



Legislative
Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

HB 20-1065

FINAL FISCAL NOTE

Drafting Number:	LLS 20-0296	Date:	August 13, 2020
Prime Sponsors:	Rep. Kennedy; Herod Sen. Pettersen; Priola	Bill Status:	Signed into Law
		Fiscal Analyst:	Aaron Carpenter 303-866-4918 Aaron.Carpenter@state.co.us

Bill Topic: HARM REDUCTION SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government
	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

This bill requires health insurers to reimburse hospitals for prescribing opiate antagonists to covered individuals; creates immunity for individuals who administer an expired antagonist; allows pharmacists to sell non-prescribed clean syringes or needles to individuals without a prescription; and allows nonprofits or health facilities to operate clean syringe programs. The bill increases state and local expenditures, and minimally decreases state revenue, on an ongoing basis.

Appropriation Summary: No appropriation required.

Fiscal Note Status: This revised fiscal note reflects the enacted bill. The bill was originally recommended by the Opioid and Other Substance Use Disorders Study Committee.

Summary of Legislation

This bill makes changes to insurance reimbursements, clarifies civil and criminal immunity for administering expired opiate antagonists, allows pharmacists to sell clean syringes and needles, and changes requirements for local clean syringe programs as described below.

Insurance reimbursements. This bill requires health insurers to reimburse hospitals for providing opiate antagonists to covered individuals at discharge.

Immunity for administering an expired opiate antagonists. The bill clarifies that the existing immunity from criminal and civil penalties for persons who furnish or administer an opiate antagonist in good faith to a person experiencing or at risk of an opiate-related drug overdose also applies to *expired* opiate antagonists.

Notifications of opiate antagonists. The bill requires pharmacists to notify individuals who are prescribed an opioid about the availability of opiate antagonists, if, in their professional opinion, the person would benefit from such a notification. If Senate Bill 20-007 becomes law, this notification must indicate that the opiate antagonist is available free of charge..

Selling of clean syringes. The bill allows pharmacists to sell nonprescription syringes and needles to anyone without being in violation of Colorado's drug paraphernalia law.

Clean syringe programs. This bill allows nonprofits with experience operating a clean syringe program or health facilities to operate a clean syringe program. Before nonprofits can operate a program, they must first engage with stakeholders to discuss issues related to the program. Nonprofits and health facilities must report specific information to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) each month.

Comparable Crime Analysis

Legislative Council Staff is required to include certain information in the fiscal note for any bill that creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or changes an element of an existing crime. The following sections outline data on crimes that are comparable to the offense in this bill. Assumptions on future rates of criminal convictions under the bill are discussed in the Background and Assumptions section below.

Prior conviction data on drug paraphernalia. This bill allows pharmacists to sell clean syringes or needles without being in violation of Colorado's drug paraphernalia laws. Under these laws, possession of drug paraphernalia is a drug petty offense with a penalty of a fine of no more than \$100 and the manufacture, sale, or delivery of drug paraphernalia is a level 2 drug misdemeanor, which carries a sentence of a \$50 fine to 364 days in jail and a \$750 fine. From FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18, 2,467 individuals have been convicted and sentenced for possessing drug paraphernalia and 5 individuals have been convicted and sentenced for the manufacture, sale, or delivery of drug paraphernalia. Of the persons convicted of both offenses, 1,683 were male, 785 were female, and 4 did not have a gender identified. Demographically, 2,164 were White, 143 were Black/African American, 122 were Hispanic, 10 were Asian, 4 were American Indian, 26 were classified as "Other," and 3 did not have a race identified. In addition, of those convicted, one individual was sentenced to jail for the manufacturing, sale, or delivery of drug paraphernalia.

Visit leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes for more information about criminal justice costs in fiscal notes.

Background and Assumptions

Clean syringe programs. The CDPHE supports 15 syringe exchange programs across 8 counties through contracts with local public health agencies and community-based organizations. The department does not manage local programs.

Criminal justice impact. Since it is unknown how many of those convicted for the above offenses were pharmacists who sold a non-prescribed syringe or needle, the fiscal note assumes that most pharmacists adhere to current law and, therefore, any change in criminal convictions will be minimal. Because the bill is not expected to have a tangible impact on criminal justice-related expenditures or revenue at the state or local levels, these potential impacts are not discussed further in this fiscal note.

State Revenue

Starting in FY 2020-21, Judicial Department revenue from civil filings fees and criminal fees and fines may decrease by a minimal amount due to changes in opiate antagonist immunity-related provisions. The fiscal note assumes that any decrease in revenue will be minimal.

State Expenditures

This bill will increase workload in the CDPHE starting in FY 2020-21 and minimally decrease state expenditures and workload for the Judicial Department and the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) starting in FY 2020-21, as described below.

Department of Public Health and Environment. Starting in FY 2020-21, workload and potentially costs will increase to provide additional support to any new clean syringe programs operated by nonprofits or health facilities. Because it is unknown how many more programs there will be, the fiscal note assumes that increases in appropriation will be requested through the annual budget process.

Judicial Department. Starting in FY 2020-21, workload and expenditures in the Judicial Department will decrease by a minimal amount due to changes in opiate antagonist immunity-related provisions. No change in appropriation is required.

Department of Regulatory Agencies. Starting in FY 2020-21, workload for the State Board of Pharmacy in DORA will decrease by a minimal amount due to fewer disciplinary hearings as a result of the bill allowing pharmacists to sell nonprescription syringes and needles without committing a criminal offense. In addition, workload to the Division of Insurance in DORA will increase to monitor and enforce insurance carrier payments to hospitals related to opiate antagonists to covered individuals upon discharge. The fiscal note assumes that any change in workload will be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

Local Government

Starting in FY 2020-21, local government expenditures will increase if locally run hospitals choose to operate a clean syringe program. The impact will vary by county.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on July 13, 2020, and takes effect on September 14, 2020, assuming no referendum petition is filed, with the following exceptions: the provision to require pharmacists to provide an opiate antagonist at no cost to an individual takes effect if Senate Bill 20-007 becomes law and takes effect either on the effective date of this bill or the effective date of Senate Bill 20-007, whichever is later; if Senate Bill 20-007 does not become law, the provision to require pharmacists to notify an individual about the availability of an opiate antagonist takes effect.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Health Care Policy and Financing
Judicial	Information Technology
Personnel	Public Health and Environment
Regulatory Agencies	