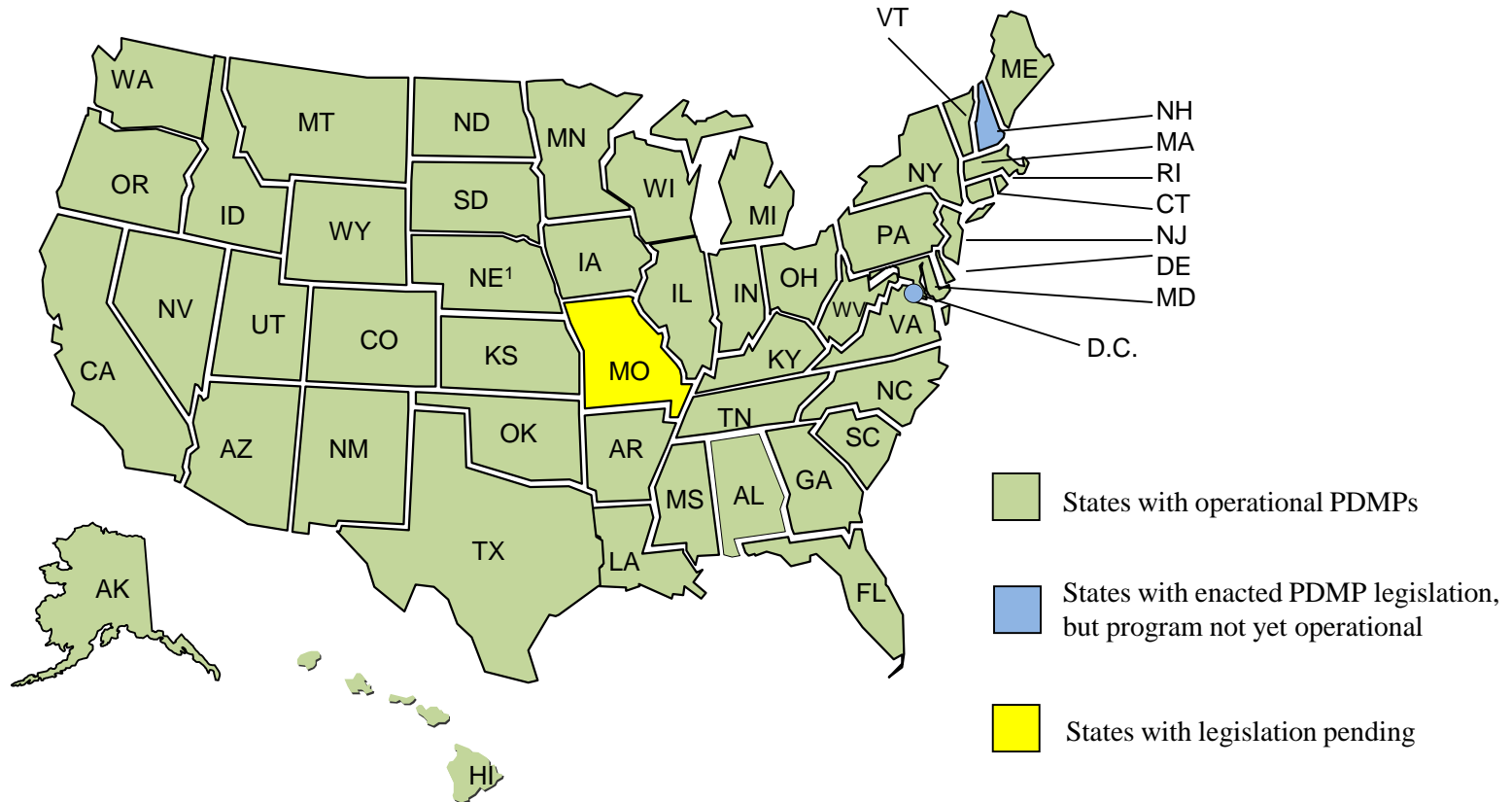


National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws

COMPILATION OF STATE PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAM MAPS

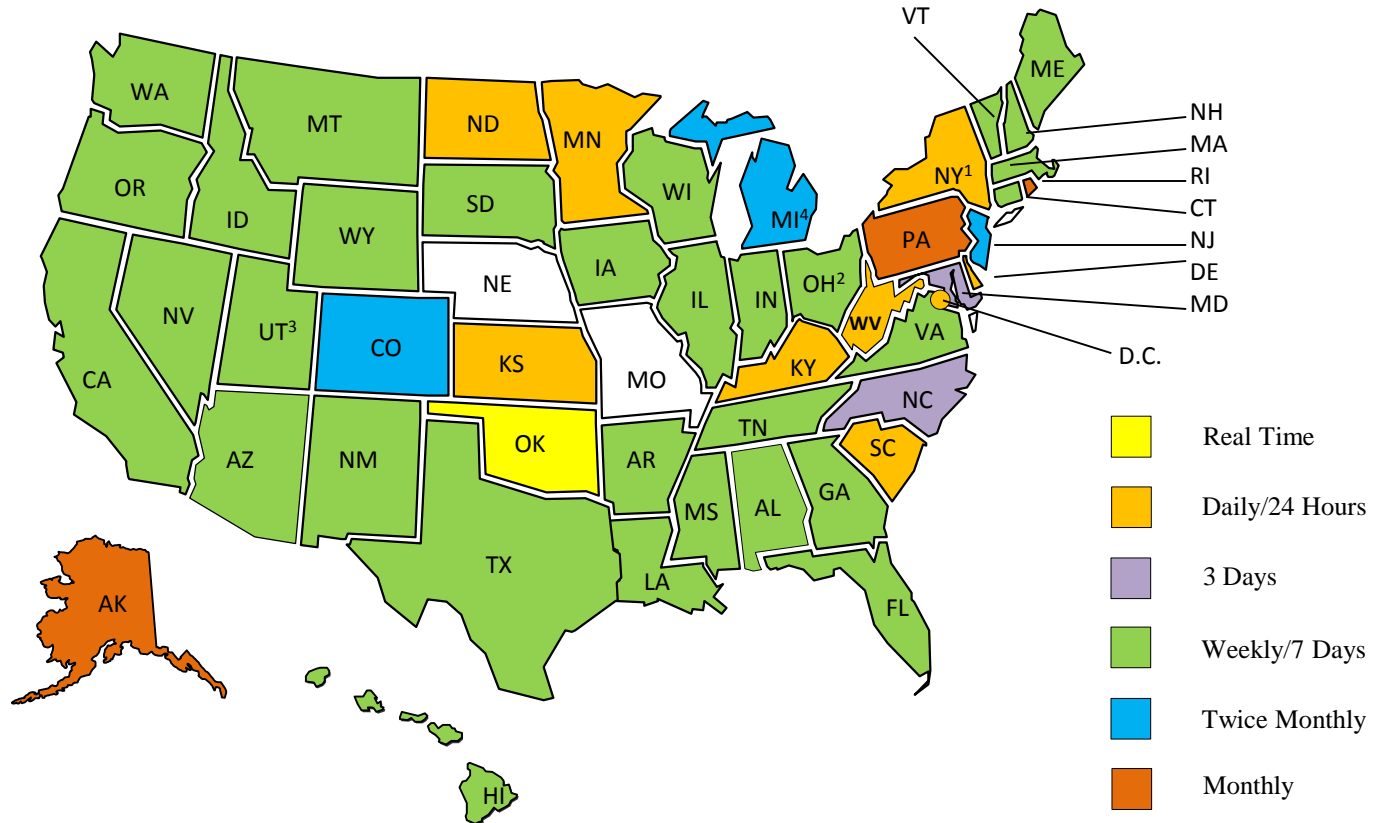
This project was supported by Grant No. G1299ONDCP03A, awarded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office of National Drug Control Policy or the United States of Government.

Status of State Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)



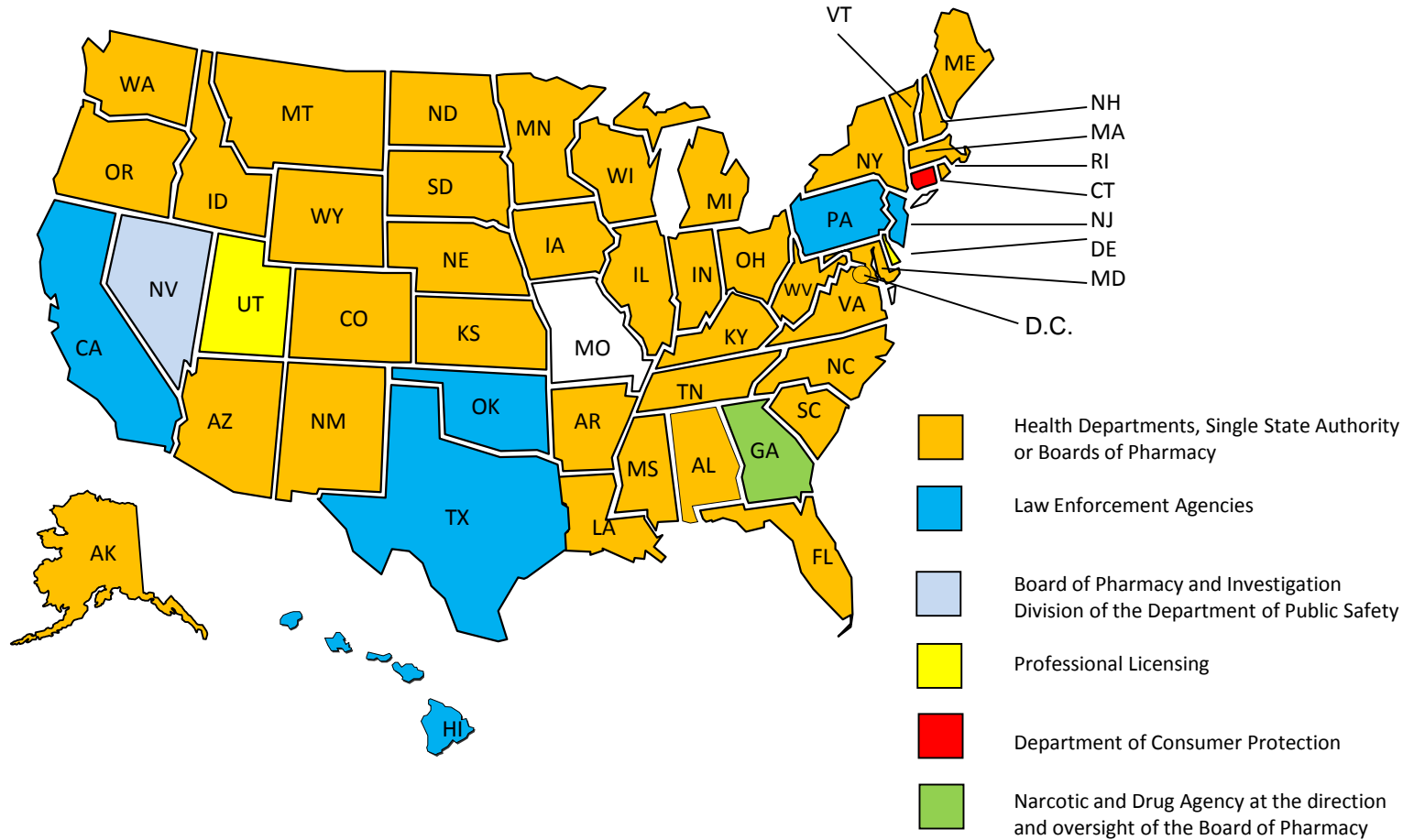
¹ The operation of Nebraska’s Prescription Monitoring Program is currently being facilitated through the state’s Health Information Initiative. Participation by patients, physicians, and other health care providers is voluntary.

