medicare or medicaid programs by the department of health and human services or other responsible agency for any act or acts that also would constitute a violation of division (B)(2), (3), (6), (8), or (19) of this section;

(26) Impairment of ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care because of habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, alcohol, or other substances that impair ability to practice.

For the purposes of this division, any individual authorized to practice by this chapter accepts the privilege of practicing in this state subject to supervision by the board. By filing an application for or holding a certificate to practice under this chapter, an individual shall be deemed to have given consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when ordered to do so by the board in writing, and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of testimony or examination reports that constitute privileged communications.

If it has reason to believe that any individual authorized to practice by this chapter or any applicant for certification to practice suffers such impairment, the board may compel the individual to submit to a mental or physical examination, or both. The expense of the examination is the responsibility of the individual compelled to be examined. Any mental or physical examination required under this division shall be undertaken by a treatment provider or physician who is qualified to conduct the examination and who is chosen by the board.

Failure to submit to a mental or physical examination ordered by the board constitutes an admission of the allegations against the individual unless the failure is due to circumstances beyond the individual's control, and a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. If the board determines that the individual's ability to practice is impaired, the board shall suspend the individual's certificate or deny the individual's application and shall require the individual, as a condition for initial, continued, reinstated, or renewed certification to practice, to submit to treatment.

Before being eligible to apply for reinstatement of a certificate suspended under this division, the impaired practitioner shall demonstrate to the board the ability to resume practice in compliance with acceptable and prevailing standards of care under the provisions of the practitioner's certificate. The demonstration shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(a) Certification from a treatment provider approved under section 4731.25 of the Revised Code that the individual has successfully completed

any required inpatient treatment;

(b) Evidence of continuing full compliance with an aftercare contract or consent agreement;

(c) Two written reports indicating that the individual's ability to practice has been assessed and that the individual has been found capable of practicing according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care. The reports shall be made by individuals or providers approved by the board for making the assessments and shall describe the basis for their determination.

The board may reinstate a certificate suspended under this division after that demonstration and after the individual has entered into a written consent agreement.

When the impaired practitioner resumes practice, the board shall require continued monitoring of the individual. The monitoring shall include, but not be limited to, compliance with the written consent agreement entered into before reinstatement or with conditions imposed by board order after a hearing, and, upon termination of the consent agreement, submission to the board for at least two years of annual written progress reports made under penalty of perjury stating whether the individual has maintained sobriety.

(27) A second or subsequent violation of section 4731.66 or 4731.69 of the Revised Code;

(28) Except as provided in division (N) of this section:

(a) Waiving the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers the individual's services, otherwise would be required to pay if the waiver is used as an enticement to a patient or group of patients to receive health care services from that individual;

(b) Advertising that the individual will waive the payment of all or any part of a deductible or copayment that a patient, pursuant to a health insurance or health care policy, contract, or plan that covers the individual's services, otherwise would be required to pay.

(29) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions established by rules adopted under section 4731.051 of the Revised Code;

(30) Failure of a collaborating physician to ~~perform~~ fulfill the responsibilities agreed to by the physician ~~in the protocol established between the physician and an advanced practice nurse in accordance with participating in a pilot program under~~ section ~~4723.56~~ 4723.52 of the Revised Code;

(31) Failure to provide notice to, and receive acknowledgment of the notice from, a patient when required by section 4731.143 of the Revised Code prior to providing nonemergency professional services, or failure to

maintain that notice in the patient's file;

(32) Failure of a physician supervising a physician assistant to maintain supervision in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 4730. of the Revised Code and the rules adopted under that chapter;

(33) Failure of a physician or podiatrist to ~~maintain~~ enter into a standard care arrangement with a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner with whom the physician or podiatrist is in collaboration pursuant to section 4731.27 of the Revised Code ~~and practice in accordance with the arrangement~~ or failure to fulfill the responsibilities of collaboration after entering into a standard care arrangement;

(34) Failure to comply with the terms of a consult agreement entered into with a pharmacist pursuant to section 4729.39 of the Revised Code;

(35) Failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted by the board under division (F) of this section, including failure to comply with a subpoena or order issued by the board or failure to answer truthfully a question presented by the board at a deposition or in written interrogatories, except that failure to cooperate with an investigation shall not constitute grounds for discipline under this section if a court of competent jurisdiction has issued an order that either quashes a subpoena or permits the individual to withhold the testimony or evidence in issue.

(C) Disciplinary actions taken by the board under divisions (A) and (B) of this section shall be taken pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, except that in lieu of an adjudication, the board may enter into a consent agreement with an individual to resolve an allegation of a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. A consent agreement, when ratified by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board, shall constitute the findings and order of the board with respect to the matter addressed in the agreement. If the board refuses to ratify a consent agreement, the admissions and findings contained in the consent agreement shall be of no force or effect.

