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9	BEFORE THE BOARD OF PHARMACY
10	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against: Case No. 5110
13	RICHARD WINFIELD MOORE III 83638 Himilaya Drive
14	Indio, CA 92203 A C C U S A T I O N
15	Pharmacist License No. RPH 64771
16	Respondent.
17	Complainant alleges:
18	PARTIES
19	1. Virginia Herold (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity as
20	the Executive Officer of the Board of Pharmacy, Department of Consumer Affairs.
21	2. On or about October 5, 2010, the Board of Pharmacy issued Pharmacist License
22	Number RPH 64771 to Richard Winfield Moore III (Respondent). The Pharmacist License was in
23	full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein and will expire on December
24	31, 2015, unless renewed.
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Accusation

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3. This Accusation is brought before the Board of Pharmacy (Board), Department of Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.

JURISDICTION

- 4. Section 4300 of the Code states:
 - (a) Every license issued may be suspended or revoked.
- (b) The board shall discipline the holder of any license issued by the board, whose default has been entered or whose case has been heard by the board and found guilty, by any of the following methods:
 - (1) Suspending judgment.
 - (2) Placing him or her upon probation.
- (3) Suspending his or her right to practice for a period not exceeding one year.
 - (4) Revoking his or her license.
- (5) Taking any other action in relation to disciplining him or her as the board in its discretion may deem proper.
- (c) The board may refuse a license to any applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct. The board may, in its sole discretion, issue a probationary license to any applicant for a license who is guilty of unprofessional conduct and who has met all other requirements for licensure. The board may issue the license subject to any terms or conditions not contrary to public policy, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Medical or psychiatric evaluation.
 - (2) Continuing medical or psychiatric treatment.
 - (3) Restriction of type or circumstances of practice.
 - (4) Continuing participation in a board-approved rehabilitation program.
 - (5) Abstention from the use of alcohol or drugs.
 - (6) Random fluid testing for alcohol or drugs.
- (7) Compliance with laws and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy.
- (d) The board may initiate disciplinary proceedings to revoke or suspend any probationary certificate of licensure for any violation of the terms and conditions of probation. Upon satisfactory completion of probation, the board shall convert the probationary certificate to a regular certificate, free of conditions.
- (e) The proceedings under this article shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of the

Government Code, and the board shall have all the powers granted therein. The action shall be final, except that the propriety of the action is subject to review by the superior court pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

5. Code Section 4059(a) states:

(a) A person may not furnish any dangerous drug, except upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7. A person may not furnish any dangerous device, except upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7.

6. Code Section 4060 states:

A person shall not possess any controlled substance, except that furnished to a person upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7, or furnished pursuant to a drug order issued by a certified nurse-midwife pursuant to Section 2746.51, a nurse practitioner pursuant to Section 2836.1, a physician assistant pursuant to Section 3502.1, a naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.5, or a pharmacist pursuant to Section 4052.1, 4052.2, or 4052.6. This section does not apply to the possession of any controlled substance by a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacy, pharmacist, physician, podiatrist, dentist, optometrist, veterinarian, naturopathic doctor, certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, if in stock in containers correctly labeled with the name and address of the supplier or producer.

This section does not authorize a certified nurse-midwife, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, or a naturopathic doctor, to order his or her own stock of dangerous drugs and devices.

7. Section 4301 of the Code states:

The board shall take action against any holder of a license who is guilty of unprofessional conduct or whose license has been procured by fraud or misrepresentation or issued by mistake. Unprofessional conduct shall include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- (f) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or corruption, whether the act is committed in the course of relations as a licensee or otherwise, and whether the act is a felony or misdemeanor or not.
- (g) Knowingly making or signing any certificate or other document that falsely represents the existence or nonexistence of a state of facts.
- (j) The violation of any of the statutes of this state, or any other state, or of the United States regulating controlled substances and dangerous drugs.