Data Collection Interval



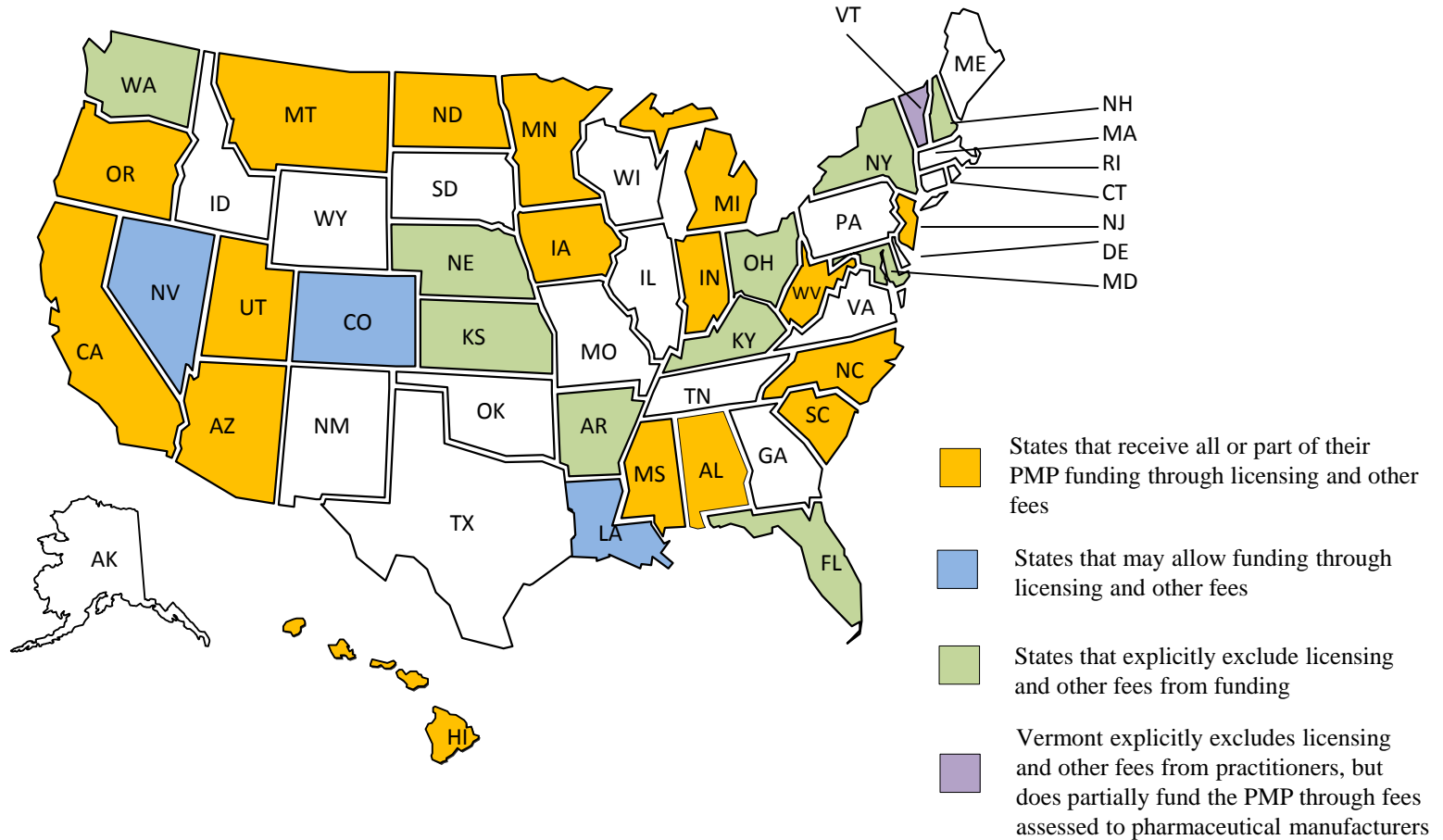
¹ New York requires the submission of data in real time by statute, but that has been interpreted by regulation to mean no later than 24 hours after the substance is delivered. ² Ohio requires submission of data from pharmacies weekly and from wholesalers monthly. ³ Utah requires submission weekly, but for those participating in the statewide pilot program, submission is required daily. ⁴ Michigan is going to daily reporting in July 2014.

Breakdown of Housing Entities*



* This information is based on the agency the PMP statute or regulation indicates is required to establish the PMP.

Funding Provisions of Prescription Monitoring Programs*

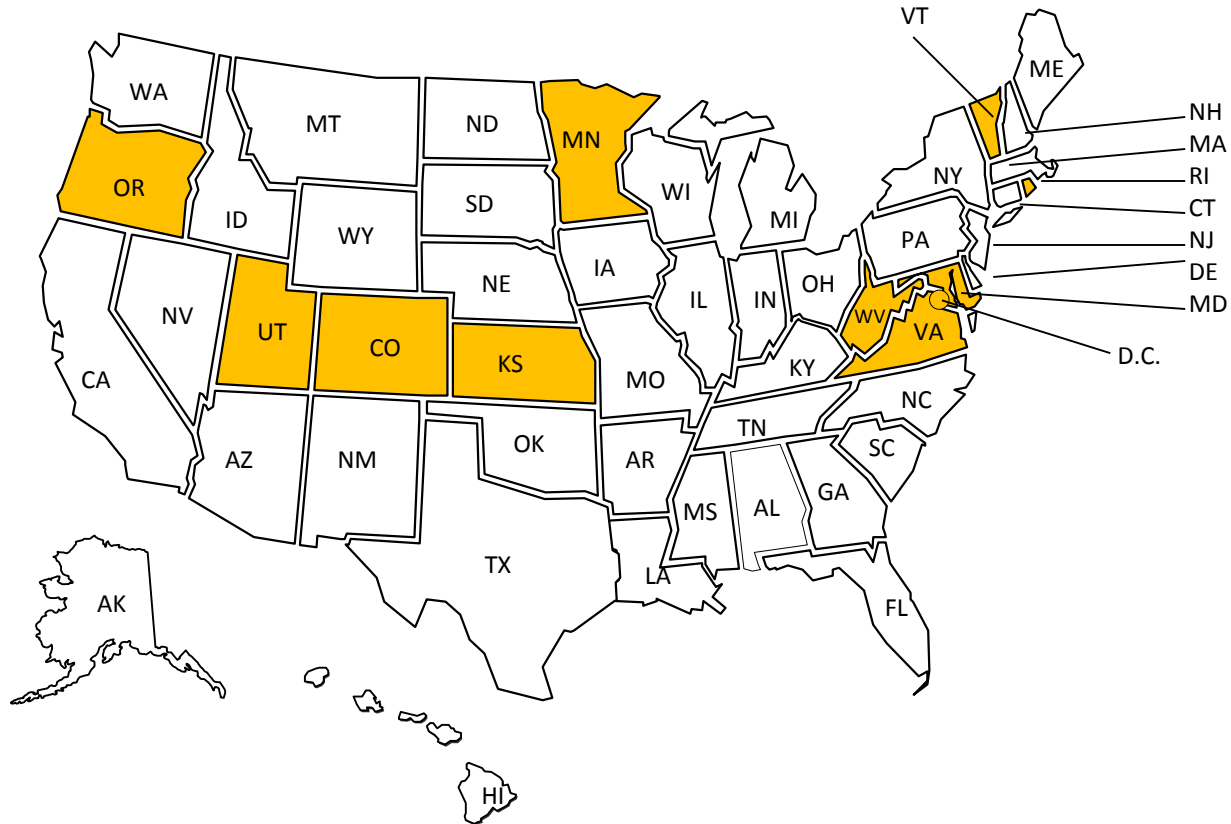


* This information is derived from the state PMP statutes and does not include any information that might be found in the state licensing statutes.

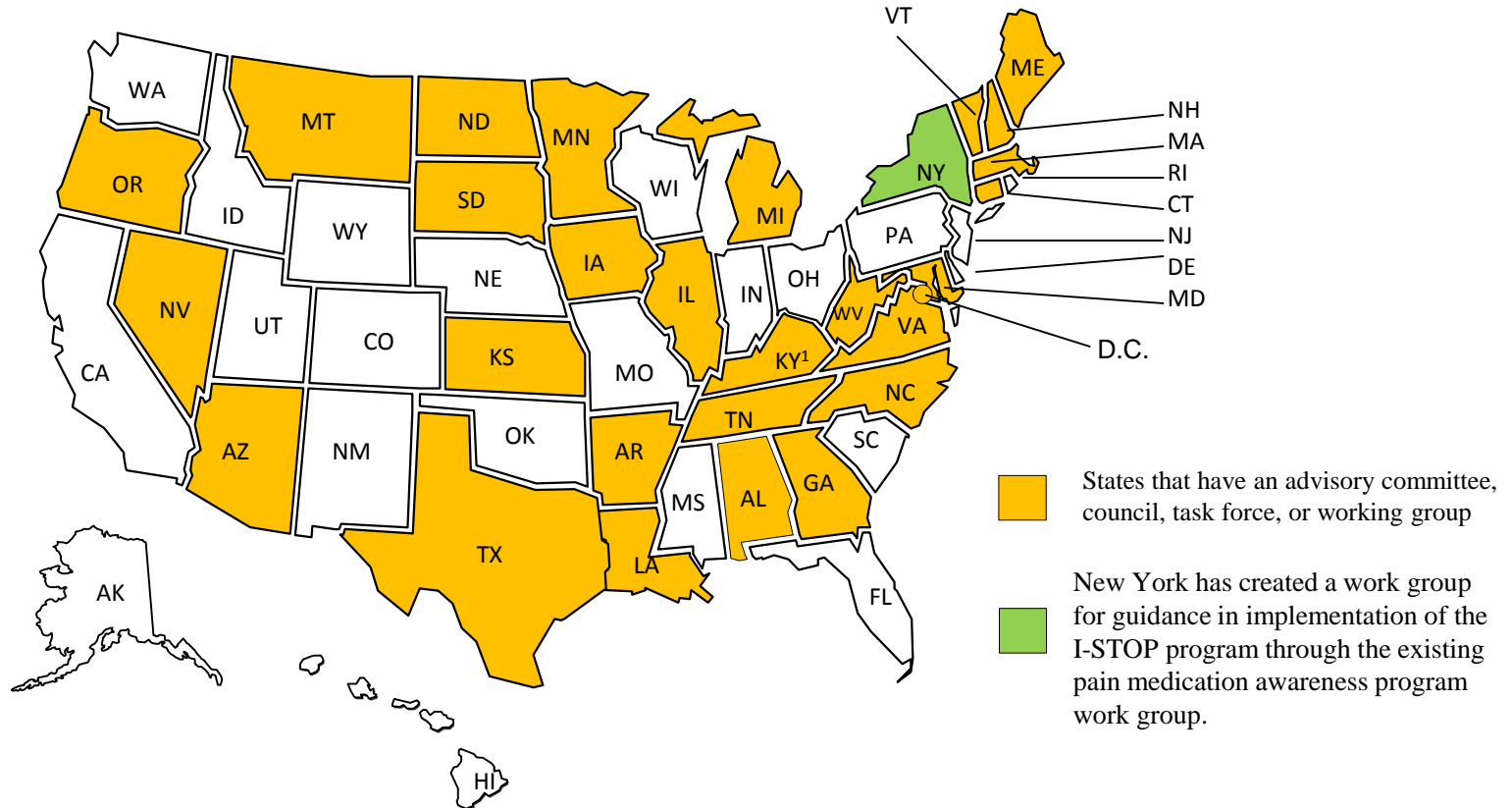
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This information was compiled using legal databases, state agency websites and direct communications with state PDMP representatives