(D) For purposes of divisions (B)(10), (12), and (14) of this section, the commission of the act may be established by a finding by the board, pursuant to an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, that the individual committed the act. The board does not have jurisdiction under those divisions if the trial court renders a final judgment in the individual's favor and that judgment is based upon an adjudication on the merits. The board has jurisdiction under those divisions if the trial court issues an order of dismissal upon technical or procedural grounds.

(E) The sealing of conviction records by any court shall have no effect upon a prior board order entered under this section or upon the board's

diction to take action under this section if, based upon a plea of guilty, a judicial finding of guilt, or a judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction, the board issued a notice of opportunity for a hearing prior to the court's order to seal the records. The board shall not be required to seal, destroy, redact, or otherwise modify its records to reflect the court's sealing of conviction records.

(F)(1) The board shall investigate evidence that appears to show that a person has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. Any person may report to the board in a signed writing any information that the person may have that appears to show a violation of any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under it. In the absence of bad faith, any person who reports information of that nature or who testifies before the board in any adjudication conducted under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code shall not be liable in damages in a civil action as a result of the report or testimony. Each complaint or allegation of a violation received by the board shall be assigned a case number and shall be recorded by the board.

(2) Investigations of alleged violations of this chapter or any rule adopted under it shall be supervised by the supervising member elected by the board in accordance with section 4731.02 of the Revised Code and by the secretary as provided in section 4731.39 of the Revised Code. The president may designate another member of the board to supervise the investigation in place of the supervising member. No member of the board who supervises the investigation of a case shall participate in further adjudication of the case.

(3) In investigating a possible violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the board may administer oaths, order the taking of depositions, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of books, accounts, papers, records, documents, and testimony, except that a subpoena for patient record information shall not be issued without consultation with the attorney general's office and approval of the secretary and supervising member of the board. Before issuance of a subpoena for patient record information, the secretary and supervising member shall determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the complaint filed alleges a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted under it and that the records sought are relevant to the alleged violation and material to the investigation. The subpoena may apply only to records that cover a reasonable period of time surrounding the alleged violation.

On failure to comply with any subpoena issued by the board and after reasonable notice to the person being subpoenaed, the board may move for an order compelling the production of persons or records pursuant to the

es of Civil Procedure.

A subpoena issued by the board may be served by a sheriff, the sheriff's deputy, or a board employee designated by the board. Service of a subpoena issued by the board may be made by delivering a copy of the subpoena to the person named therein, reading it to the person, or leaving it at the person's usual place of residence. When the person being served is a person whose practice is authorized by this chapter, service of the subpoena may be made by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested, and the subpoena shall be deemed served on the date delivery is made or the date the person refuses to accept delivery.

A sheriff's deputy who serves a subpoena shall receive the same fees as a sheriff. Each witness who appears before the board in obedience to a subpoena shall receive the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the courts of common pleas.

(4) All hearings and investigations of the board shall be considered civil actions for the purposes of section 2305.251 of the Revised Code.

(5) Information received by the board pursuant to an investigation is confidential and not subject to discovery in any civil action.

The board shall conduct all investigations and proceedings in a manner that protects the confidentiality of patients and persons who file complaints with the board. The board shall not make public the names or any other identifying information about patients or complainants unless proper consent is given or, in the case of a patient, a waiver of the patient privilege exists under division (B) of section 2317.02 of the Revised Code, except that consent or a waiver of that nature is not required if the board possesses reliable and substantial evidence that no bona fide physician-patient relationship exists.

The board may share any information it receives pursuant to an investigation, including patient records and patient record information, with other licensing boards and governmental agencies that are investigating alleged professional misconduct and with law enforcement agencies and other governmental agencies that are investigating or prosecuting alleged criminal offenses. A board or agency that receives the information shall comply with the same requirements regarding confidentiality as those with which the state medical board must comply, notwithstanding any conflicting provision of the Revised Code or procedure of the board or agency that applies when the board or agency is dealing with other information in its possession. The information may be admitted into evidence in a criminal trial in accordance with the Rules of Evidence, but the court shall require that appropriate measures are taken to ensure that confidentiality is

ained with respect to any part of the information that contains names or other identifying information about patients or complainants whose confidentiality was protected by the state medical board when the information was in the board's possession. Measures to ensure confidentiality that may be taken by the court include sealing its records or deleting specific information from its records.

(6) On a quarterly basis, the board shall prepare a report that documents the disposition of all cases during the preceding three months. The report shall contain the following information for each case with which the board has completed its activities:

- (a) The case number assigned to the complaint or alleged violation;
- (b) The type of certificate to practice, if any, held by the individual against whom the complaint is directed;
- (c) A description of the allegations contained in the complaint;
- (d) The disposition of the case.

