First Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the Second House

LLS NO. 21-0135.02 Kristen Forrestal x4217

HOUSE BILL 21-1276

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS, AND, IN
102 CONNECTION THEREWITH, MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Section 2 of the bill requires a health benefit plan issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2023, to provide coverage for nonpharmacological treatment as an alternative to opioids. The required coverage must include, at a cost-sharing amount not to exceed the cost-sharing amount for a primary care visit for nonpreventive services and without a prior authorization requirement, at least 6 physical therapy

HOUSE d Reading Unamended May 24, 2021

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading May 22, 2021 visits, 6 occupational therapy visits, 6 chiropractic visits, and 6 acupuncture visits per year.

Section 3 requires an insurance carrier (carrier) that provides prescription drug benefits to provide coverage, beginning January 1, 2023, for at least one atypical opioid that is approved by the federal food and drug administration (FDA) for the treatment of acute or chronic pain, which coverage must be at the lowest cost-sharing tier of the carrier's formulary with no requirement for step therapy or prior authorization. Additionally, a carrier cannot require step therapy for any additional FDA-approved atypical opioids.

Section 4 precludes a carrier that has a contract with a physical therapist, occupational therapist, chiropractor, or acupuncturist from:

- Prohibiting the physical therapist, occupational therapist, chiropractor, or acupuncturist from, or penalizing the physical therapist, occupational therapist, chiropractor, or acupuncturist for, providing a covered person information on the amount of the covered person's financial responsibility for the covered person's physical therapy, occupational therapy, chiropractic services, or acupuncture services; or
- Requiring the physical therapist, occupational therapist, chiropractor, or acupuncturist to charge a covered person an amount or collect a copayment from a covered person that exceeds the total charges submitted to the carrier by the physical therapist, occupational therapist, chiropractor, or acupuncturist.

The commissioner is required to take action against a carrier that the commissioner determines is not complying with these prohibitions.

Current law limits specified prescribers from prescribing more than a 7-day supply of an opioid to a patient who has not obtained an opioid prescription from that prescriber within the previous 12 months unless certain conditions apply. This prescribing limitation is set to repeal on September 1, 2021. **Sections 5 through 13** continue the prescribing limitation indefinitely.

Section 5 also requires the executive director of the department of regulatory agencies to promulgate rules that limit the supply of a benzodiazepine, which is a sedative commonly prescribed for anxiety and as a sleep aid, that a prescriber may prescribe to a patient who has not had a prescription for a benzodiazepine in the last 12 months.

Section 14 requires a licensed physician and licensed physician assistant to demonstrate compliance with continuing medical education concerning prescribing practices for opioids as a condition of license renewal.

Section 15 requires the Colorado medical board (board) to consult with the center for research into substance use disorder prevention,

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treatment, and recovery support strategies (center) to promulgate rules establishing competency-based continuing education requirements for physicians and physician assistants concerning prescribing practices for opioids.

Section 16 continues indefinitely the requirement that a health-care provider query the prescription drug monitoring program (program) before prescribing an opioid, including a benzodiazepine, and changes current law to require the query on every prescription fill, not just the second fill.

In addition to current law allowing medical examiners and coroners to query the program when conducting an autopsy, section 16 allows medical examiners and coroners to query the program when conducting a death investigation.

Section 16 also authorizes the board to provide a means of sharing prescription information from the program with the health information organization network in order to work collaboratively with statewide health information exchanges designated by the department of health care policy and financing.

Section 17 requires the center to include in its continuing education activities the best practices for prescribing benzodiazepines and the potential harm of inappropriately limiting prescriptions to chronic pain patients and makes an appropriation for this purpose.

Section 18 directs the office of behavioral health in the department of human services to convene a collaborative with institutions of higher education, nonprofit agencies, and state agencies for the purpose of gathering feedback from local public health agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit agencies, and state agencies concerning evidence-based prevention practices.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly finds and declares that:

- (a) The opioid epidemic continues to be a tragic and preventable cause of death and harm in Colorado and nationwide;
- (b) Vulnerable populations prone to opioid and substance use disorders are in particular need of help during and after the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (c) Atypical opioids, such as buprenorphine, tramadol, and