States that Require Prescribers and Dispensers to Notify Consumers That Their PMP Information May Be Accessed

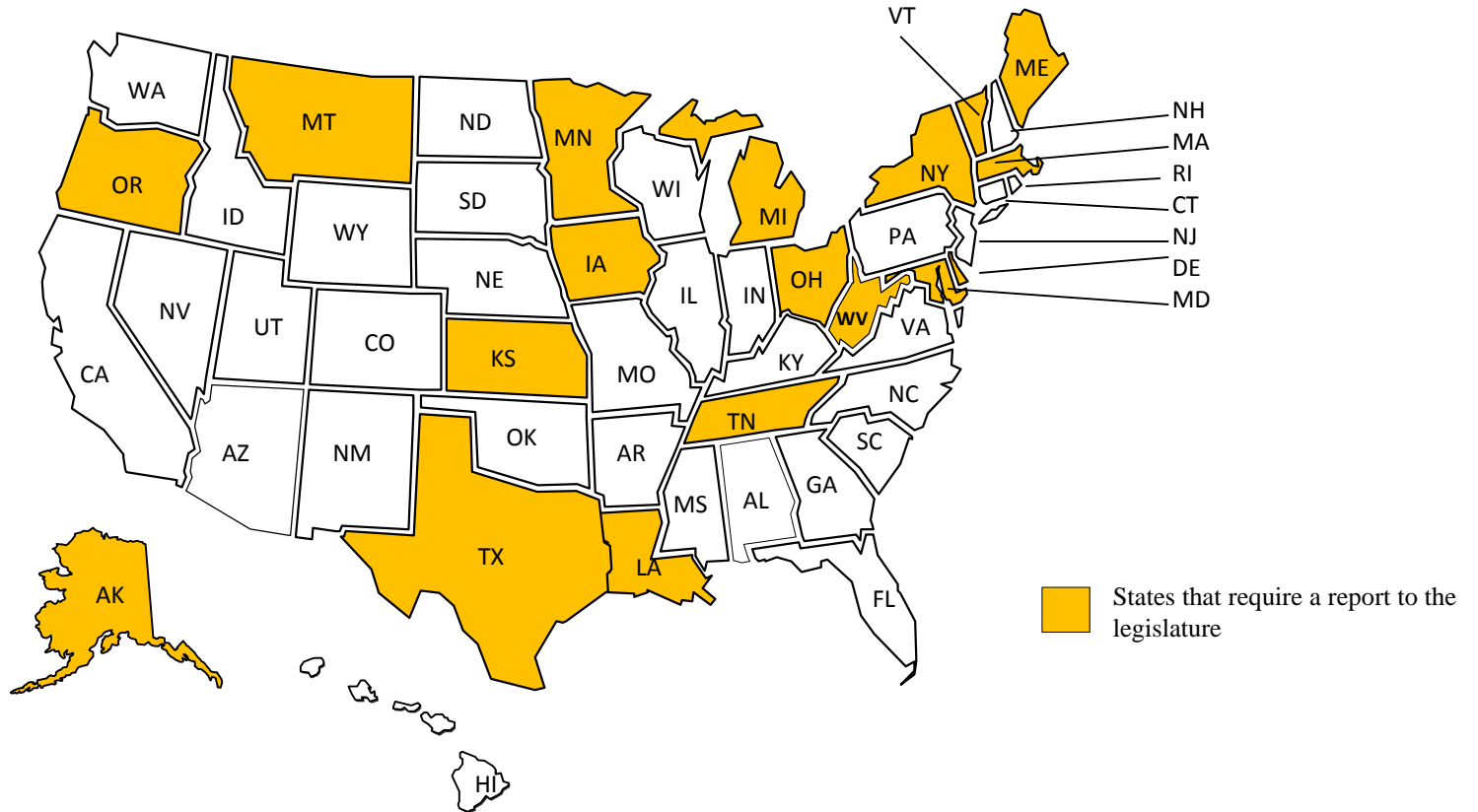


States That Mandate The Use of an Advisory Committee, Council, Task Force, or Working Group



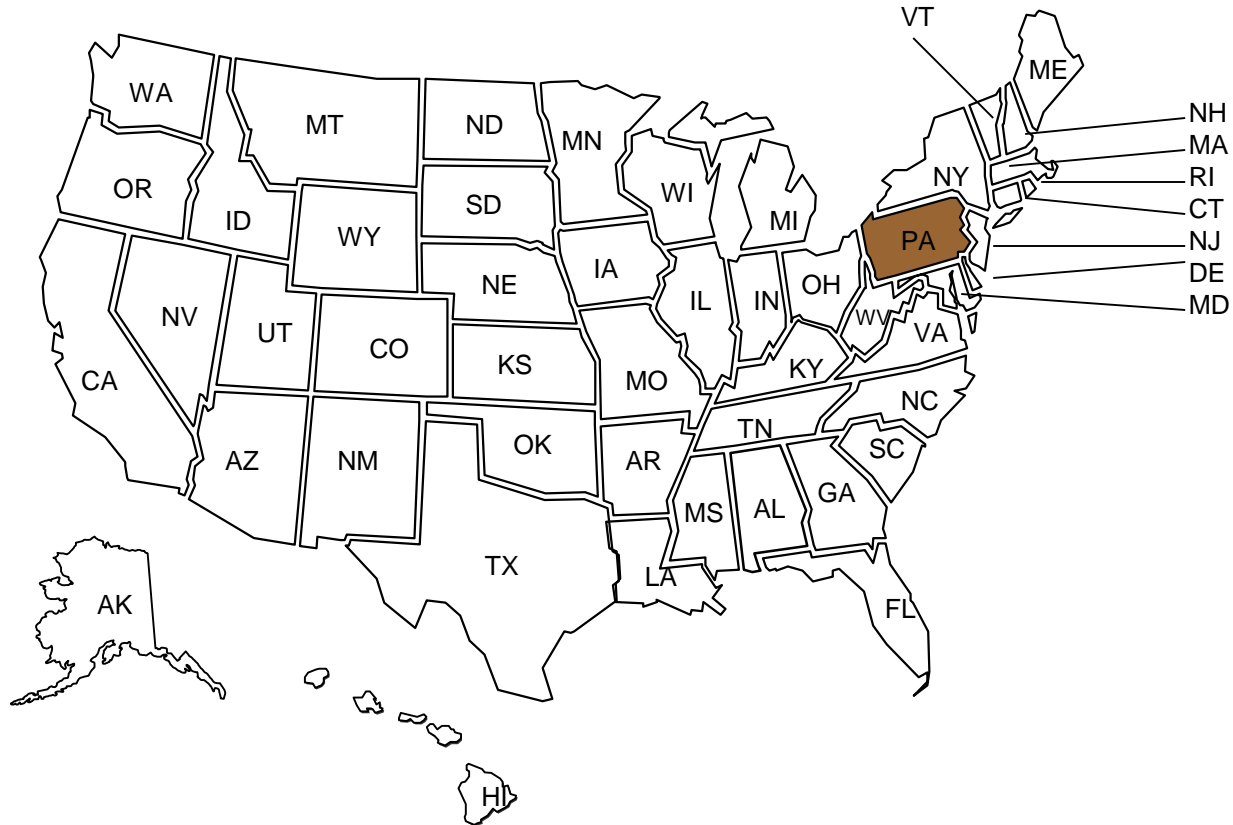
¹ Kentucky has created an advisory council to recommend guidelines for use of the state PMP program by executive order of the Governor.

