Amendment No. 167

Senate Amendment to Senate Bill No. 21	(BDR 51-260)						
Proposed by: Senate Committee on Health and Education							
Amends: Summary: Yes Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: N	o Digest: Yes						

ASSEMBLY ACTION			Initial and Date	SENATE ACTIO	ON Initial and Date
Adopted		Lost		Adopted	Lost
Concurred In		Not		Concurred In	Not
Receded		Not		Receded	Not

EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) *blue bold italics* is new language in the original bill; (2) *green bold italic underlining* is new language proposed in this amendment; (3) red strikethrough is deleted language in the original bill; (4) purple double strikethrough is language proposed to be deleted in this amendment; (5) orange double underlining is deleted language in the original bill that is proposed to be retained in this amendment; and (6) green bold dashed underlining is newly added transitory language.

CAF/JRS : J.: Date: 4/5/2009

S.B. No. 21—Revises provisions governing the sale or offer for sale of certain food, drugs and other commodities after the date of expiration for those products has passed. (BDR 51-260)

SENATE BILL NO. 21-COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION

(ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

Prefiled December 5, 2008

Referred to Committee on Health and Education

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the sale or offer for sale of certain [food, drugs and other commodities] drugs, infant formula or baby food after the date of expiration for those products has passed. (BDR [51-260)] 52-260)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Increases or Newly Provides for Term of Imprisonment in County or City Jail or Detention Facility.

Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to commodities; prohibiting the sale or offer for sale of certain drugs, infant formula or baby food if the <u>date of</u> expiration [date] for those [items] products has passed; making certain violations deceptive trade practices; providing remedies and penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law requires the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to inspect and tag food and drugs suspected of being adulterated or misbranded, quarantine the tagged items and destroy them if they are found to be adulterated or misbranded. (NRS 585.250 585.290) This bill requires the Commissioner also to inspect, tag, quarantine and destroy, if necessary, any food or drug which has expired.

Existing law prohibits the sale or offer for sale of any food, drug, device or cosmetic which is adulterated or michranded. (NRS 585.520) Existing law makes the violation of that prohibition a gross misdemeaner. (NRS 585.550) This bill expands existing law to prohibit the sale or offer for sale of any drug, infant formula or baby food for which the expiration date has passed. This bill also makes any violation of NRS 585.520 a deceptive trade practice and subject to the procedures for administrative enforcement and the remedies and penaltics available pursuant to NRS 598.0902 to 598.0909, inclusive, concerning deceptive trade practices. Those remedies and penalties may include the imposition of a temporary or permanent injunction, a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 or a criminal penalty up to a category D felony. (NRS 598.0979, 598.0999).

<u>Section 16 of this bill makes it unlawful for a person knowingly and willfully to sell any over-the-counter drug, infant formula or baby food which has passed its expiration date, "use by" date or sale date. Section 17 of this bill provides that if a person has not been convicted of violating section 16 previously, he may be served with a cease and desist order which includes notice that a subsequent violation may result in prosecution under section 18 of this bill. Section 18 of this bill provides that the first conviction for a</u>

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violation of section 16 is punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 and any second or subsequent convictions are punishable as misdemeanors. Section 18 also makes a violation of section 16 a deceptive trade practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903-598.0999. Section 19 of this bill provides an affirmative defense that a person may present if he establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that he had reasonable procedures in place to avoid a violation, but notwithstanding the procedures, the violation occurred because of a bona fide error:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. [Chapter 585 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 2. ["Expired" means:

- 1. In the ease of a drug, that the expiration date required by 21 C.F.R. § 211.137 has passed;
- 2. In the ease of infant formula, that the "use by" date required by 21 C.F.R. § 107.20 has passed; and
- 3. In the case of baby food, that any expiration date, "use by" date or sale date established by state or federal law or marked on the container by the manufacturer, packer or distributor has passed.] (Deleted by amendment.)
- Sec. 3. (1. Any violation of NRS 585.520 constitutes a deceptive trade practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0909, inclusive.
- 2. The remedies, duties and prohibitions set forth in this chapter for a violation of NRS 585.520 are not exclusive and are in addition to any other remedies, duties and prohibitions provided by law.] (Deleted by amendment.)
 - Sec. 4. [NRS 585.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 585.020 For the purpose of this chapter, the words and terms defined in NRS 585.030 to 585.150, inclusive, and section 2 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.] (Deleted by amendment.)
 - Sec. 5. [NRS 585.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 585.230 1. The Commissioner shall keep a record of adulterated, mislabeled , [or] misbranded or expired foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics, in which record [shall] must be included a list of cases examined and violations found and a list of the articles found adulterated, mislabeled , [or] misbranded or expired and the names of the manufacturers, producers, inhibers and sellers.
- 2. The record, or any parts thereof, may, in the discretion of the Commissioner, be included in the biennial report which the Commissioner is authorized to make to the State Board of Health.
- 3. The Commissioner may also cause to be disseminated such information regarding foods, drugs, devices and cosmetics as he deems necessary in the interest of public health and the protection of the consumer against fraud.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 6. [NRS 585.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:

585.250 1. Whenever the Commissioner, any of his authorized agents, or any member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy finds, or has probable cause to believe, that, within the meaning of this chapter, any food, drug, device or cosmetic is adulterated, or so misbranded as to be dangerous or fraudulent, [within the meaning of this chapter,] or that a drug, infant formula or baby food is expired, he shall affix to [such] the article a tag or other appropriate marking, giving notice that [such] the article is, or is suspected of being, adulterated, [or] misbranded or expired and has been quarantined, and warning all persons not to

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remove or dispose of [such] the article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by such agent or the court.

2. It [shall be] is unlawful for any person to remove or dispose of such a quarantined article by sale or otherwise without such permission.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 7. [NRS 585.260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 585.260 1. When the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy has found that an article so quarantined is not adulterated, [or] misbranded [,] or expired, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

2. In any proceeding against the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy because of such a quarantine, the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy [shall] must not be held liable if the court [shall find] finds that there was probable cause for [such] the quarantine.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 8. [NRS 585.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

585.270 When an article quarantined under NRS 585.250 has been found by the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy to be adulterated, [or] misbranded [,] or expired, the Commissioner, his agent, or such member or inspector shall petition the judge of the district court in whose jurisdiction the article is quarantined for the condemnation and destruction of [such] the article.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 9. [NRS 585.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:

585.280 If the court finds that a quarantined article is adulterated, [or] misbranded [, such] or expired, the article [shall,] must, after entry of the decree, be destroyed under the supervision of the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy.] (Deleted by amendment.)

NRS 585.290 is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 10.

— 585.290 When the adulteration , [or] misbranding or expiration can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the article to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy, the court, after entry of the decree, may by order direct that [such] the article be delivered to the owner or defender thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of the Commissioner, his authorized agent, or a member or inspector of the State Board of Pharmacy.] (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 11. [NRS 585.520 is hereby amended to read as follows:

585.520 The following acts and the causing thereof within the State of Nevada are hereby prohibited:

1. The manufacture, sale or delivery, holding or offering for sale of any food, drug, device or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 597.915 and 639.282, the sale, offering for sale or delivering at retail or to a consumer any drug, infant formula or baby food that is expired.

3. The adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device or cosmetic.

[3.] 4. The sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale or offering for sale of any article in violation of NRS 585.490.

[4.] 5. The dissemination of any false advertisement.

[5.] 6. The refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by NRS 585.240 or 585.245.

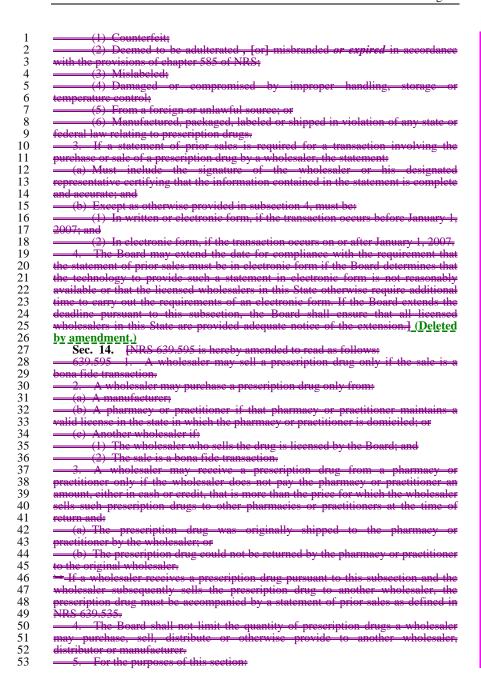
[6.] 7. The giving of a guaranty or undertaking, which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by and containing the name and address of the person