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1	tapentadol, exist on the market as safer alternatives to conventional
2	opioids;
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4	(d) Insurance coverage for alternatives to opioids for treating
5	chronic pain, such as safer drugs, occupational and physical therapy, and
6	chiropractic and acupuncture services, often includes barriers to safer
7	treatment, like prior authorization and step therapy;
8	(e) There is growing evidence of the harms of inappropriately
9	prescribing benzodiazepines, especially long-term prescribing for acute
10	conditions, which contributes to physical dependence and potential for
11	misuse, drug interactions, or overdose;
12	(f) Although Colorado's opioid prescription limit explicitly
13	exempts certain diagnoses, including cancer and chronic pain, many
14	chronic pain patients have nonetheless found their prescriptions limited;
15	(g) There are many legitimate uses of opioids and
16	benzodiazepines, especially for patients with chronic conditions, and
17	limiting access for these patients can cause considerable harm, especially
18	when they are titrated too rapidly;
19	(h) Notwithstanding the legitimate uses of these medications,
20	chances of overdose increase when opioids are taken with
21	benzodiazepines; and
22	(i) Education standards are in need of continuous development.
23	(2) In order to enhance collaboration with health-care providers,
24	promote alternatives to opioids, and prevent more tragic deaths from
25	opioid use and abuse, it is the intent of the general assembly to:
26	(a) Reduce out-of-pocket costs for physical therapy, occupational
27	therapy, chiropractic services, and acupuncture services;

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1	(b) Remove barriers to coverage of atypical opioids, such as
2	buprenorphine, tramadol, and tapentadol;
3	(c) Continue to limit opioid prescriptions and require prescribers
4	to query the prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP);
5	(d) Establish limits on benzodiazepine prescriptions for certain
6	conditions and require prescribers to query the PDMP;
7	(e) Make it easier for providers to query the PDMP by integrating
8	it into electronic health records systems;
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10	
11	(f) Allow medical examiners and coroners to query the
12	prescription drug monitoring program during death investigations; and
13	(g) Direct the office of behavioral health in the department of
14	human services to convene a collaborative with institutions of higher
15	education, nonprofit agencies, and state agencies for the purpose of
16	gathering feedback from local public health agencies, institutions of
17	higher education, nonprofit agencies, and state agencies concerning
18	evidence-based prevention practices.
19	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 10-16-104, add (24)
20	as follows:
21	10-16-104. Mandatory coverage provisions - definitions -
22	rules. (24) Nonpharmacological alternative treatment to opioids.
23	(a) A HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN ISSUED OR RENEWED ON OR AFTER JANUARY
24	1, 2023, MUST <u>ALIGN COST-SHARING AMOUNTS</u> FOR
25	NONPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR A PATIENT WITH A PAIN
26	DIAGNOSIS WHERE AN OPIOID MIGHT BE PRESCRIBED, WHICH MUST
27	INCLUDE A COST-SHARING AMOUNT FOR EACH VISIT NOT TO EXCEED THE

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1	COST-SHARING AMOUNT FOR A PRIMARY CARE VISIT FOR NONPREVENTIVE
2	SERVICES FOR A MINIMUM OF SIX PHYSICAL THERAPY VISITS, SIX
3	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY VISITS, SIX CHIROPRACTIC VISITS, AND SIX
4	ACUPUNCTURE VISITS.
5	(b) At the time of a covered person's initial visit for
6	TREATMENT, A PHYSICAL THERAPIST, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST,
7	CHIROPRACTOR, OR ACUPUNCTURIST SHALL NOTIFY THE COVERED
8	PERSON'S CARRIER THAT THE COVERED PERSON HAS STARTED TREATMENT
9	WITH THE PROVIDER.
10	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (I) The division shall submit to the federal department
11	OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:
12	(A) ITS DETERMINATION AS TO WHETHER THE BENEFIT SPECIFIED
13	IN THIS SUBSECTION (24) IS IN ADDITION TO ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS
14	AND WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DEFRAYAL BY THE STATE PURSUANT TO 42
15	U.S.C. SEC. 18031 (d)(3)(B); AND
16	(B) A REQUEST THAT THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT CONFIRM THE
17	DIVISION'S DETERMINATION WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE
18	DIVISION'S REQUEST AND SUBMISSION OF ITS DETERMINATION.
19	(II) THIS SUBSECTION (24) APPLIES TO LARGE EMPLOYER POLICIES
20	OR CONTRACTS ISSUED OR RENEWED ON OR AFTER JANUARY $1,2022, \text{ and}$
21	TO INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL GROUP POLICIES AND CONTRACTS ISSUED ON
22	OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2023, AND THE DIVISION SHALL IMPLEMENT THE
23	REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION (24), IF:
24	(A) THE DIVISION RECEIVES CONFIRMATION FROM THE FEDERAL
25	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES THAT THE COVERAGE
26	SPECIFIED IN THIS SUBSECTION (24) DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN
27	ADDITIONAL BENEFIT THAT REQUIRES DEFRAYAL BY THE STATE PURSUANT