Evaluation of PMP – Report to Legislature



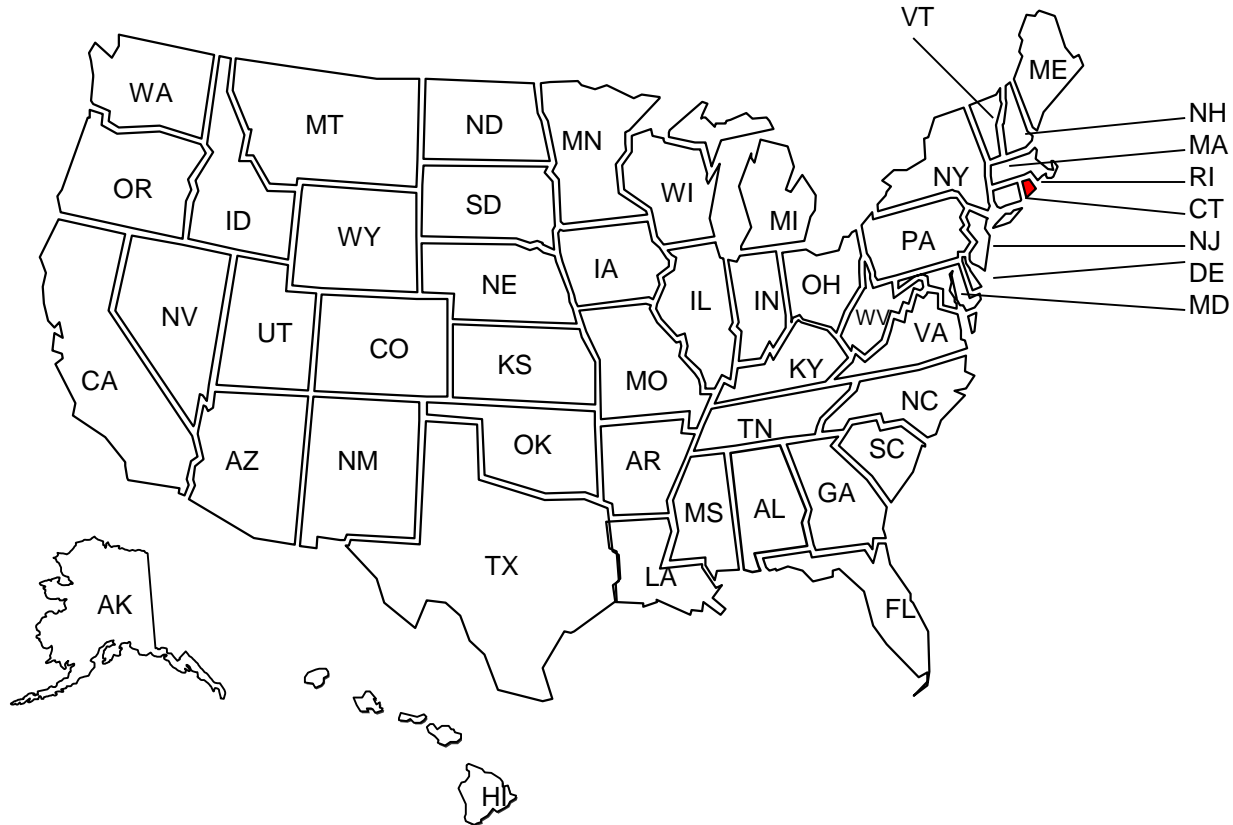
Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States With Authority to Monitor Schedule II Substances



Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States With Authority to Monitor Schedule II & III Substances

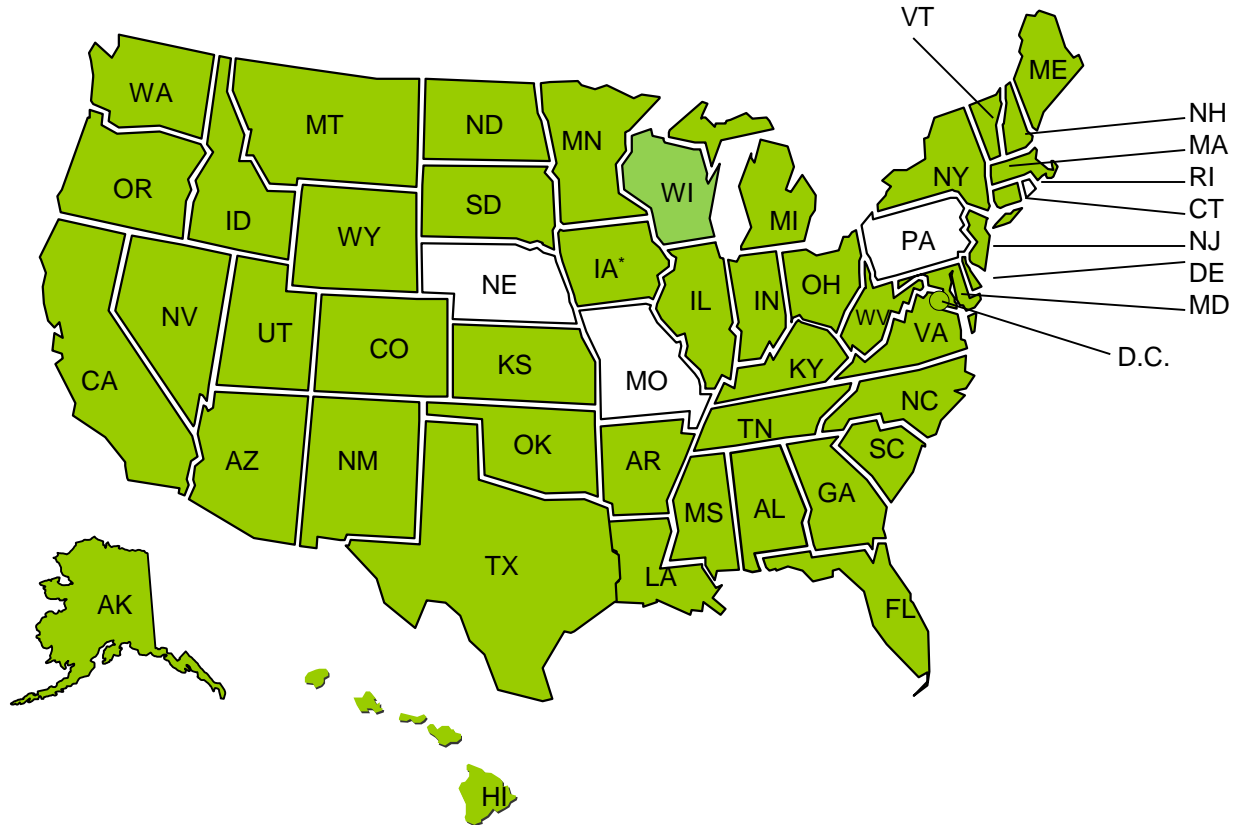


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Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States With Authority to Monitor Schedule II, III and IV Substances



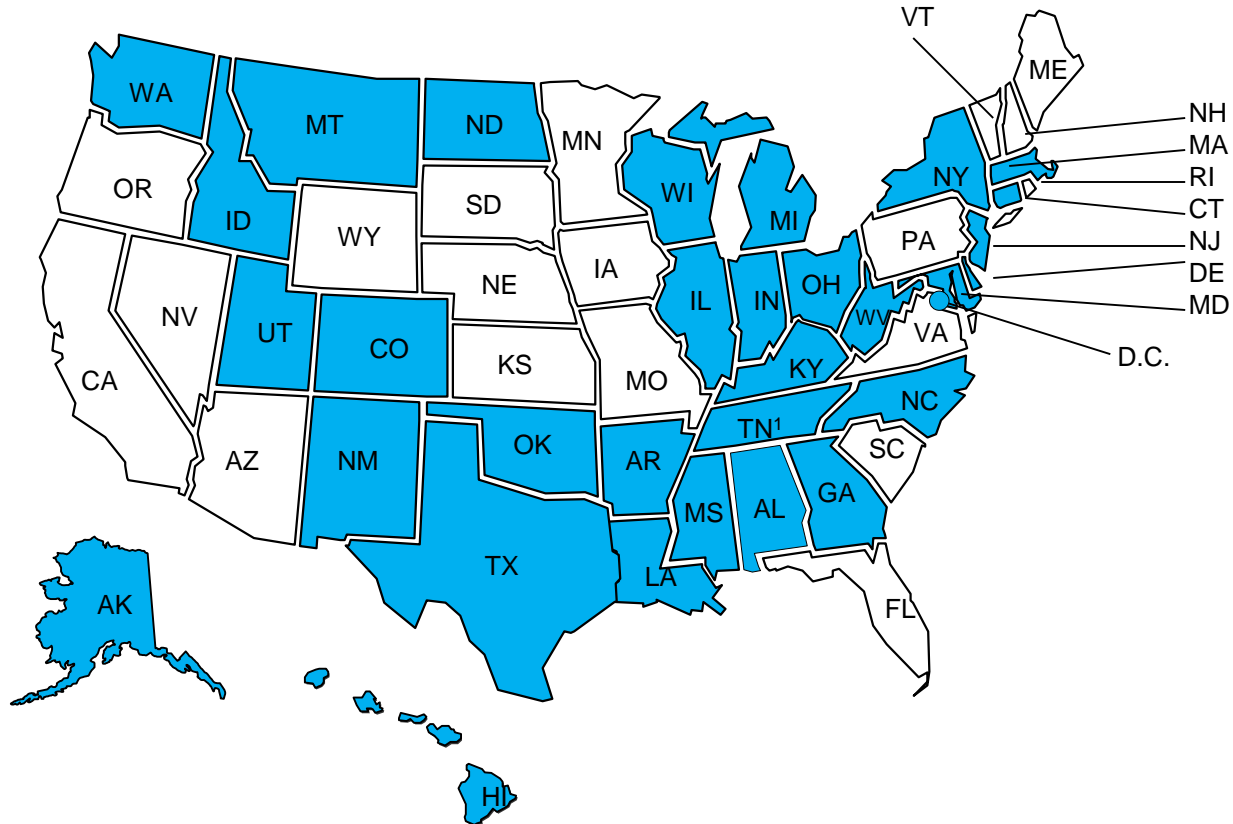
*Iowa's PDMP monitors Schedule III and IV substances that the advisory council and the Board of Pharmacy determine can be addictive or fatal if not taken under the proper care or direction of a prescribing practitioner.

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Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

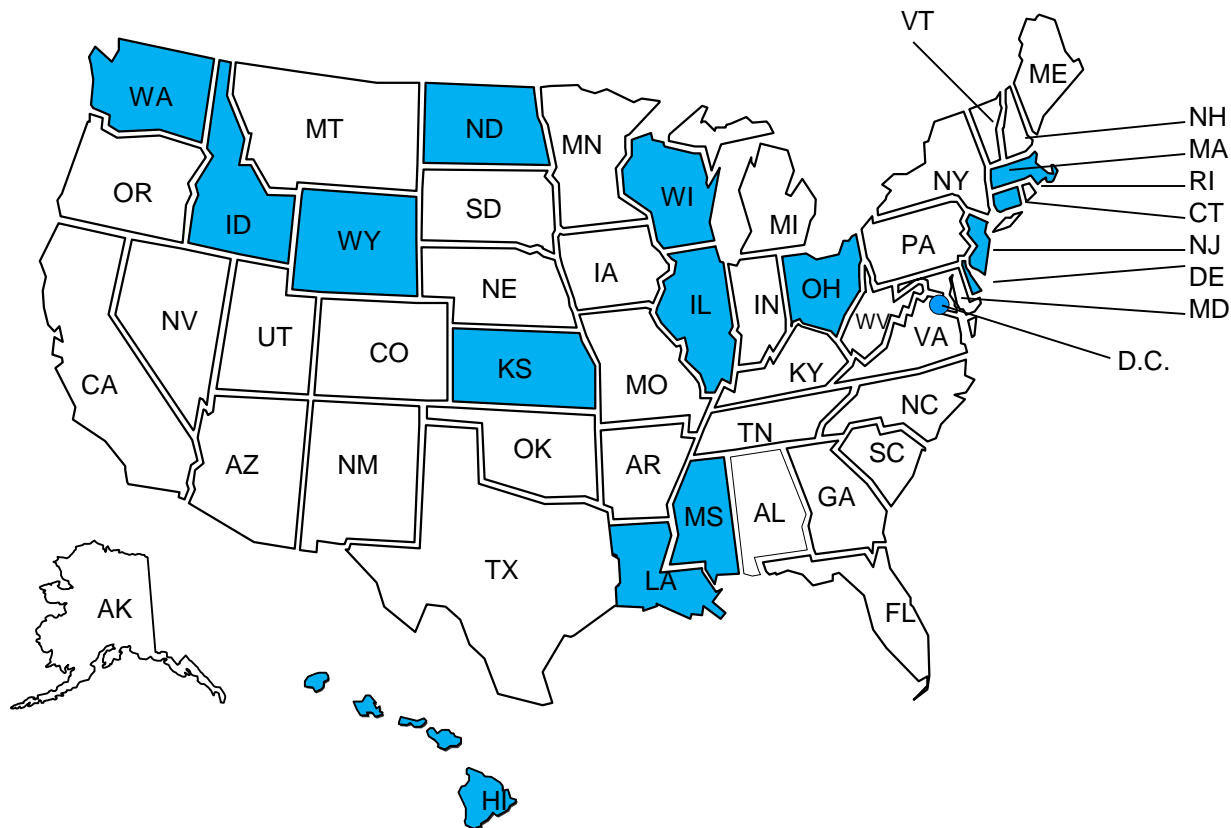
States With Authority to Monitor Schedule V Substances