The report shall state how many cases are still pending and shall be prepared in a manner that protects the identity of each person involved in each case. The report shall be a public record under section 149.43 of the Revised Code.

(G) If the secretary and supervising member determine that there is clear and convincing evidence that an individual has violated division (B) of this section and that the individual's continued practice presents a danger of immediate and serious harm to the public, they may recommend that the board suspend the individual's certificate to practice without a prior hearing. Written allegations shall be prepared for consideration by the board.

The board, upon review of those allegations and by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, excluding the secretary and supervising member, may suspend a certificate without a prior hearing. A telephone conference call may be utilized for reviewing the allegations and taking the vote on the summary suspension.

The board shall issue a written order of suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. The order shall not be subject to suspension by the court during pendency of any appeal filed under section 119.12 of the Revised Code. If the individual subject to the summary suspension requests an adjudicatory hearing by the board, the date set for the hearing shall be within fifteen days, but not earlier than seven days, after the individual requests the hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by both the board and the individual.

Any summary suspension imposed under this division shall remain in effect, unless reversed on appeal, until a final adjudicative order issued by

e board pursuant to this section and Chapter 119. of the Revised Code becomes effective. The board shall issue its final adjudicative order within sixty days after completion of its hearing. A failure to issue the order within sixty days shall result in dissolution of the summary suspension order but shall not invalidate any subsequent, final adjudicative order.

(H) If the board takes action under division (B)(9), (11), or (13) of this section and the judicial finding of guilt, guilty plea, or judicial finding of eligibility for treatment in lieu of conviction is overturned on appeal, upon exhaustion of the criminal appeal, a petition for reconsideration of the order may be filed with the board along with appropriate court documents. Upon receipt of a petition of that nature and supporting court documents, the board shall reinstate the individual's certificate to practice. The board may then hold an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to determine whether the individual committed the act in question. Notice of an opportunity for a hearing shall be given in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. If the board finds, pursuant to an adjudication held under this division, that the individual committed the act or if no hearing is requested, the board may order any of the sanctions identified under division (B) of this section.

(I) The certificate to practice issued to an individual under this chapter and the individual's practice in this state are automatically suspended as of the date the individual pleads guilty to, is found by a judge or jury to be guilty of, or is subject to a judicial finding of eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction in this state or treatment or intervention in lieu of conviction in another state for any of the following criminal offenses in this state or a substantially equivalent criminal offense in another jurisdiction: aggravated murder, murder, voluntary manslaughter, felonious assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual battery, gross sexual imposition, aggravated arson, aggravated robbery, or aggravated burglary. Continued practice after suspension shall be considered practicing without a certificate.

The board shall notify the individual subject to the suspension by certified mail or in person in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code. If an individual whose certificate is suspended under this division fails to make a timely request for an adjudication under Chapter 119. of the Revised Code, the board shall enter a final order permanently revoking the individual's certificate to practice.

(J) If the board is required by Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to give notice of an opportunity for a hearing and if the individual subject to the notice does not timely request a hearing in accordance with section 119.07 of the Revised Code, the board is not required to hold a hearing, but may

adopt, by an affirmative vote of not fewer than six of its members, a final order that contains the board's findings. In that final order, the board may order any of the sanctions identified under division (A) or (B) of this section.

(K) Any action taken by the board under division (B) of this section resulting in a suspension from practice shall be accompanied by a written statement of the conditions under which the individual's certificate to practice may be reinstated. The board shall adopt rules governing conditions to be imposed for reinstatement. Reinstatement of a certificate suspended pursuant to division (B) of this section requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

(L) When the board refuses to grant a certificate to an applicant, revokes an individual's certificate to practice, refuses to register an applicant, or refuses to reinstate an individual's certificate to practice, the board may specify that its action is permanent. An individual subject to a permanent action taken by the board is forever thereafter ineligible to hold a certificate to practice and the board shall not accept an application for reinstatement of the certificate or for issuance of a new certificate.

(M) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Revised Code, all of the following apply:

(1) The surrender of a certificate issued under this chapter shall not be effective unless or until accepted by the board. Reinstatement of a certificate surrendered to the board requires an affirmative vote of not fewer than six members of the board.

(2) An application for a certificate made under the provisions of this chapter may not be withdrawn without approval of the board.

(3) Failure by an individual to renew a certificate of registration in accordance with this chapter shall not remove or limit the board's jurisdiction to take any disciplinary action under this section against the individual.

(N) Sanctions shall not be imposed under division (B)(28) of this section against any person who waives deductibles and copayments as follows:

(1) In compliance with the health benefit plan that expressly allows such a practice. Waiver of the deductibles or copayments shall be made only with the full knowledge and consent of the plan purchaser, payer, and third-party administrator. Documentation of the consent shall be made available to the board upon request.