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1	TO 42 U.S.C. SEC. 18031 (d)(3)(B);
2	(B) THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
3	HAS OTHERWISE INFORMED THE DIVISION THAT THE COVERAGE DOES NOT
4	REQUIRE STATE DEFRAYAL PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. SEC. 18031 (d)(3)(B);
5	OR
6	(C) MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE DAYS HAVE PASSED
7	SINCE THE DIVISION SUBMITTED ITS DETERMINATION AND REQUEST FOR
8	CONFIRMATION THAT THE COVERAGE SPECIFIED IN THIS SUBSECTION (24)
9	IS NOT AN ADDITIONAL BENEFIT THAT REQUIRES STATE DEFRAYAL
10	PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. SEC. 18031 (d)(3)(B), AND THE FEDERAL
11	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES HAS FAILED TO RESPOND
12	TO THE REQUEST WITHIN THAT PERIOD, IN WHICH CASE THE DIVISION
13	SHALL CONSIDER THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT'S UNREASONABLE DELAY A
14	PRECLUSION FROM REQUIRING DEFRAYAL BY THE STATE.
15	(d) The division shall conduct an actuarial study to
16	DETERMINE THE EFFECT, IF ANY, THE COST-SHARING BENEFIT REQUIRED BY
17	THIS SUBSECTION (24) HAS ON PREMIUMS.
18	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 10-16-145.5
19	as follows:
20	10-16-145.5. Step therapy - prior authorization - prohibited -
21	stage four advanced metastatic cancer - opioid prescription -
22	definitions. (1) (a) Notwithstanding section 10-16-145, a carrier that
23	provides coverage under a health benefit plan for the treatment of stage
24	four advanced metastatic cancer shall not limit or exclude coverage under
25	the health benefit plan for a drug THAT IS approved by the United States
26	food and drug administration FDA and that is on the carrier's prescription
2.7	drug formulary by mandating that a covered person with stage four

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1	advanced metastatic cancer undergo step therapy if the use of the
2	approved drug is consistent with:
3	(a) (I) The United States food and drug administration-approved
4	FDA-APPROVED indication or the National Comprehensive Cancer
5	Network drugs and biologics compendium indication for the treatment of
6	stage four advanced metastatic cancer; or
7	(b) (II) Peer-reviewed medical literature.
8	(2) (b) For the purposes of this section As USED IN THIS
9	SUBSECTION (1), "stage four advanced metastatic cancer" means cancer
10	that has spread from the primary or original site of the cancer to nearby
11	tissues, lymph nodes, or other parts of the body.
12	(2) (a) Notwithstanding section 10-16-145, a carrier that
13	PROVIDES PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFITS SHALL:
14	$(I) \ \ Provide \ coverage \ for \ at least one \ atypical \ opioid \ that$
15	HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE FDA FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE OR
16	CHRONIC PAIN AT THE LOWEST TIER OF THE CARRIER'S DRUG FORMULARY
17	AND NOT REQUIRE STEP THERAPY OR PRIOR AUTHORIZATION, AS DEFINED
18	IN SECTION $10-16-112.5$ (7)(d), FOR THAT ATYPICAL OPIOID; AND
19	(II) NOT REQUIRE STEP THERAPY FOR THE PRESCRIPTION AND USE
20	OF ANY ADDITIONAL ATYPICAL OPIOID MEDICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN
21	APPROVED BY THE \ensuremath{FDA} for the treatment of acute or chronic pain.
22	(b) As used in this subsection (2), "atypical opioid" means
23	AN OPIOID AGONIST WITH A DOCUMENTED SAFER SIDE-EFFECT PROFILE
24	AND LESS RISK OF ADDICTION THAN OLDER OPIUM-BASED MEDICATIONS.
25	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 10-16-154 as
26	follows:
27	10-16-154 Disclosures - physical therapists - accumational