¹Tennessee's law authorizes the monitoring of Schedule V substances which have been identified by the controlled substances database advisory committee as demonstrating a potential for abuse.

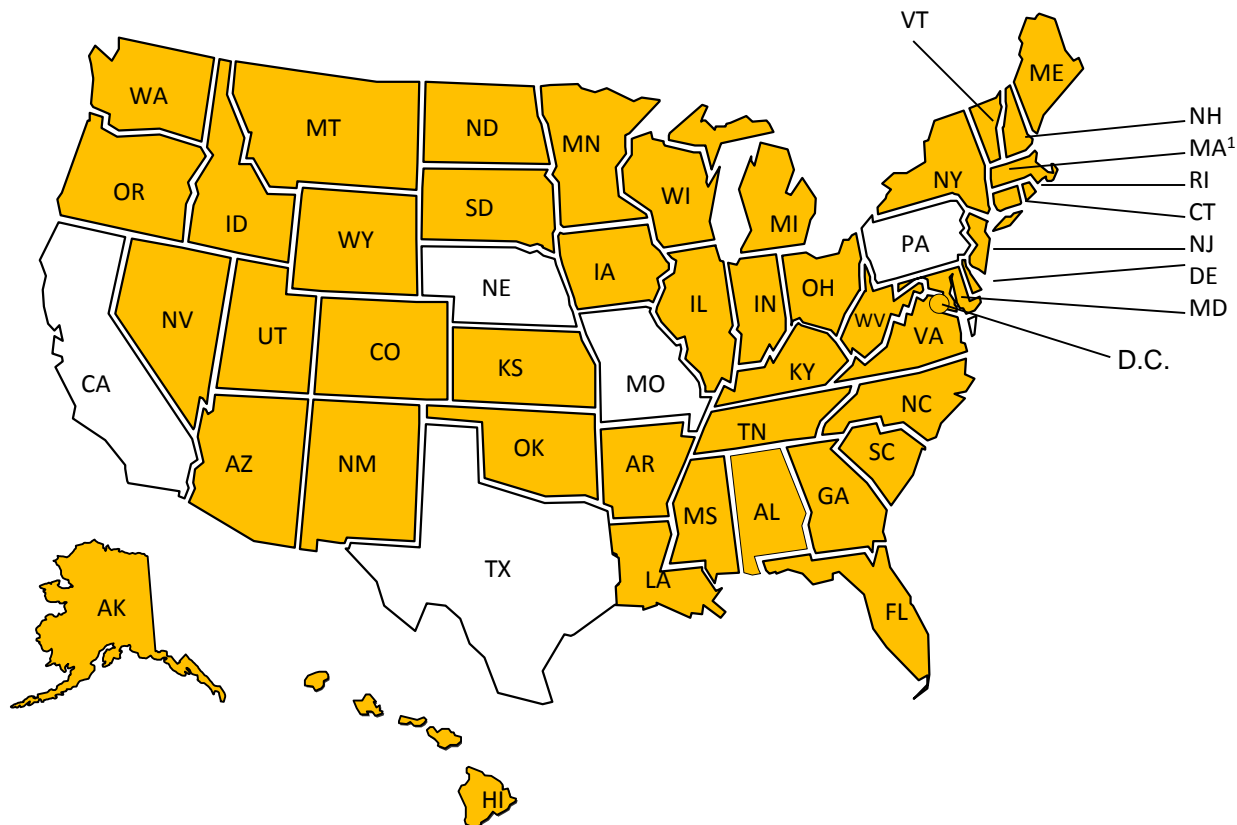
Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States With Authority to Monitor Non-controlled/Non-Scheduled Substances



Please note that although a state may have statutory authority to monitor Non-controlled/Non-Scheduled substances, that state may not currently be monitoring prescriptions for such substances and may in fact require implementation of additional regulations before that monitoring can commence.

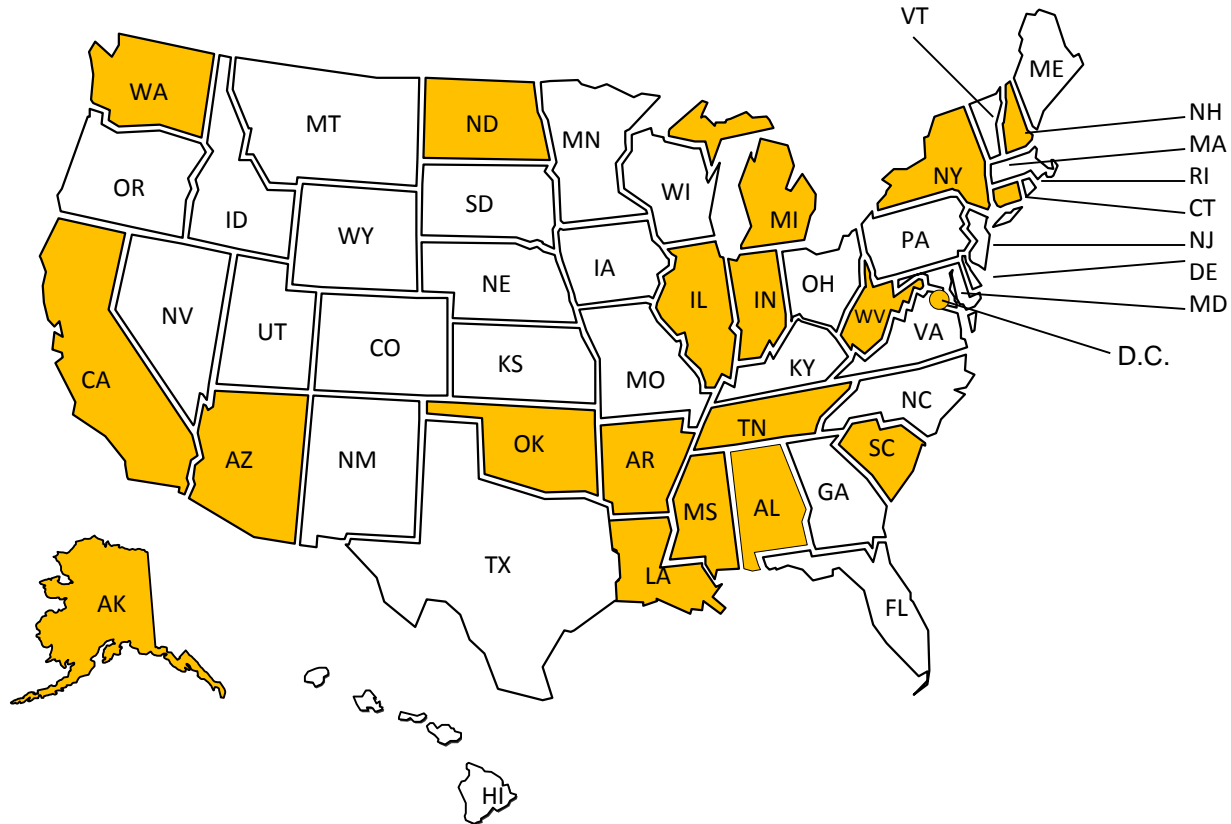
States with Statutory Authority to Require Nonresident Pharmacies to Report to State PMP*



* This map reflects those states with statutory authority to require nonresident pharmacies to report and does not reflect those states with such authority who are not actively collecting such data.

