

Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions
Recordkeeping Requirements for Partial Fills of Prescriptions for Schedule II Controlled
Substances
OMB Approval #1117-0057

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) seeks approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a new collection of information, Recordkeeping Requirements for Partial Fills of Prescriptions for Schedule II Controlled Substances.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. In accordance with the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), every DEA registrant must make a biennial inventory and maintain, on a current basis, a complete and accurate record of each controlled substance manufactured, received, sold, delivered, or otherwise disposed of. 21 U.S.C. 827 and 958. These records must be maintained separately from all other records of the registrant or, alternatively, in the case of non-narcotic controlled substances, be in such a form that required information is readily retrievable from the ordinary business records of the registrant. 21 U.S.C. 827(b)(2). The records maintained by registrants must be kept and be available for at least two years for inspection and copying by officers or employees of the United States as authorized by the Attorney General. 21 U.S.C. 827(b)(3). DEA may promulgate regulations that specify the information that registrants must maintain in the required records. 21 U.S.C. 827(b)(1).

On July 22, 2016, the President signed the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016 into law as Public Law 114-198, which included amending the CSA to allow for the partial filling of prescriptions for schedule II controlled substances under certain conditions. The amendment added subsection (f) to 21 U.S.C. 829, allowing a pharmacist to partially fill a prescription for a schedule II controlled substance where requested by the prescribing practitioner or the patient, provided all of the following conditions have been satisfied: (1) the partial filling must not be prohibited by State law; (2) the prescription must be written and filled in accordance with the CSA, DEA regulations, and State law; and (3) the total quantity dispensed in all partial fillings must not exceed the total quantity prescribed. In addition, subsection (f) provides that the remaining portions of a partially filled prescription for a controlled substance in schedule II, if filled, must be filled no later than 30 days after the date on which the prescription is written, unless the prescription is issued as an emergency oral prescription, in which case the remaining portion, if filled, must be filled no later than 72 hours after it was issued. Also, Congress gave DEA explicit authorization to fill in any gaps in the regulatory scheme not addressed by Congress itself in the CARA.

2. Pharmacists are required to maintain a record with the date of each dispensing, the name or initials of the individual who dispensed the substance, and all other information required by 1306.22(c) for schedule III and IV prescription refills. For electronic prescriptions, pharmacy applications need to allow required information pertaining to the quantity, date, and the dispenser to be linked to each electronic controlled substance prescription record.

DEA will use the required records to maintain complete accountability for all schedule II controlled substances dispensed by a practitioner. This accountability will allow DEA to maintain a closed system of distribution for schedule II controlled substances. These records would also allow DEA to target possible sources of diversion.

3. This requirement does not involve reporting and, therefore, issues related to electronic submission are not applicable. DEA's regulations allow practitioners to maintain their records in any format they find appropriate, including electronically.
 4. Controlled substance and listed chemical quotas are unique to DEA. Therefore, there is no duplication of information requested as part of this collection.
 5. The DEA expects this collection will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning and intent of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612.
 6. 21 U.S.C. § 827 requires that records be maintained for a period of two years. DEA does not have the authority to reduce the burden or period of recordkeeping. Failure to record this information would make it more difficult for DEA and state agencies to identify the source of diverted substances.
 7. There are no special circumstances applicable to this information collection.
 8. The 60-day Notice was published in the *Federal Register* on July 23, 2026 at 91 FR 46485. The comment period ended on September 21, 2026. No comments were received. The final rule published in the *Federal Register* on October 1, 2026, at 91 FR 62562.
- The DEA meets regularly with the affected industry to discuss policies, programs, and regulations. These meetings provide an open forum to discuss matters of mutual concern with representatives of those entities from whom the information is obtained.
9. This collection of information does not propose to provide any payment or gift to respondents.
 10. Information requested in this collection may be considered confidential business information if marked as such in accordance with 28 CFR 16.8(c) and Exemption 4 of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Submitters who are required to furnish commercial or financial information to the government are protected from the competitive disadvantages that could result from disclosure of such information. The information is protected by the DEA through secure storage, limited access, and federal regulatory and DEA procedures. In the event a FOIA request is made to obtain information that has been designated as confidential business information per 28 CFR 16.8(c) and Exemption 4 of FOIA, the DEA will give written notice to the submitter to allow an opportunity to object within a reasonable time prior to any disclosure by the DEA.
 11. This collection of information does not ask any questions of a sensitive nature.

