



**Colorado  
Legislative  
Council  
Staff**

**HB17-1350**

**FINAL  
FISCAL NOTE**

**FISCAL IMPACT:**  State  Local  Statutory Public Entity  Conditional  No Fiscal Impact

**Drafting Number:** LLS 17-1123  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Rep. Pettersen; Liston  
Sen. Jahn; Smallwood

**Date:** June 8, 2017  
**Bill Status:** Postponed Indefinitely  
**Fiscal Analyst:** Kerry White (303-866-3469)

**BILL TOPIC:** PHARMACIST PARTIAL FILL OPIOID PRESCRIPTION

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
State Revenue		
State Expenditures	Workload increase.	Potential expenditure increase.
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		
<b>Future Year Impacts:</b> Potential expenditure increase.		

**NOTE: This bill was not enacted into law; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.**

**Summary of Legislation**

The bill allows a pharmacist filling a prescription for a schedule II controlled substance, such as an opioid, to dispense the drug in smaller increments when the partial fill is requested by the patient or practitioner who wrote the prescription and the total amount dispensed through incremental fillings does not exceed the total quantity prescribed.

**State Expenditures**

Beginning in FY 2017-18, the bill increases workload for the Department of Regulatory Agencies. In future years, costs may increase for the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

**Department of Regulatory Agencies.** Workload is increased to update rules and to provide outreach to licensed pharmacists regarding the bill's requirements. To the extent that the bill results in additional complaints against licensed pharmacists, workload is also increased. These impacts are not anticipated to require a change in appropriations for the department.

**Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.** Future costs may increase for the Medicaid program, which pays a dispensing fee of approximately \$11.67 to the pharmacy each time a prescription is filled, which varies by the number of total prescriptions filled by that pharmacy. To the extent that this bill results in a change in pharmacy dispensing fees, the fiscal note assumes

the department will request any necessary adjustments through the annual budget process. Depending on the category of clients served, Medicaid costs are paid with General Fund, cash funds, and federal funds. As of this writing, the number of opioid prescriptions filled by Medicaid patients is unavailable.

## **Effective Date**

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee on May 4, 2017.

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

Corrections  
County Coroners  
Health Care Policy And Financing  
Human Services  
Judicial  
Municipalities  
Public Safety  
Sheriffs

Counties  
District Attorneys  
Higher Education  
Information Technology  
Local Affairs  
Public Health And Environment  
Regulatory Agencies