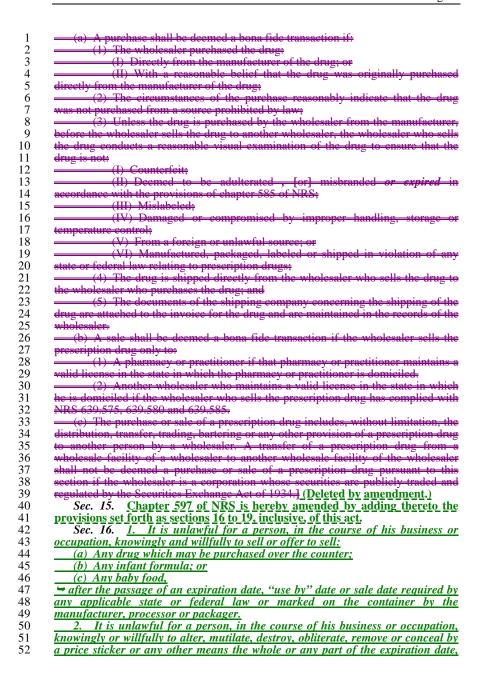
 residing in the State of Nevada from whom he received in good faith the food, drug, device or cosmetic.

- [7.] 8. The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of NRS 585.250.
- [8.] 9. The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, concealment or removal by any means of the whole or any part of the labeling of or the doing of any other act with respect to a food, drug, device or cosmetic, if such act is done while [such] the article is held for sale and results in [such] the article being misbranded [.] or the passing of the expiration date for the article.] [Deleted by amendment.]

Sec. 12. [NRS 446.920 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 446.920—1. Food may be examined or sampled by the health authority as often as may be necessary to determine freedom from adulteration or misbranding. The health authority may, upon written notice to the owner or person in charge, place a hold order on any food which he determines is or has probable cause to believe to be unwholesome or otherwise adulterated, [or] misbranded [.] or expired.
- 2. Under a hold order, food [shall] must be permitted to be suitably stored. It [shall be] is unlawful for any person to remove or alter a hold order, notice or tag placed on food by the health authority. Neither such food nor the containers thereof [shall] may be relabeled, repacked, reprocessed, altered, disposed of or destroyed without permission of the health authority, except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- 3. After the owner or person in charge has had a hearing as provided for in NRS 446.895, and on the basis of evidence produced at [such] the hearing, or on the basis of his examination in the event a written request for a hearing is not received within 10 days, the health authority may vacate the hold order, or may by written order direct the owner or person in charge of the food which was placed under the hold order to denature or destroy [such] the food or to bring it into compliance with the provisions of this chapter. [Such] An order of the health authority to denature or destroy [such] food or bring it into compliance with the provisions of this chapter [shall] must be stayed if the order is appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction within 3 days.] (Deleted by amendment.)
 - Sec. 13. [NRS 639.540 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 639.540—1. The Board shall ensure the safe and efficient operation of wholesalers and the integrity and propriety of transactions involving the purchase and sale of prescription drugs by wholesalers, including, without limitation, ensuring:
- (a) The circumstances and conditions under which a wholesaler must prepare, deliver, acquire and maintain a statement of prior sales regarding a transaction involving the purchase or sale of a prescription drug;
- (b) The form and contents of a statement of prior sales; and
- (e) The process and procedures for verifying and certifying that the information contained in a statement of prior sales is complete and accurate.
- 2. In ensuring the circumstances and conditions under which a wholesaler must prepare, deliver, acquire and maintain a statement of prior sales regarding a transaction involving the purchase or sale of a prescription drug, the Board shall consider:
- (a) The need for verification to ensure that the transaction is a bona fide transaction pursuant to NRS 639.595; and
 - (b) The level of risk the transaction poses to public health and safety, including, without limitation, the potential that the transaction may involve the sale or purchase of a prescription drug that is:





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"use by" date or sale date displayed on the label or packaging of any drug sold over the counter, infant formula or baby food. 23456789 Sec. 17. If a person who has not previously been convicted of violating section 16 of this act is alleged to have done so, the person is entitled to an order to cease and desist the action alleged to be in violation of section 16 of this act.

The order to cease and desist must:

1. Include a notice that failure to comply with the order may result in prosecution pursuant to section 18 of this act; and

2. Be sent by mail to the usual place of business of the person or, if none, his last known address.

Sec. 18. 1. The Attorney General has primary jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of sections 16 to 19, inclusive, of this act.

2. A person who is convicted of violating a provision of section 16 of this act shall be punished:

(a) For the first violation, by a fine of not more than \$500.

(b) For a second or subsequent violation, as a misdemeanor. 3. A violation of section 16 of this act constitutes a deceptive trade practice for the purposes of the civil and administrative remedies and penalties set forth in NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive.

It is an affirmative defense to a charge made pursuant to section 16 of this act, if the defendant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

Reasonable procedures were in place to avoid a violation; and

Notwithstanding the maintenance of those procedures, the violation resulted from a bona fide error.

[Sec. 15.] Sec. 20. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.