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1	therapists - chiropractors - acupuncturists - patients - carrier
2	prohibitions - enforcement. (1) A CARRIER THAT HAS A CONTRACT WITH
3	A PHYSICAL THERAPIST, AN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST, A CHIROPRACTOR,
4	OR AN ACUPUNCTURIST SHALL NOT:
5	(a) PROHIBIT THE PHYSICAL THERAPIST, OCCUPATIONAL
6	THERAPIST, CHIROPRACTOR, OR ACUPUNCTURIST FROM PROVIDING A
7	COVERED PERSON INFORMATION ON THE AMOUNT OF THE COVERED
8	PERSON'S FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PHYSICAL THERAPY,
9	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, CHIROPRACTIC SERVICES, OR ACUPUNCTURE
10	SERVICES PROVIDED TO THE COVERED PERSON;
11	(b) PENALIZE THE PHYSICAL THERAPIST, OCCUPATIONAL
12	THERAPIST, CHIROPRACTOR, OR ACUPUNCTURIST FOR DISCLOSING THE
13	INFORMATION DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION TO A
14	COVERED PERSON OR PROVIDING A MORE AFFORDABLE ALTERNATIVE TO
15	A COVERED PERSON; OR
16	(c) REQUIRE THE PHYSICAL THERAPIST, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST,
17	CHIROPRACTOR, OR ACUPUNCTURIST TO CHARGE AN AMOUNT TO A
18	COVERED PERSON OR COLLECT A COPAYMENT FROM A COVERED PERSON
19	THAT EXCEEDS THE TOTAL CHARGES SUBMITTED TO THE CARRIER BY THE
20	PHYSICAL THERAPIST, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST, CHIROPRACTOR, OR
21	ACUPUNCTURIST.
22	(2) IF THE COMMISSIONER DETERMINES THAT A CARRIER HAS NOT
23	COMPLIED WITH THIS SECTION, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL REQUIRE THE
24	CARRIER TO DEVELOP AND PROVIDE TO THE DIVISION FOR APPROVAL A
25	CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OR USE ANY OF THE COMMISSIONER'S
26	ENFORCEMENT POWERS UNDER THIS TITLE 10 TO ENSURE THE CARRIER'S
27	COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SECTION.

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1	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-109, amend
2	(1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(IV), (1)(b), and (4)
3	introductory portion; repeal (5); and add (6) as follows:
4	12-30-109. Prescriptions - limitations - definition - rules.
5	(1) (a) An opioid A prescriber shall not prescribe more than a seven-day
6	supply of an opioid to a patient who has not had OBTAINED an opioid
7	prescription in FROM THAT PRESCRIBER WITHIN the last twelve months by
8	that opioid prescriber, and may exercise discretion to include a second fill
9	for a seven-day supply. The limits on initial prescribing do not apply if,
10	in the judgment of the opioid prescriber, the patient:
11	(I) Has chronic pain that typically lasts longer than ninety days or
12	past the time of normal healing, as determined by the opioid prescriber,
13	or following transfer of care from another opioid prescriber who practices
14	the same profession and who prescribed an opioid to the patient;
15	(IV) Is undergoing palliative care or hospice care focused on
16	providing the patient with relief from symptoms, pain, and stress resulting
17	from a serious illness in order to improve quality of life; except that this
18	subsection (1)(a)(IV) applies only if the opioid prescriber is a physician,
19	a physician assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse.
20	(b) Prior to prescribing the second fill of any opioid OR
21	BENZODIAZEPINE prescription pursuant to this section, an opioid A
22	prescriber must comply with the requirements of section 12-280-404 (4).
23	Failure to comply with section 12-280-404 (4) constitutes unprofessional
24	conduct or grounds for discipline, as applicable, under section
25	12-220-201, 12-240-121, 12-255-120, 12-275-120, 12-290-108, or
26	12-315-112, as applicable to the particular opioid prescriber, only if the
27	opioid prescriber repeatedly fails to comply.