- 13. Adderall is a brand name for dextroamphetamine and amphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11055, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. It is an amphetamine salt used for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and narcolepsy.
- 14. Amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 11055, subdivision (d), and a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. Historically, it has been used to treat nasal congestion, depression, and obesity.
- 15. Benzoyl Peroxide is a flammable white granular solid used as a bleaching agent for flour, fats, waxes, and oils, as a polymerization catalyst, and in pharmaceuticals, especially to treat acne. It is not a controlled substance but it is a dangerous drug pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct - Acts of Moral Turpitude, Dishonesty, Fraud)

- 16. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct under section 4301(f) of the Code in that he committed acts of moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or corruption, when he unlawfully obtained controlled substances from his place of employment for his own personal use. The circumstances are as follows:
- 17. Respondent worked as the Pharmacist-in-Charge at the Rite Aid Pharmacy # 5673 in Blythe, California from October 30, 2011 until his termination on December 19, 2012. In 2012, Respondent forged prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances and dangerous drugs for himself and filled those prescriptions at Rite Aid and CVS Pharmacies in California. Respondent was able to do this because of his background and knowledge as a pharmacist. Normally, prescriptions are entered into a computer database either by a pharmacist or ancillary staff, then filled by the pharmacist or a pharmacy technician. The pharmacist then reviews the prescription a final time for accuracy before releasing it to the patient.

18. A complete audit was performed at the Rite Aid and CVS stores where Respondent filled the fraudulent prescriptions which revealed the following discrepancies attributable to Respondent:

Prescription # 1244030 Processed at Rite Aid Store # 5678:

19. On or about January 18, 2011, Respondent received a prescription for Adderall XR 20 mg #60, from a physician in Rhode Island. On February 2, 2011, Respondent filled this prescription for himself at Rite Aid Store #5678, in Coachella, California. Respondent performed the data entry and the final review of this prescription indicating the prescription was verified and accurate when he knew it was illegal to furnish controlled substances to himself.

Prescription #772920:

20. On or about February 22, 2011, Respondent obtained Rx #772920 from a physician in Rhode Island for Adderall (dextroamphetamine) XR 20mg capsules. Respondent filled this prescription for himself on March 7, 2011, at Rite Aid Store #5679, in Desert Hot Springs, California. Respondent entered this prescription into the computer data base and audited it himself as being accurate when he knew it was illegal to furnish controlled substances to himself.

Prescription #780095:

21. On or about April 7, 2011, Respondent obtained Rx #780095 for Adderall XR 20mg #30, to be taken one tablet once per day, from a physician in Rhode Island. On April 18, 2011, Respondent filled this prescription for himself at Rite Aid Store #5679 in Desert Hot Springs, California, and audited it himself as being verified and accurate, when he knew it was illegal to furnish controlled substances to himself.

Prescription #215038, #574625 and #577180

22. On or about January 23, 2012, Respondent obtained Rx #215038 for Adderall 20 mg, #60 tablets to be taken two tablets twice per day from a physician in Bermuda Dunes, California. Respondent filled this prescription on January 23, 2012 at the pharmacy in CVS Store #9153. The pharmacist on duty, KS, changed the prescription to 10mg, #120. Respondent obtained a copy of this prescription.

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23. On or about March 15, 2012, Respondent fraudulently used a copy of Rx #215038 to create and process Rx #574625 as if it was a new prescription, and reported it to CURES¹ as Adderall 10 mg tablets, #120. There is no image of Rx #574625, but it is the same medication, with the same directions for use and quantity as Rx #215038. Thereafter, Respondent changed the prescription number again to Rx #577180, and filled it again at Rite Aid Store #5673 on March 15, 2012. Rx #577180 was not reported to CURES. Respondent admitted to investigators that he had the Rx #215038 altered without the physician's consent or knowledge.

Prescription #577967, Altered Prescription

24. Sometime in 2011, Respondent received a prescription for Adderall XR 20 mg, #30 tablets for himself from a physician in Rhode Island. Sometime between 2011 and April 4, 2012, Respondent altered this prescription and processed it under Rx #577967. Respondent altered the prescription by folding the right corner of the prescription down to cover the true date and then added a new date of "2/2/12" under the original date line. Respondent then filled it himself on April 4, 2012, at Rite Aid Store #5673, in Blythe, California. The physician clearly wrote the prescription for #30 tablets however; the box for #101-150 capsules had been checked. This prescribing physician, however, did not write any prescriptions for Respondent after 2011.

