

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	SB 79
Fiscal Note Number:	3
(S) Publish Date:	3/6/2017

Identifier: DCCED-CBPL-03-03-17
Title: OPIOIDS;PRESCRIPTIONS;DATABASE;LICENSE
S
Sponsor: RLS BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR
Requester: Governor

Department: Department of Commerce, Community and
Economic Development
Appropriation: Corporations, Business and Professional
Licensing
Allocation: Corporations, Business and Professional
Licensing
OMB Component Number: 2360

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services	27.5						
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF)	27.5						
Total	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF)	27.5						
Total	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? Yes
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? 07/01/18

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

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Phone: (907)465-2538
Date: 03/03/2017 12:00 PM
Date: 03/03/17

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

This bill allows an individual over the age of 18 to execute a voluntary non-opioid directive, and provides for emergency medical situations, and revocation of the directive by the individual. Licensed healthcare providers, hospitals, and employees may not be subject to disciplinary action by a licensing board, and may not be subject to civil or criminal liability for failure to administer, prescribe, or dispense an opioid to an individual who has executed a voluntary non-opioid directive.

This bill will require the Board of Dental Examiners, Board of Optometry, Board of Veterinary Examiners, Board of Pharmacy, Board of Nursing, and Medical Board to adopt regulations for continuing education requirements for renewal to include pain management and opioid misuse and addiction. It will also require new applicants for the Board of Dental Examiners to have education in pain management and opioid misuse and addiction, requires new applicants for license by credentials for the Board of Optometry to have education in pain management and opioid misuse and addiction, and requires new applicants for a physician assistant, physician, osteopath, or podiatry license, and foreign graduates to have education in pain management and opioid misuse and addiction.

The bill gives additional disciplinary authorization to the boards of Dental Examiners, Optometry, Nursing, and Medical for prescribing more than the set dosage limit for opioids. It allows a prescription for more than the limits set in statute under certain circumstances. It also gives boards authority to discipline a licensee for not reviewing the controlled substance prescription database.

This legislation allows a pharmacist to dispense less than the prescribed amount for an opioid at a patient's request. In this case the pharmacist must notify the prescribing practitioner and enter it into the controlled substance prescription database.

The bill changes the time period for reporting to the controlled substance prescription database from weekly to daily, requires veterinarians with a Drug Enforcement Administration registration number to register with the controlled substance prescription database, and requires the Board of Veterinary Examiners to identify resources and develop educational materials to assist licensees in identifying clients who may be at risk for abusing an opioid and may use an animal in the client's care to improperly secure an opioid by prescription.

The legislation gives boards authority to discipline licensees for not registering with the controlled substance prescription database, allows sharing of information in the controlled substance prescription database with the federal government, and allows the Board of Pharmacy to provide unsolicited notification to the practitioner's licensing board if a patient has received one or more prescriptions for controlled substances in quantities or with a frequency inconsistent with generally recognized standards of safe practice. The unsolicited notification to a practitioner's licensing board under the section must also be provided to the practitioner.

If the bill passes the division will require \$27.5 to cover legal costs to amend regulations, printing, and postage in the first year for the six professional licensing programs referenced. There is no anticipated cost to change the database from weekly to daily.

Professional licensing programs within the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing are funded by Receipt Supported Services, fund source 1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF). Licensing fees for each occupation are set per AS 08.01.065 so the total amount of revenue collected approximately equals the occupation's actual regulatory costs.