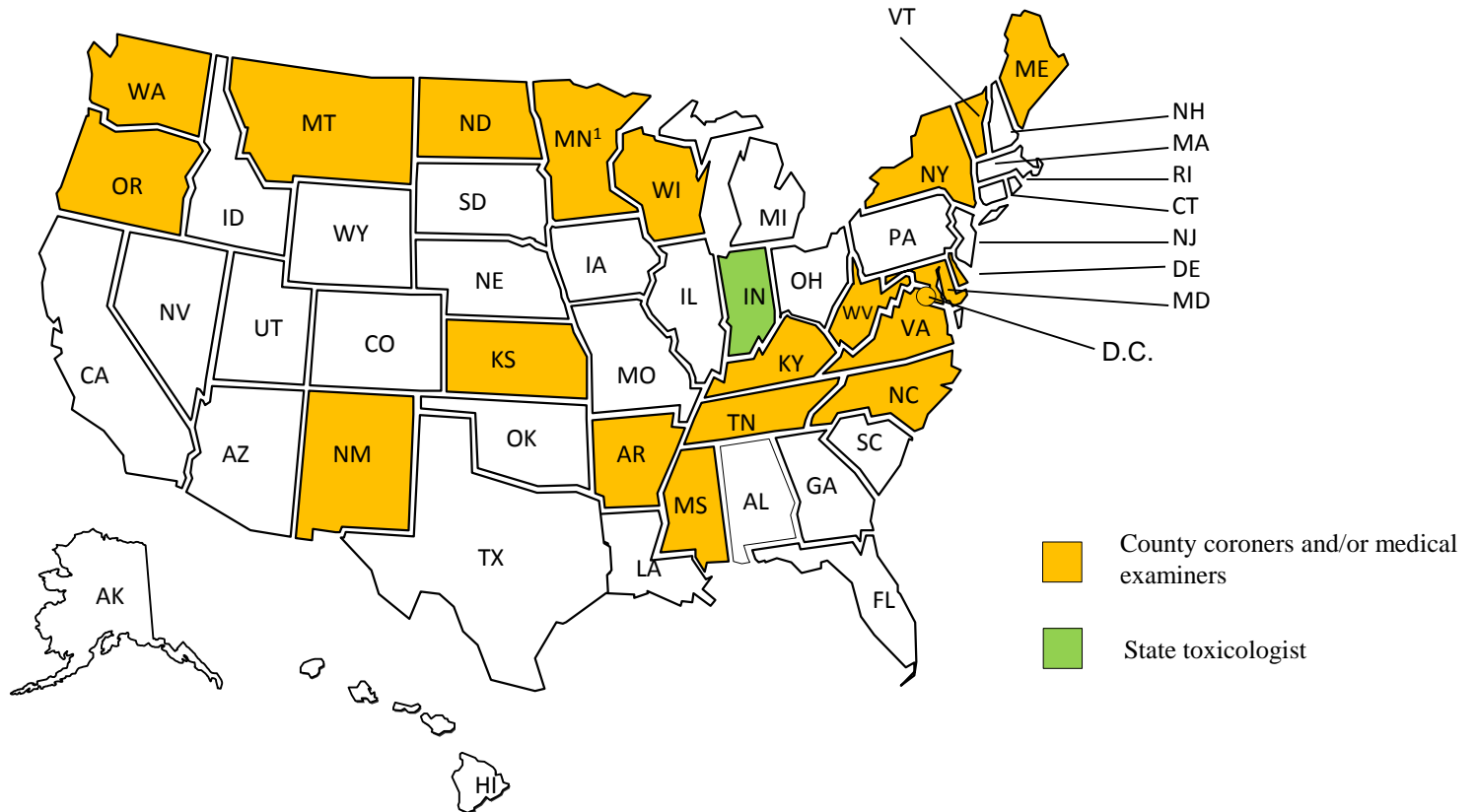
¹ Massachusetts requires nonresident pharmacies to report to the state PMP, but does not require them to register or be licensed by the state.

States with Statutory Authority to Require Veterinarians to Report to the State PMP¹



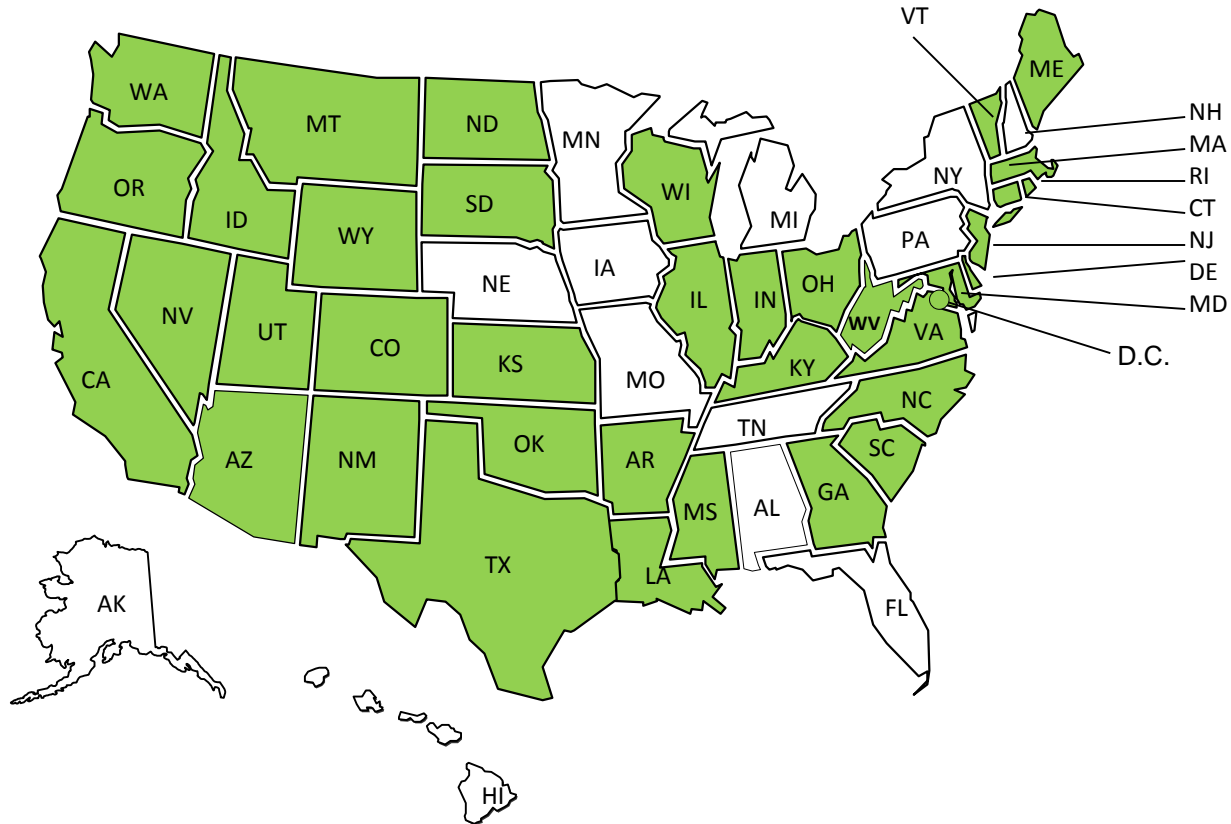
¹ This map reflects those states with statutory authority to require veterinarians to report to the state PMP. It does not reflect those states that are actively collecting such data.

Types of Authorized Recipients - County Coroners, Medical Examiners, and/or State Toxicologists

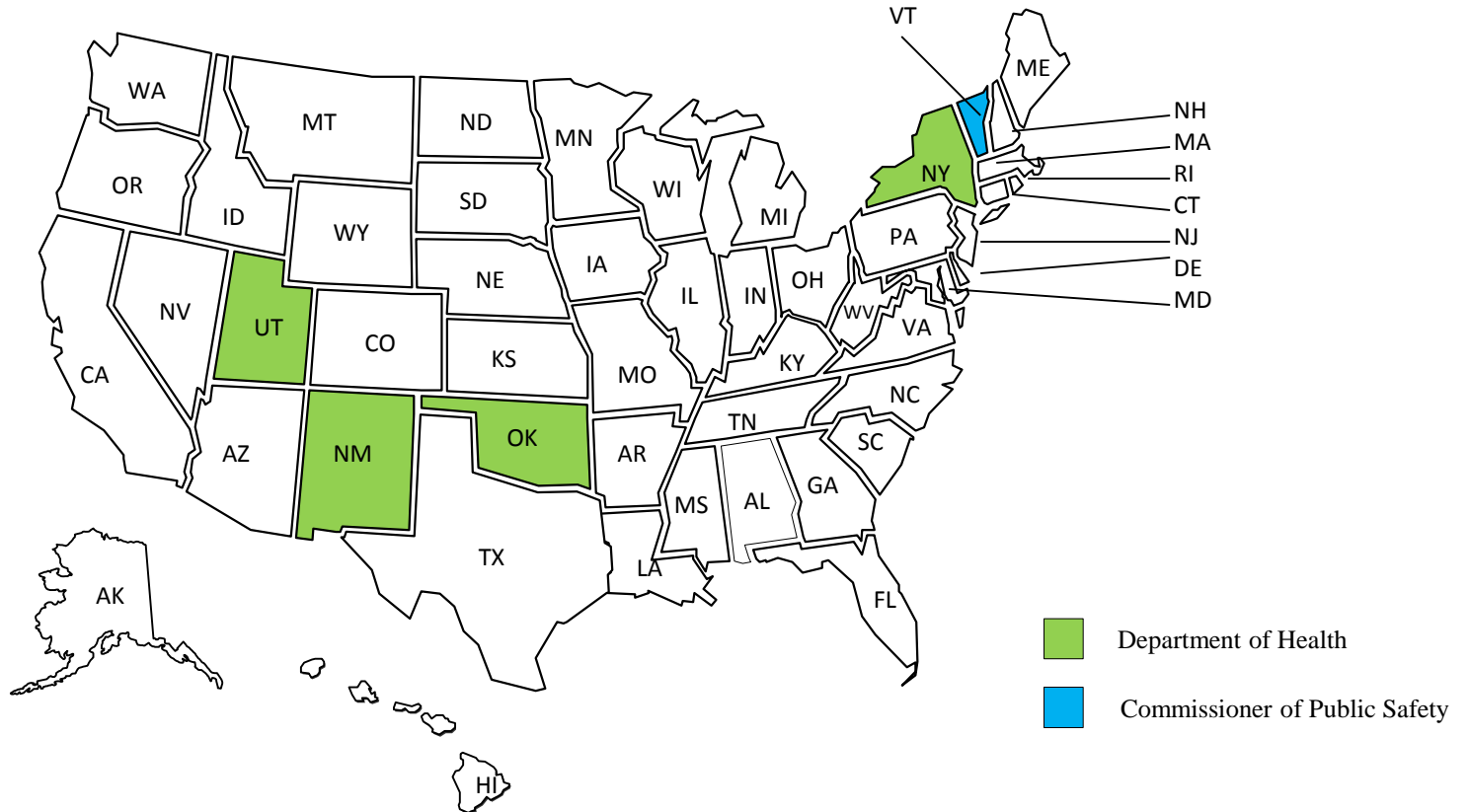


¹ Minnesota has started a pilot program to allow access by county coroners and medical examiners.