Prescriptions #581756 and #586485, Same Prescription Filled Three Times

25. On or about April 25, 2012, a CURES report indicated that Respondent obtained amphetamine salts 20 mg tablet, #60, for himself at Rite Aid Store #5673 under Rx # 581756. The same day, Respondent changed Rx #581756 to Rx #586485. Rx #586485 was never reported to CURES. Nevertheless, the same prescription was filled twice by Respondent on April 25, 2012 as two different prescriptions. On or about May 1, 2012, Respondent again filled Rx #581756 as Rx #586485 for himself as if it were a new prescription. Subsequently, on May 28, 2012, Respondent used this same prescription a third time and filled it again; however, he did not change the prescription number. There is not a hard copy or an image of this prescription anywhere in the

¹ CURES is an acronym for Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System, a program administered by the California Department of Justice to decrease the amount of prescription drug abuse.

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records; however, Respondent verified that the prescription was accurate.

Prescription #586486

26. On or about May 28, 2012, Respondent filled Rx #586486 for himself for Benzoyl Peroxide 5% Wash, #237 ml. Although this is not a controlled substance, it is a dangerous drug that requires a prescription pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4022. There is not a hard copy of the prescription; however there is a computer print-out that indicated the prescription was written on March 27, 2012, and filled on May 28, 2012, and that Respondent reviewed the prescription himself for accuracy.

Prescription #608117

- 27. On or about October 11, 2012, Respondent filled Rx #608117 for himself for Amphetamine salts 20mg, #43 tablets at Rite Aid Store #5673. This location does not have a hard copy of this prescription but there is a computer print-out documenting the prescription was for Respondent, and that Respondent entered the prescription into the computer data base and verified the prescription for accuracy when he knew it was illegal to furnish controlled substances to himself.
- 28. According to the Department of Justice, Respondent obtained 1,110 tablets/capsules of amphetamine salts over a twenty-two (22) month period. This is an average of over 50 tablets/capsules per month. Although, not all the prescriptions that Respondent filled for himself are listed on the CURES report, for example Respondent obtained amphetamine salts under Rx #586485 on three different occasions, and Respondent processed Rx #215038 under Rx #577180 and Rx #574625, but never reported these prescriptions to CURES.
- 29. During a discussion with investigators for Rite Aid, and the Board of Pharmacy, Respondent admitted that he had falsified prescriptions for amphetamines. In a written statement Respondent admitted that the reason there were no hard copies of the prescriptions at Rite Aid Store #5673 was because he had the prescriptions filled at CVS pharmacies and felt compelled to fill them again at Rite Aid without the hard copy.

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SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct -Signing False Documents)

30. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct under Code section 4301(g) by knowingly making or signing a certificate or other document that falsely represented the existence or nonexistence of a state of facts, as set forth above in paragraphs 16 through 29, which are incorporated by reference.

THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct -Unlawfully Possessed and Furnished Dangerous Drugs)

31. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action for unprofessional conduct under Code sections 4059 and 4060 pursuant to Code section 4301 subsections (j) and (o), in that he possessed and furnished dangerous drugs to himself without a prescription from a physician or other qualified prescriber, as set forth above in paragraphs 16 through 29, which are incorporated by reference.

FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct -Fraud, Deceit, Subterfuge)

32. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Health and Safety Code sections 11170 and 11173(a), pursuant to Code section 4301, subsections (j) and (o), in that he possessed and furnished controlled substances to himself by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge, as set forth above in paragraphs 16 through 29, which are incorporated by reference.

FIFTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct -False Statements in Prescriptions, Records, Reports)

33. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under Health and Safety Code section 11173(b), pursuant to Code section 4301, subsections (j) and (o), in that he made false statements in prescriptions, reports, or records required by the Pharmacy Practice Act, and as set forth above in paragraphs 16 through 29, which are incorporated by reference.

PRAYER

Accusation