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1	(4) As used in this section, "opioid prescriber" "PRESCRIBER"
2	means:
3	(5) This section is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
4	(6) On or before November 1, 2021, the applicable board
5	FOR EACH PRESCRIBER SHALL, BY RULE, LIMIT THE SUPPLY OF A
6	BENZODIAZEPINE THAT A PRESCRIBER MAY PRESCRIBE TO A PATIENT WHO
7	HAS NOT OBTAINED A BENZODIAZEPINE PRESCRIPTION FROM A PRESCRIBER
8	WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS; EXCEPT THAT THE RULES MUST NOT
9	LIMIT THE SUPPLY OF A BENZODIAZEPINE PRESCRIBED TO TREAT EPILEPSY,
10	A SEIZURE OR SEIZURE DISORDER, A SUSPECTED SEIZURE DISORDER,
11	SPASTICITY, ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL, OR A NEUROLOGICAL CONDITION,
12	INCLUDING A POSTTRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY OR CATATONIA. THE RULES
13	MUST ALLOW FOR APPROPRIATE TAPERING OFF OF BENZODIAZEPINES AND
14	MUST NOT REQUIRE OR ENCOURAGE ABRUPT DISCONTINUATION OR
15	WITHDRAWAL OF BENZODIAZEPINES.
16	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-109, amend
17	as it exists from July 1, 2021, until July 1, 2023, (2) as follows:
18	12-30-109. Prescriptions - limitations - definition - rules.
19	(2) An opioid A prescriber licensed pursuant to article 220 or 315 of this
20	title 12 may prescribe opioids AND BENZODIAZEPINES electronically.
21	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-109, amend
22	as it will become effective July 1, 2023, (2) as follows:
23	12-30-109. Prescriptions - limitations - definition - rules.
24	(2) An opioid A prescriber licensed pursuant to article 315 of this title 12
25	may prescribe opioids AND BENZODIAZEPINES electronically.
26	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-114, amend
27	(1)(a) as follows:

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1	12-30-114. Demonstrated competency - opiate prescribers -
2	rules - definition. (1) (a) The applicable licensing board for each
3	licensed health-care provider, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CENTER FOR
4	RESEARCH INTO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND
5	RECOVERY SUPPORT STRATEGIES CREATED IN SECTION 27-80-118, shall
6	promulgate rules that require each licensed health-care provider, as a
7	condition of renewing, reactivating, or reinstating a license on or after
8	October 1, 2019 2022, to complete up to four credit hours of training per
9	licensing cycle in order to demonstrate competency regarding: Best
10	practices for opioid prescribing, according to the most recent version of
11	the division's guidelines for the safe prescribing and dispensing of
12	opioids; THE POTENTIAL HARM OF INAPPROPRIATELY LIMITING
13	PRESCRIPTIONS TO CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS; BEST PRACTICES FOR
14	PRESCRIBING BENZODIAZEPINES; recognition of substance use disorders;
15	referral of patients with substance use disorders for treatment; and the use
16	of the electronic prescription drug monitoring program created in part 4
17	of article 280 of this title 12.
18	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-220-306, amend
19	(2) as follows:
20	12-220-306. Dentists may prescribe drugs - surgical operations
21	- anesthesia - limits on prescriptions. (2) (a) A dentist is subject to the
22	limitations on prescribing opioids PRESCRIPTIONS specified in section
23	12-30-109.
24	(b) This subsection (2) is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
25	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-240-123
26	as follows:
27	12-240-123. Prescriptions - limitations. (1) A physician or

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1	physician assistant is subject to the limitations on prescribing opioids
2	PRESCRIPTIONS specified in section 12-30-109.
3	(2) This section is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
4	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-255-112, amend
5	(6) as follows:
6	12-255-112. Prescriptive authority - advanced practice
7	registered nurses - limits on prescriptions - rules - financial benefit
8	for prescribing prohibited. (6) (a) An advanced practice registered
9	nurse with prescriptive authority pursuant to this section is subject to the
10	limitations on prescribing opioids PRESCRIPTIONS specified in section
11	12-30-109.
12	(b) This subsection (6) is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
13	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-275-113, amend
14	(5) as follows:
15	12-275-113. Use of prescription and nonprescription drugs -
16	limits on prescriptions. (5) (a) An optometrist is subject to the
17	limitations on prescribing opioids PRESCRIPTIONS specified in section
18	12-30-109.
19	(b) This subsection (5) is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
20	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-290-111, amend
21	(3) as follows:
22	12-290-111. Prescriptions - requirement to advise patients -
23	limits on prescriptions. (3) (a) A podiatrist is subject to the limitations
24	on prescribing opioids PRESCRIPTIONS specified in section 12-30-109.
25	(b) This subsection (3) is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
26	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-315-126
27	as follows:

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1	12-315-126. Prescriptions - limitations. (1) A veterinarian is
2	subject to the limitations on prescribing opioids PRESCRIPTIONS specified
3	in section 12-30-109.
4	(2) This section is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
5	
6	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-403, add (6)
7	<u>as follows:</u>
8	12-280-403. Prescription drug use monitoring program -
9	registration required. (6) (a) On or before September 1, 2021, the
0	DIVISION SHALL FULLY ENABLE THE EXPANSION, UTILIZATION, AND
11	ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
12	RXCHECK, BOTH FOR INTERSTATE DATA SHARING AND FOR INTEGRATING
3	THE PROGRAM INTO THE ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS OF
4	PRACTITIONERS AND HEALTH SYSTEMS WITHIN THE STATE. PRACTITIONERS
5	AND HEALTH SYSTEMS, THROUGH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTEGRATION
6	ORGANIZATIONS THAT COMPLY WITH THE BUSINESS ASSOCIATE
7	REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL "HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND
8	ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1996", AS AMENDED, 42 U.S.C. SEC. 1320d TO
9	1320d-9, AND ITS RELATED PRIVACY AND SECURITY REGULATIONS, ARE
0	AUTHORIZED TO DIRECTLY CONNECT TO THE PROGRAM THROUGH
1	RXCHECK. IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE REQUIRED RXCHECK
2	ENABLEMENT, THE DIVISION MAY AUTHORIZE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
3	INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE TO THE DIVISION REASONABLE
4	AND NECESSARY PROGRAM QUERY AUDIT REPORTS SHOULD AUDIT
5	REPORTING FUNCTIONALITY NOT BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE DIVISION
6	THROUGH RXCHECK. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ENABLEMENT OF RXCHECK
27	DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION (6), THE PROGRAM, WHETHER DEVELOPED

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1	BY THE BOARD OR PROCURED, MUST ALLOW DIRECT APPLICATION
2	PROGRAM INTERFACE CONNECTIONS TO THE PROGRAM THROUGH PUBLIC
3	AND PRIVATE INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS THAT COMPLY WITH THE
4	BUSINESS ASSOCIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE "HEALTH INSURANCE
5	PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1996", AS AMENDED, 42
6	U.S.C. SEC. 1320d to 1320d-9, AND ITS RELATED PRIVACY AND SECURITY
7	REGULATIONS. PRACTITIONERS AND HEALTH SYSTEMS, AND THE
8	INTEGRATION ORGANIZATIONS ACTING ON THEIR BEHALF, SHALL NOT BE
9	ASSESSED ANY FEES FOR THE INTEGRATION ACCESS TO THE PROGRAM
10	DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION (6), EITHER THROUGH RXCHECK OR
11	THROUGH AN APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE CONNECTION.
12	(b) For the 2021-22 state fiscal year, the general
13	ASSEMBLY SHALL APPROPRIATE MONEY FROM THE MARIJUANA TAX CASH
14	FUND CREATED IN SECTION 39-28.8-501 (1) TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR
15	APPROPRIATION TO THE DIVISION FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION
16	<u>(6).</u>
17	SECTION <u>16.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-404, amend
18	(3)(1)(I), (4)(a) introductory portion, (4)(c), and (7); repeal (4)(e); and
19	add (4)(a.5) as follows:
20	12-280-404. Program operation - access - rules - definitions.
21	(3) The program is available for query only to the following persons or
22	groups of persons:
23	(l) A medical examiner who is a physician licensed pursuant to
24	article 240 of this title 12, whose license is in good standing, and who is
25	located and employed in the state of Colorado, or a coroner elected
26	pursuant to section 30-10-601, if:
27	(I) The information released is specific to an individual who is the

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subject of an autopsy OR A DEATH INVESTIGATION conducted by the medical examiner or coroner;

- (4) (a) Each practitioner or his or her THE PRACTITIONER'S designee shall query the program prior to prescribing the second fill for an opioid unless the patient receiving the prescription:
- (a.5) EACH PRACTITIONER OR THE PRACTITIONER'S DESIGNEE SHALL QUERY THE PROGRAM BEFORE PRESCRIBING A BENZODIAZEPINE TO A PATIENT UNLESS THE BENZODIAZEPINE IS PRESCRIBED TO TREAT A PATIENT IN HOSPICE OR TO TREAT EPILEPSY, A SEIZURE OR SEIZURE DISORDER, A SUSPECTED SEIZURE DISORDER, SPASTICITY, ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL, OR A NEUROLOGICAL CONDITION, INCLUDING A POSTTRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY OR CATATONIA.
- (c) A practitioner or his or her THE PRACTITIONER'S designee complies with this subsection (4) if he or she THE PRACTITIONER OR PRACTITIONER'S DESIGNEE attempts to access the program prior to BEFORE prescribing the second fill for an opioid OR A BENZODIAZEPINE and the program is not available or is inaccessible due to technical failure.
 - (e) This subsection (4) is repealed, effective September 1, 2021.
- (7) (a) The board shall provide a means of sharing information about individuals whose information is recorded in the program with out-of-state health-care practitioners and law enforcement officials that meet the requirements of subsection (3)(b), (3)(d), or (3)(g) of this section.
- (b) THE BOARD MAY, WITHIN EXISTING FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM, PROVIDE A MEANS OF SHARING PRESCRIPTION INFORMATION AND ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS THROUGH A BOARD-APPROVED VENDOR AND METHOD WITH THE HEALTH