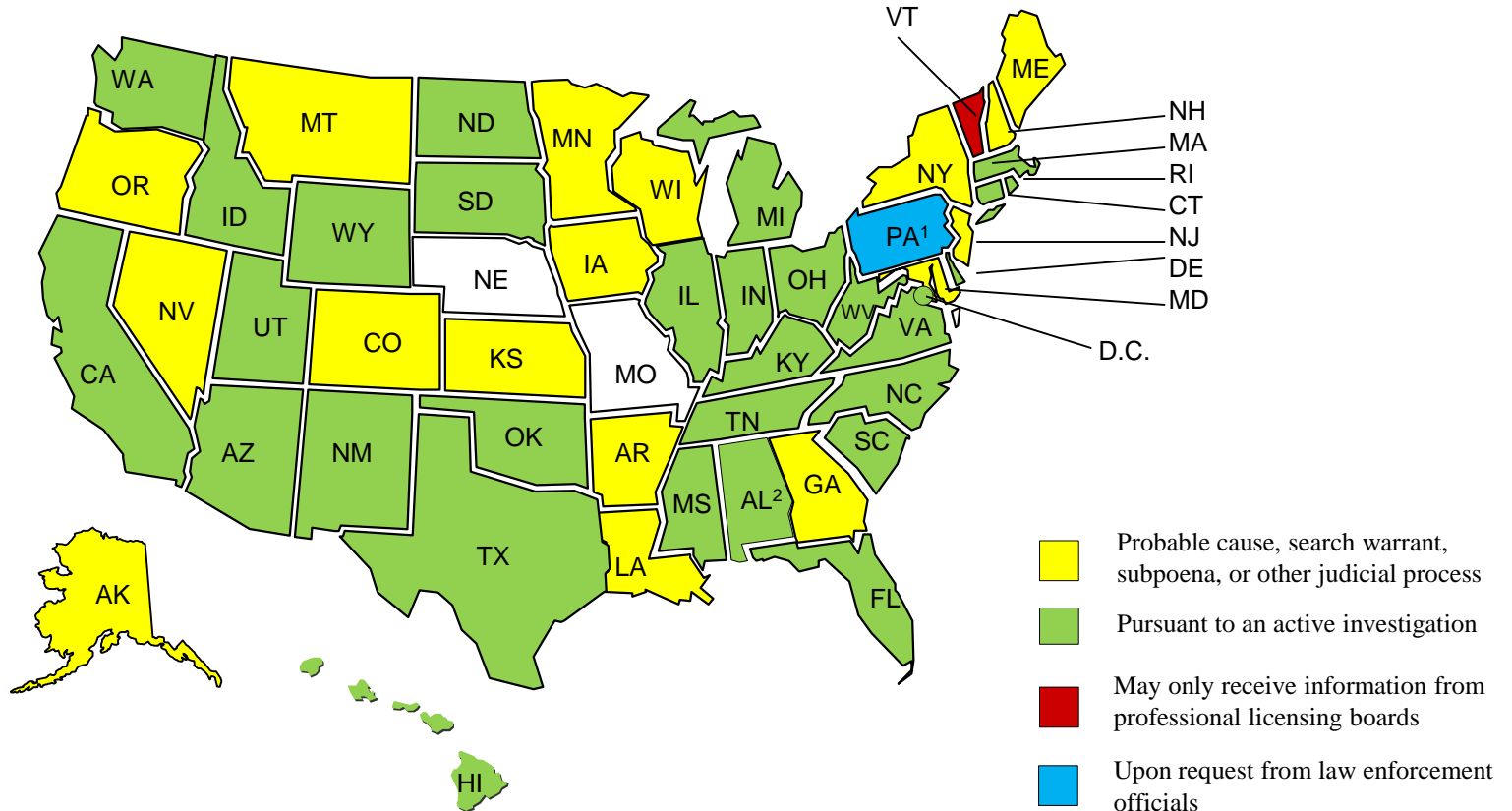
Types of Authorized Recipients - De-identified Data



Types of Authorized Recipients – Department of Health or Commissioner of Public Safety



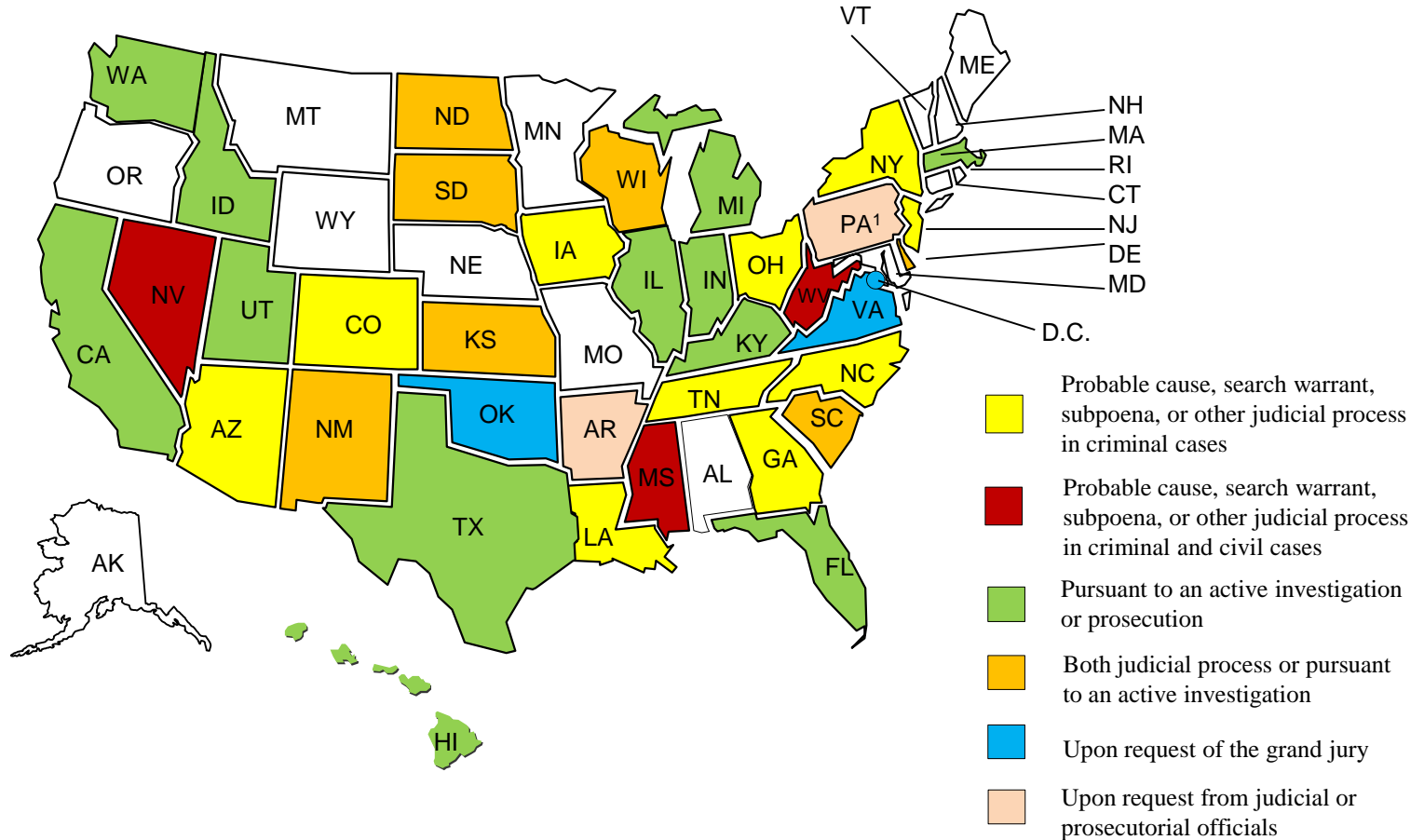
Types of Authorized Recipients – Law Enforcement Officials



¹ Law enforcement requests must be approved by the Office of the Attorney General. Law enforcement officials do not have direct access.

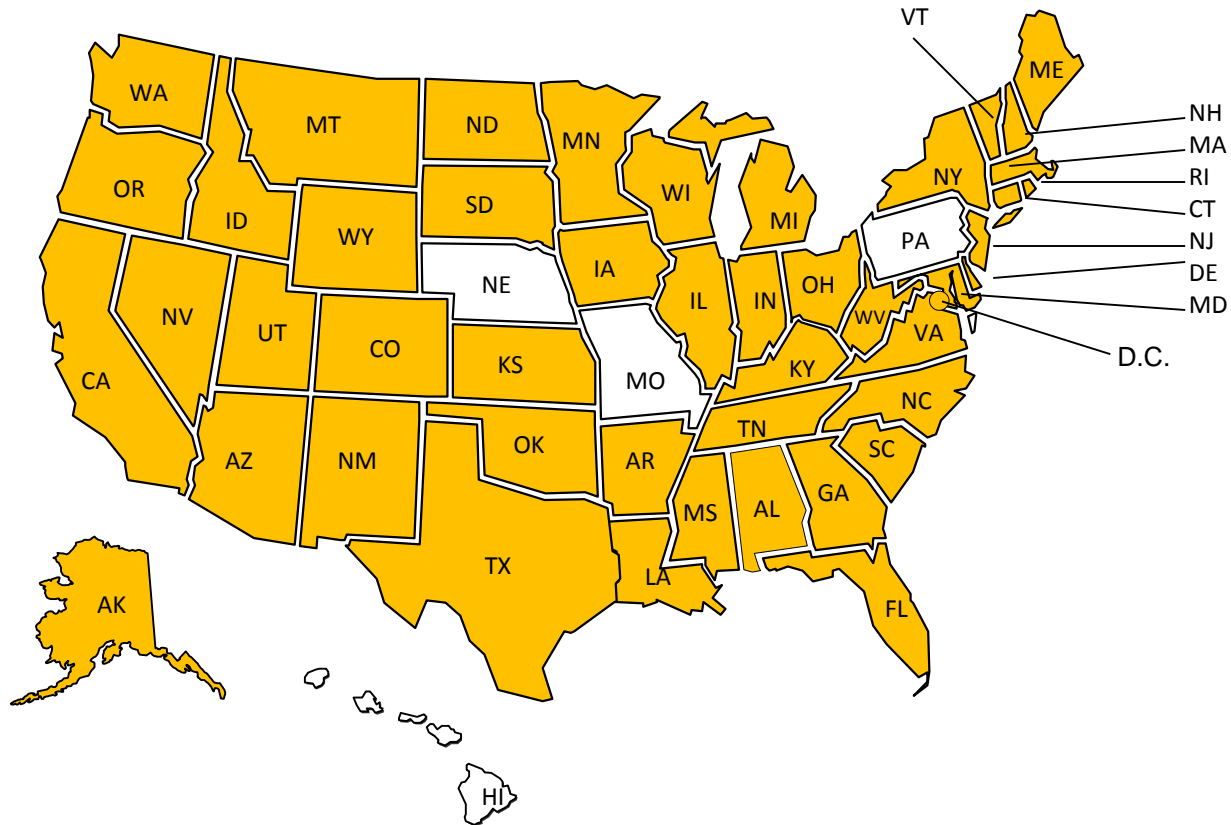
² Law enforcement officers must make a declaration that probable cause exists, but there is no judicial process involved.