(2) For professional services rendered to any other person authorized to practice pursuant to this chapter, to the extent allowed by this chapter and

rules adopted by the board.

(O) Under the board's investigative duties described in this section and subject to division (F) of this section, the board shall develop and implement a quality intervention program designed to improve through remedial education the clinical and communication skills of individuals authorized under this chapter to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, and podiatry. In developing and implementing the quality intervention program, the board may do all of the following:

(1) Offer in appropriate cases as determined by the board an educational and assessment program pursuant to an investigation the board conducts under this section;

(2) Select providers of educational and assessment services, including a quality intervention program panel of case reviewers;

(3) Make referrals to educational and assessment service providers and approve individual educational programs recommended by those providers. The board shall monitor the progress of each individual undertaking a recommended individual educational program.

(4) Determine what constitutes successful completion of an individual educational program and require further monitoring of the individual who completed the program or other action that the board determines to be appropriate;

(5) Adopt rules in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code to further implement the quality intervention program.

An individual who participates in an individual educational program pursuant to this division shall pay the financial obligations arising from that educational program.

Sec. 4731.27. (A) As used in this section, "collaboration," ~~and~~ "physician," "standard care arrangement," and "supervision" have the same meanings as in section 4723.02 of the Revised Code.

(B) Except as provided in division (C)(1) of section 4723.431 of the Revised Code, a physician or podiatrist shall enter into a standard care arrangement with a each clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner with whom the physician or podiatrist is in collaboration ~~and practice~~. The collaborating physician or podiatrist shall fulfill the responsibilities of collaboration, as specified in the arrangement and in accordance with the arrangement division (A) of section 4723.431 of the Revised Code ~~The A copy of the~~ standard care arrangement shall be retained on file ~~by the physician or podiatrist and nurse at the~~ each site where the nurse practices. Prior approval of the standard care arrangement by the state medical board is not required, but the board may periodically

review it.

Nothing in this ~~section~~ division prohibits a hospital from hiring a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner as an employee and negotiating standard care arrangements on behalf of the employee as necessary to meet the requirements of this section. A standard care arrangement between the hospital's employee and the employee's collaborating physician is subject to approval by the medical staff and governing body of the hospital prior to implementation of the arrangement at the hospital.

(D) With respect to a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner participating in an externship pursuant to an initial certificate to prescribe issued under section 4723.48 of the Revised Code, the physician responsible for evaluating the externship shall provide the state medical board with the name of the nurse. If the externship is terminated for any reason, the physician shall notify the board.

(D) A physician or podiatrist shall cooperate with the board of nursing in any investigation the board conducts with respect to a clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who collaborates with the physician or podiatrist or with respect to a certified registered nurse anesthetist who practices with the supervision of the physician or podiatrist.

SECTION 2. That existing sections 2925.02, 2925.03, 2925.11, 2925.12, 2925.14, 2925.23, 2925.36, 3719.06, 3719.81, 4723.02, 4723.04, 4723.06, 4723.08, 4723.151, 4723.28, 4723.41, 4723.42, 4723.43, 4723.431, 4723.44, 4723.47, 4723.48, 4723.52, 4723.561, 4723.58, 4723.59, 4729.01, 4729.51, 4731.22, and 4731.27 and sections 4723.51 and 5111.74 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. That Section 3 of Am. Sub. H.B. 478 of the 119th General Assembly, as most recently amended by Am. Sub. S.B. 154 of the 121st General Assembly, be amended to read as follows:

" Sec. 3. Sections ~~4723.51~~, 4723.52, 4723.53, 4723.54, 4723.55, 4723.56, 4723.561, 4723.562, 4723.563, 4723.57, 4723.58, 4723.59, and 4723.60 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed, effective ~~January 1, 2010~~ three years and eight months after the effective date of this amendment."

SECTION 4. That existing Section 3 of Am. Sub. H.B. 478 of the 119th

General Assembly, as most recently amended by Am. Sub. S.B. 154 of the 121st General Assembly, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. The amendment of Section 3 of Am. Sub. H.B. 478 of the 119th General Assembly, as most recently amended by Am. Sub. S.B. 154 of the 121st General Assembly, concerning section 4723.51 of the Revised Code is intended to accelerate the repeal of that section in accordance with its outright repeal by this act.

SECTION 6. The amendment of sections 4723.52, 4723.58, and 4723.59 of the Revised Code is not intended to supersede the earlier repeal, with delayed effective date, of those sections.

Speaker _____ of the House of Representatives.

President _____ of the Senate.

Passed _____, 20____

Approved _____, 20____

Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.

Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the
____ day of _____, A. D. 20____.

Secretary of State.

File No. _____ Effective Date _____