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1	INFORMATION ORGANIZATION NETWORK, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
2	25-3.5-103 (8.5), IN ORDER TO WORK COLLABORATIVELY WITH THE
3	STATEWIDE HEALTH INFORMATION EXCHANGES DESIGNATED BY THE
4	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING. USE OF THE
5	INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (7)(b) IS
6	SUBJECT TO PRIVACY AND SECURITY PROTECTIONS IN STATE LAW AND THE
7	FEDERAL "HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT
8	OF 1996", Pub.L.104-191, as amended, and any implementing
9	REGULATIONS.
10	SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 27-80-118, amend
11	(4)(a) as follows:
12	27-80-118. Center for research into substance use disorder
13	prevention, treatment, and recovery support strategies - legislative
14	declaration - established - repeal. (4) (a) The center shall develop and
15	implement a series of continuing education activities designed to help a
16	prescriber of pain medication to safely and effectively manage patients
17	with pain and, when appropriate, prescribe opioids or medication-assisted
18	treatment. THE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES MUST ALSO INCLUDE BEST
19	PRACTICES FOR PRESCRIBING BENZODIAZEPINES AND THE POTENTIAL HARM
20	OF INAPPROPRIATELY LIMITING PRESCRIPTIONS TO CHRONIC PAIN
21	PATIENTS. The educational activities must apply to physicians, physician
22	assistants, nurses, and dentists, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON PHYSICIANS,
23	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS, NURSES, AND DENTISTS SERVING UNDERSERVED
24	POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES.
25	
26	SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 27-80-124 as

follows:

27

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1	27-80-124. Colorado substance use disorders prevention
2	collaborative - created - mission - administration - repeal. (1) THE
3	OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SHALL CONVENE AND ADMINISTER A
4	COLORADO SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS PREVENTION COLLABORATIVE
5	WITH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, NONPROFIT AGENCIES, AND
6	STATE AGENCIES, REFERRED TO IN THIS SECTION AS THE
7	"COLLABORATIVE", FOR THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING FEEDBACK FROM
8	LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
9	NONPROFIT AGENCIES, AND STATE AGENCIES CONCERNING
10	EVIDENCE-BASED PREVENTION PRACTICES TO FULFILL THE MISSION STATED
11	IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.
12	(2) THE MISSION OF THE COLLABORATIVE IS TO:
13	(a) COORDINATE WITH AND ASSIST STATE AGENCIES AND
14	COMMUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN COLORADO'S PREVENTION
15	INFRASTRUCTURE AND TO IMPLEMENT A STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR
16	PRIMARY PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS FOR STATE FISCAL
17	YEARS 2021-22 THROUGH 2024-25;
18	(b) ADVANCE THE USE OF TESTED AND EFFECTIVE PREVENTION
19	PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES THROUGH EDUCATION, OUTREACH, ADVOCACY,
20	AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ADDRESSING THE
21	NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES;
22	(c) DIRECT EFFORTS TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE COST
23	SAVINGS OF PREVENTION MEASURES;
24	(d) Provide direct training and technical assistance to
25	COMMUNITIES REGARDING SELECTION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND
26	SUSTAINMENT OF TESTED AND EFFECTIVE PRIMARY PREVENTION
2.7	PROGRAMS.

