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## STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

- Would have authorized the State Board of Pharmacy to provide information from its Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) to a prescriber or pharmacist from, or participating with, a prescription monitoring program operated by a federal agency, but only under certain conditions (VETOED).
- Specifies that churches and other places of worship are included among the service entities that may procure naloxone, without having to obtain a license from the Board, for use in emergency situations involving opioid-related overdoses.
- Creates in the state treasury the Board of Pharmacy Federal Equitable Sharing Justice Fund and the Board of Pharmacy Federal Equitable Sharing Treasury Fund for depositing moneys derived from forfeitures of property pursuant to federal law.

### OARRS access, federal monitoring programs (VETOED)

(R.C. 4729.80)

Continuing law authorizes the State Board of Pharmacy to establish a drug database to monitor the misuse and diversion of medical marijuana, controlled substances, naltrexone, and other prescription drugs.<sup>88</sup> The database, known as the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS), provides information about drug use to prescribers, pharmacists, and others.

The Governor vetoed a provision that would have authorized the Board to provide information requested by a prescriber or pharmacist from, or participating with, a prescription monitoring program operated by a federal agency. The Board would have provided this information only if both:

- The Board approved the federal agency's prescription monitoring program; and
- There was a written agreement between the Board and agency under which the information was to be used and disseminated according to Ohio law.

### Naloxone and places of worship

(R.C. 4729.514)

The act expressly provides that churches and other places of worship are included among the service entities that are not required to obtain a license from the Board in order to procure naloxone for use in emergency situations resulting from opioid-related overdoses.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> R.C. 4729.75, not in the act. The Governor did not veto conforming changes included in R.C. 4729.86.

<sup>89</sup> See R.C. 4729.541(A)(12), not in the act.

## Accounting of federal forfeiture moneys

(R.C. 4729.65)

The act creates in the state treasury the Board of Pharmacy Federal Equitable Sharing Justice Fund and the Board of Pharmacy Federal Equitable Sharing Treasury Fund. Moneys derived from forfeitures of property under federal law are to be deposited in the funds as determined by the source of the money, rather than deposited into the Board of Pharmacy Drug Law Enforcement Fund, as under prior law. The separate funds are required by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Treasury asset forfeiture programs, which permit the sharing of federal forfeiture proceeds with state and local law enforcement agencies.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>90</sup> U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of the Treasury, *Guide to Equitable Sharing for State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies*, July 2018, <https://www.justice.gov/criminal-afmls/file/794696/download>.