12.

Estimated Annualized Respondent Cost and Hour Burden

Activity	Number of Respondents	Frequency	Total Annual Responses	Time Per Response (Hours)	Total Annual Burden (Hours)	Hourly Rate*	Monetized Value of Respondent Time
<i>Pharmacy record of partial fill</i>	66,088	147.8874 ¹	9,773,582	0.002778	27149	\$97.38	\$2,643,770
Unduplicated Totals	66,088	0	9,773,582	0.002778	27149	\$ 97.38	\$ 2,643,770

*DEA does not have data for this information collection. For the purposes of this analysis, the number of prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances for acute conditions in states that did not have regulations limiting the prescribing of opioids for acute pain in 2025 were used to estimate total annual responses. DEA believes prescriptions for “acute” conditions are more likely to be partially filled. Based on a study, DEA estimates 71% of patients will not use all controlled substance prescriptions.² DEA assumed 50% of the remaining prescriptions would be partially filled.

Hourly Rate*

Estimated hourly wage	
(\$/hour): ³	\$ 68.05
Load for benefits	
(percent of labor rate): ⁴	43.1%
Loaded labor rate	
(\$/hour):	\$ 97.38

1 As needed, calculated average frequency

2 Empowering Post-Surgical Patients to Improve Opioid Disposal: A Before and After Quality Improvement Study
 Jessica M. Hasak, Carrie L. Roth Bettlach, Katherine B. Santosa, Ellen L. Larson, Jean Stroud, Susan E. Mackinnon
 Journal of the American College of Surgeons 2017. The purpose of the study was to determine whether providing an educational brochure would improve disposal methods of excess opioids. The study found 35 of 128 participants not given the educational brochure used the entire prescription, and 40 of 130 participants given the educational brochure used the entire prescription. Combining the two groups, 75 (29%) of 258 participants used the entire prescription.

3 Hourly median wage, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational and Employment wages, May 2025 11-2022 Sales Manager for North American Industry Classification System code 446110
https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm.

4 Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – March 2026” (ECEC) reports that average benefits for private industry is 30.1% of total compensation. The 30.1% of total compensation equates to 43.1% (30.1% / 69.9%) load on wages and salaries.

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OMB Expiration Date: Not Applicable

13. The estimated annual cost burden is zero. Respondents are estimated to not incur any a) additional start-up cost or capital expenditure, or b) additional operation and maintenance costs or purchase services as a result of this information collection.

14. The required information is recorded and maintained by respondents. There is no cost to the Federal Government.

15. The change in annual responses and annual burden hours reflects a decrease in transfers of electronic prescriptions for controlled substances due to an increase in the states that enacted regulations limiting the quantity of schedule II controlled substances that may be dispensed pursuant to a prescription. There have been no statutory or regulatory changes affecting this information collection. The table below summarizes the changes since the last renewal of this information collection.

	2023 Approved Burden	2026 New Requested Burden	Difference
Annual responses	18,187,640	9,773,582	-8,414,058
Annual burden hours	50,521	27,149	-23,372
Annual cost (\$)	-	-	-

16. The DEA will not publish the results of the information collected.

17. The DEA does not object to displaying the expiration date for this collection.

18. The DEA is not seeking an exception to the certification statement “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions” for this collection of information.

Part B. Statistical Methods

The DEA does not employ statistical methods in this information collection.