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1	(e) PURSUE LOCAL AND STATE POLICY CHANGES THAT ENHANCE
2	THE USE OF TESTED AND EFFECTIVE PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS;
3	(f) ADVISE STATE AGENCIES AND COMMUNITIES REGARDING NEW
4	AND INNOVATIVE PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES;
5	(g) SUPPORT FUNDING EFFORTS IN ORDER TO ALIGN FUNDING AND
6	SERVICES AND COMMUNICATE WITH COMMUNITIES ABOUT FUNDING
7	STRATEGIES;
8	(h) WORK WITH KEY STATE AND COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS TO
9	ESTABLISH A MINIMUM STANDARD FOR PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS
10	IN COLORADO; AND
11	(i) WORK WITH PREVENTION SPECIALISTS AND EXISTING TRAINING
12	AGENCIES TO PROVIDE AND SUPPORT TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN
13	COLORADO'S PREVENTION WORKFORCE.
14	(3) THE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND THE COLLABORATIVE
15	SHALL:
16	(a) ESTABLISH COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION COALITIONS AND
17	DELIVERY SYSTEMS TO REDUCE SUBSTANCE MISUSE;
18	(b) IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN
19	COLORADO COMMUNITIES WITH THE GOAL OF INCREASING THE NUMBER OF
20	PROGRAMS TO REACH THOSE IN NEED STATEWIDE; AND
21	(c) COORDINATE WITH DESIGNATED STATE AGENCIES AND OTHER
22	ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE PREVENTION SCIENCE TRAINING TO
23	SYSTEMIZE, UPDATE, EXPAND, AND STRENGTHEN PREVENTION
24	CERTIFICATION TRAINING AND PROVIDE CONTINUING EDUCATION TO
25	PREVENTION SPECIALISTS.
26	(4) IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT AND PROVIDE SUSTAINABILITY TO THE
27	COLLABORATIVE, FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2021-22 THROUGH 2024-25,

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1	THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL APPROPRIATE MONEY FROM THE
2	MARIJUANA TAX CASH FUND CREATED IN SECTION $39-28.8-501(1)$ To the
3	OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TO ACCOMPLISH THE MISSION OF THE
4	COLLABORATIVE.
5	(5) The office of behavioral health shall report its
6	PROGRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER $1,2022,$
7	AND EACH SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1, 2025.
8	(6) This section is repealed, effective September 30, 2025.
9	SECTION 19. Appropriation. (1) For the 2021-22 state fiscal
10	year, \$382,908 is appropriated to the department of human services for
11	use by the office of behavioral health. This appropriation is from the
12	marijuana tax cash fund created in section 39-28.8-501 (1), C.R.S. To
13	implement this act, the office may use this appropriation as follows:
14	(a) \$74,848 for personal services related to community behavioral
15	health administration, which amount is based on an assumption that the
16	office will require an additional 0.8 FTE;
17	(b) \$8,060 for operating expenses related to community
18	behavioral health administration; and
19	(c) \$300,000 for community prevention and treatment programs.
20	(2) For the 2021-22 state fiscal year, \$13,000 is appropriated to
21	the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of insurance.
22	This appropriation is from the division of insurance cash fund created in
23	section 10-1-103 (3), C.R.S. To implement this act, the division may use
24	this appropriation for personal services.
25	(3) For the 2021-22 state fiscal year, \$215,207 is appropriated to
26	the department of regulatory agencies. The appropriation is from the
27	marijuana tax cash fund created in section 39-28.8-501 (1), C.R.S. To

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1	implement this act, the division of professions and occupations may use
2	this appropriation as follows:
3	(a) \$117,972 for use by the division of professions and
4	occupations for personal services, which amount is based on an
5	assumption that the division will require 2.1 FTE;
6	(b) \$15,235 for use by the division of professions and occupations
7	for operating expenses; and
8	(c) \$82,000 for use by the executive director's office for
9	information technology asset management.
4.0	
10	SECTION 20. Effective date. (1) Except as provided in
10 11	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021.
11	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021.
11 12	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021. (2) Sections 2 and 3 of this act take effect January 1, 2023.
11 12 13	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021. (2) Sections 2 and 3 of this act take effect January 1, 2023. (3) Sections 15 and 16 of this act take effect only if Senate Bill
11 12 13 14	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021. (2) Sections 2 and 3 of this act take effect January 1, 2023. (3) Sections 15 and 16 of this act take effect only if Senate Bill 21-098 becomes law and take effect either upon the effective date of this
11 12 13 14 15	subsections (2) and (3) of this section, this act takes effect July 1, 2021. (2) Sections 2 and 3 of this act take effect January 1, 2023. (3) Sections 15 and 16 of this act take effect only if Senate Bill 21-098 becomes law and take effect either upon the effective date of this act or Senate Bill 21-098, whichever is later.

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