## ADMINISTRATIVE RULES Fiscal Estimate & Economic Impact Analysis

1. Type of Estimate and Analysis ☑ Original □ Updated □Corrected	2. Date 08/09/24	
3. Administrative Rule Chapter, Title and Number (and Clearinghouse Number if applicable) $CSB 4$		
4. Subject Mail Delivered Prescriptions		
5. Fund Sources Affected □ GPR □ FED ⊠ PRO □ PRS □ SEG □ SEG-S	6. Chapter 20, Stats. Appropriations Affected s. 20.165 (1) (hg)	
7. Fiscal Effect of Implementing the Rule         Image: No Fiscal Effect       Increase Existing Revenues         Image: Indeterminate       Image: Decrease Existing Revenues	☑ Increase Costs □ Decrease Costs □ Could Absorb Within Agency's Budget	
8. The Rule Will Impact the Following (Check All That Apply)         State's Economy       Specific Businesses/Sectors         Local Government Units       Public Utility Rate Payers         Small Businesses (if checked, complete Attachment A)		
9. Estimate of Implementation and Compliance to Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals, pers. $227.137(3)(b)(1)$ . $0$		
<ul> <li>10. Would Implementation and Compliance Costs Businesses, Local Governmental Units and Individuals Be \$10 Million or more Over Any 2-year Period, pers. 227.137(3)(b)(2)?</li> <li>Yes X No</li> </ul>		
11. Policy Problem Addressed by the Rule Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter CSB 4 currently outlines requirements for what data should be entered into the Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) for each reportable prescription. Pursuant to s. 450.11 (1) (f), Stats., the Pharmacy Examining Board has written an exception, outlined in s. Phar 8.06 (2), that applies to the name required under s. CSB 4.04 (2) (p) when the prescription is delivered to the patient via common carrier or delivery services. As currently written, s. CSB 4.04 (2) (p) does not allow for a practitioner to make this exception. Therefore, the Controlled Substances Board has updated the requirement so that this exception can occur without causing data entry issues for the PDMP. Without making changes under the proposed rule, there will continue to be a lack of clarity and around the name that needs to be entered into the PDMP per s. CSB 4.04 (2) (p).		
<ol> <li>Summaryof the Businesses, Business Sectors, Associations Representing Business, Local Governmental Units, and Individuals that may be Affected by the Proposed Rule that were Contacted for Comments.</li> <li>The rule was posted on the Department of Safety and Professional Service's (DSPS) website for 14 days to solicit public comment on economic impact, including how the proposed rules may affect businesses, local government units, and individuals. No comments were received.</li> </ol>		
13. Identify the Local Governmental Units that Participated in the Development of this EIA. None.		
<ul> <li>14. Summaryof Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impacton Specific Businesses, Business Sectors, Public Utility Rate Payers, Local Governmental Units and the State's Economyas a Whole (Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)</li> <li>DSPS estimates a total of \$3,700 in one time costs. The one-time staff costs support 0.1 limited term employee to undertake such tasks as rule drafting, providing legal counsel and review, updating forms, work guides and providing team training and review updates, as well as provide support the increased demand for customer service in the form of phone calls, chats and emails. The one-time costs cannot be absorbed in the currently appropriated agency budget.</li> </ul>		

15. Benefits of Implementing the Rule and Alternative(s) to Implementing the Rule

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The benefit of implementing the rule is conformity of requirements in CSB 4.04 (2) (p) and Phar 8.06 (2) regarding mail delivered prescriptions. The alternative to implementing this rule is that there will continue to be a discrepency between two areas of the administrative code.

16. Long Range Implications of Implementing the Rule

The long range implications of implementing the rule are consitent references to an exemption to a statutory requirement in the administrative code.

17. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Federal Government None.

18. Compare With Approaches Being Used by Neighboring States (Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota) Illinois: The Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program does not specify that the person to whom the drug was dispensed must provide identification and that the name on the identification must be recorded into the system. There also does not appear to be an exception to data entry when a prescription is delivered via mail. However, the recipient's name, address, date of birth, and gender are required for each reportable prescription [720 Illinois Compiled Statutes Chapter 570 Section 316].

Iowa: The Iowa Prescription Monitoring Program does not specify that the person to whom the drug was dispensed must provide identification and that the name on the identification must be recorded into the system. There also does not appear to be an exception to data entry when a prescription is delivered via mail. Outside of the prescriber's name and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number, only the patient's name and various pieces of information are required for each reportable prescription [657 Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 37 Section 12].

Michigan: The Michigan Automated Prescription System, the states electronic system for monitoring schedule II to V controlled substances, does not specify that the person to whom the drug was dispensed must provide identification and that the name on the identification must be recorded into the system. There also does not appear to be an exception to data entry when a prescription is delivered via mail. However, there is a provision that allows for the dispensing prescriber to presume that the identification provided by the patient or their representative is correct [Michigan Administrative Rules R 338.3162b].

Minnesota: The Minnesota Prescription Monitoring Program does not specify that the person to whom the drug was dispensed must provide identification and that the name on the identification must be recorded into the system. There is an exception where the dispenser is not required to submit data to the program for a prescription that is mailed or delivered from Minnesota to another state, as long as the data is reported to the prescription drug monitoring program of that state. Various pieces of dispenser, patient, and prescriber data are required for each reportable prescription [Minnesota Statutes Chapter 152 Section 152.126 Subdivision 4].

19. Contact Name	20. Contact Phone Number
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## ATTACHMENT A

1. Summaryof Rule's Economic and Fiscal Impact on Small Businesses (Separatelyfor each Small Business Sector, Include Implementation and Compliance Costs Expected to be Incurred)

2. Summary of the data sources used to measure the Rule's impact on Small Businesses

3. Did the agency consider the following methods to reduce the impact of the Rule on Small Businesses?

Less Stringent Compliance or Reporting Requirements

Less Stringent Schedules or Deadlines for Compliance or Reporting

Consolidation or Simplification of Reporting Requirements

Establishment of performance standards in lieu of Design or Operational Standards

Exemption of Small Businesses from some or all requirements

Other, describe:

4. Describe the methods incorporated into the Rule that will reduce its impact on Small Businesses

5. Describe the Rule's Enforcement Provisions

6. Did the Agency prepare a Cost Benefit Analysis (if Yes, attach to form)

🗆 Yes 🛛 No