

## SB 150 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

### Senate Committee On Health Care

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**Meeting Dates:** 2/13

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#### WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Requires pharmacists to dispense controlled substances in Schedule II of the federal Controlled Substances Act in a lockable vial. Defines "lockable vial." Requires State Board of Pharmacy to develop an educational pamphlet that includes information on the potential for abuse and diversion of controlled substances. Requires pamphlet to be provided when pharmacist dispenses Schedule II controlled substances. Creates exceptions when use of lockable vial is not required. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

*REVENUE: May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued.*

*FISCAL: May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued.*

#### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

#### EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

#### BACKGROUND:

The federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) categorizes drugs and other substances that are considered controlled substances into five schedules:

- Schedule I (e.g. heroin, LSD, marijuana)
  - The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.
  - The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
  - There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.
- Schedule II (e.g. oxycodone, fentanyl, methadone, codeine, methamphetamine)
  - The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.
  - The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions.
  - Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.
- Schedule III (e.g. combination narcotics such as Vicodin and Suboxone; non-narcotics such as ketamine and anabolic steroids)
  - The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in schedules I and II.
  - The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
  - Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.
- Schedule IV (e.g. alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), lorazepam (Ativan), temazepam (Restoril))
  - The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III.
  - The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
  - Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III.
- Schedule V (e.g. cough preparations containing small doses of codeine)

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- The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.
- The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.
- Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.

Senate Bill 150 requires pharmacists to dispense Schedule II controlled substances in lockable vials with specified exceptions.