Types of Authorized Recipients – Judicial and Prosecutorial Officials

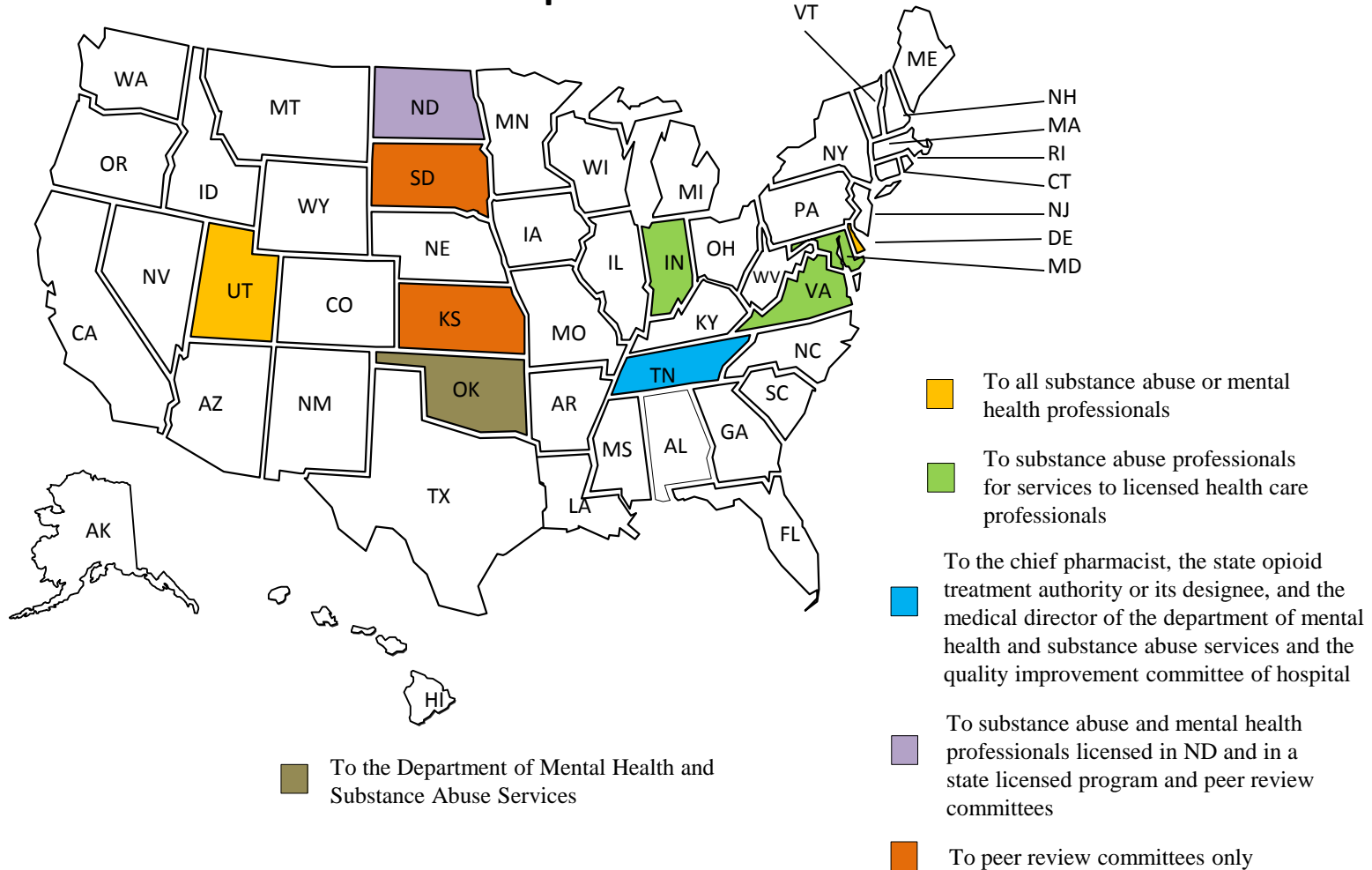


¹ The Pennsylvania provision pertains only to cases involving criminal investigations into violations of state or federal drug laws, health care fraud, or insurance fraud statutes.

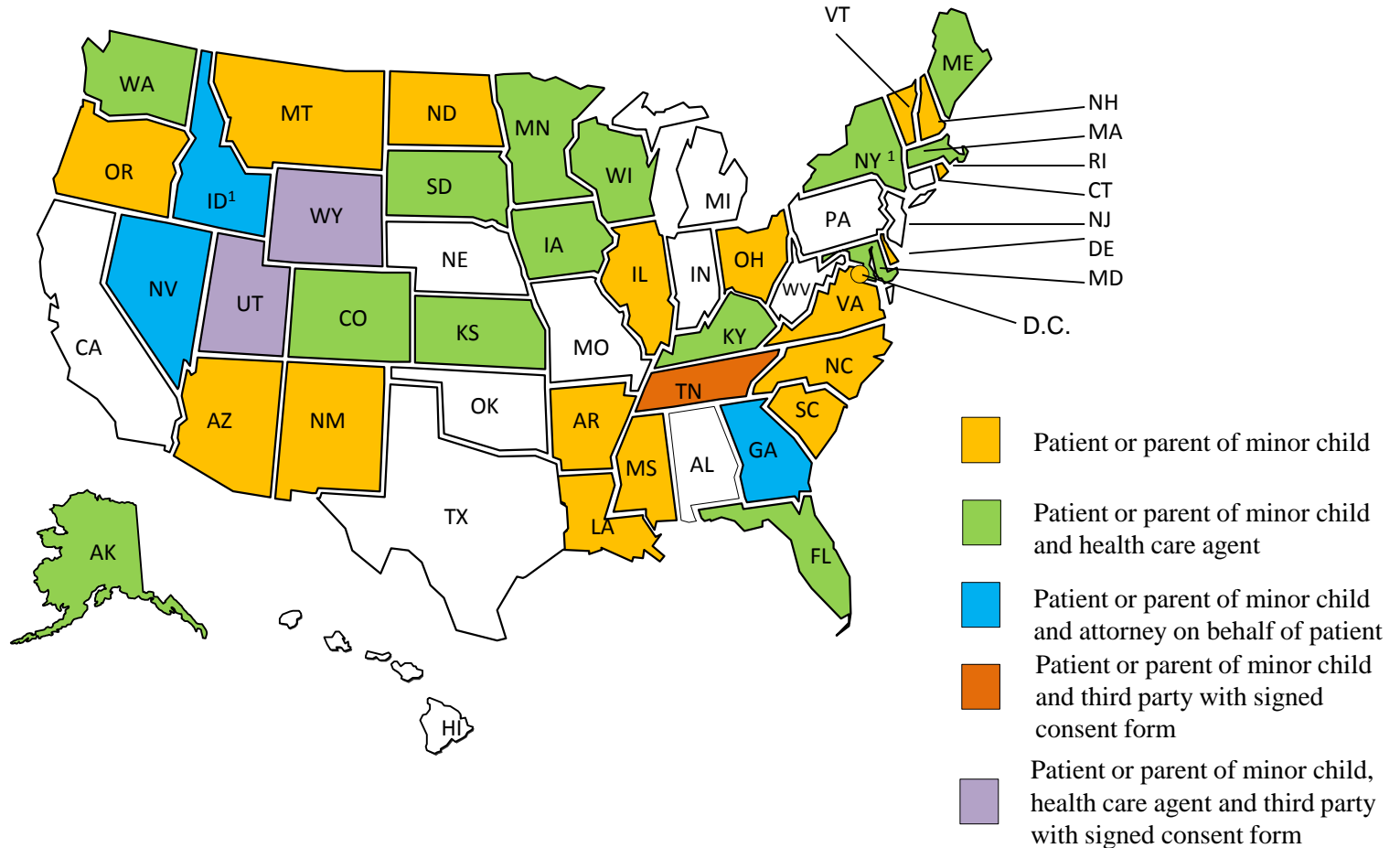
Types of Authorized Recipients - Licensing/Regulatory Boards



Types of Authorized Recipients - Mental Health/Substance Abuse Professionals, Peer Review Committees or Quality Improvement Committee of Hospital

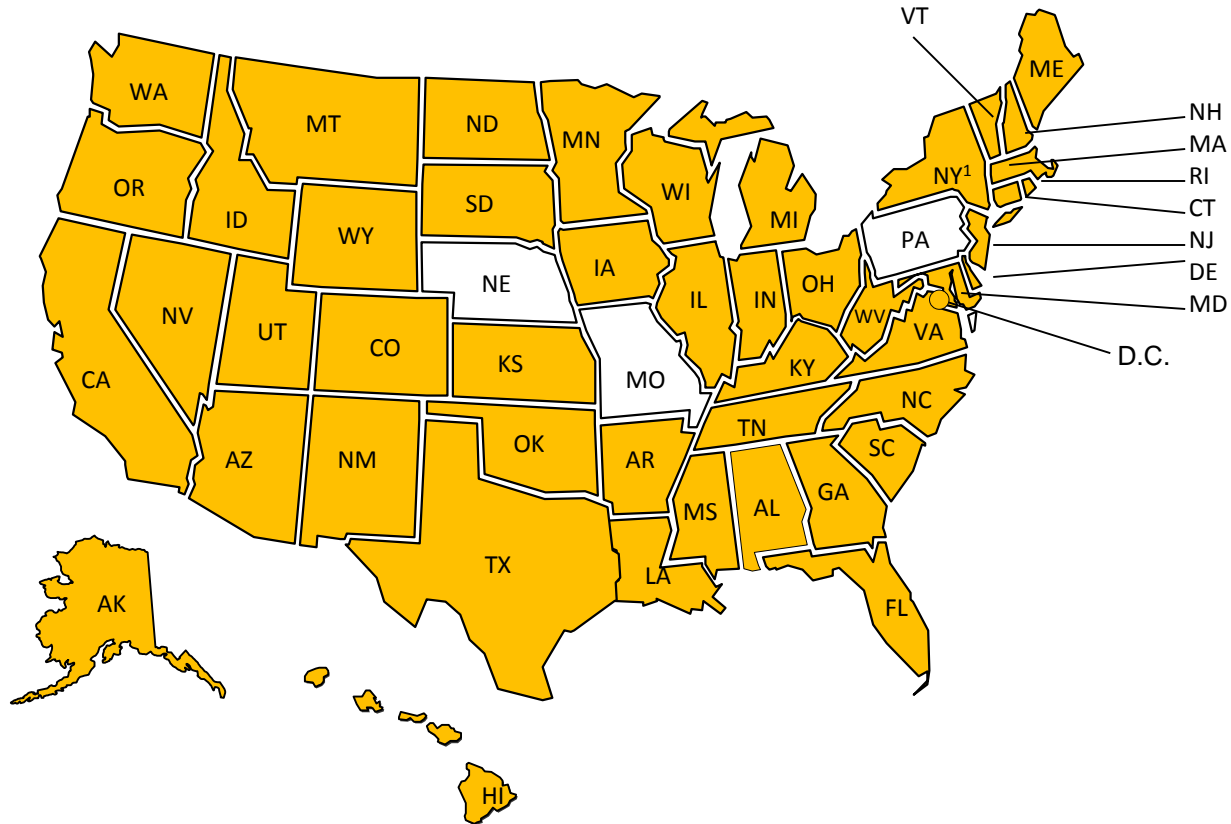


Types of Authorized Recipients – Patient, Parent or Guardian of Minor Child, Health Care Agent or Attorney on Behalf of Patient

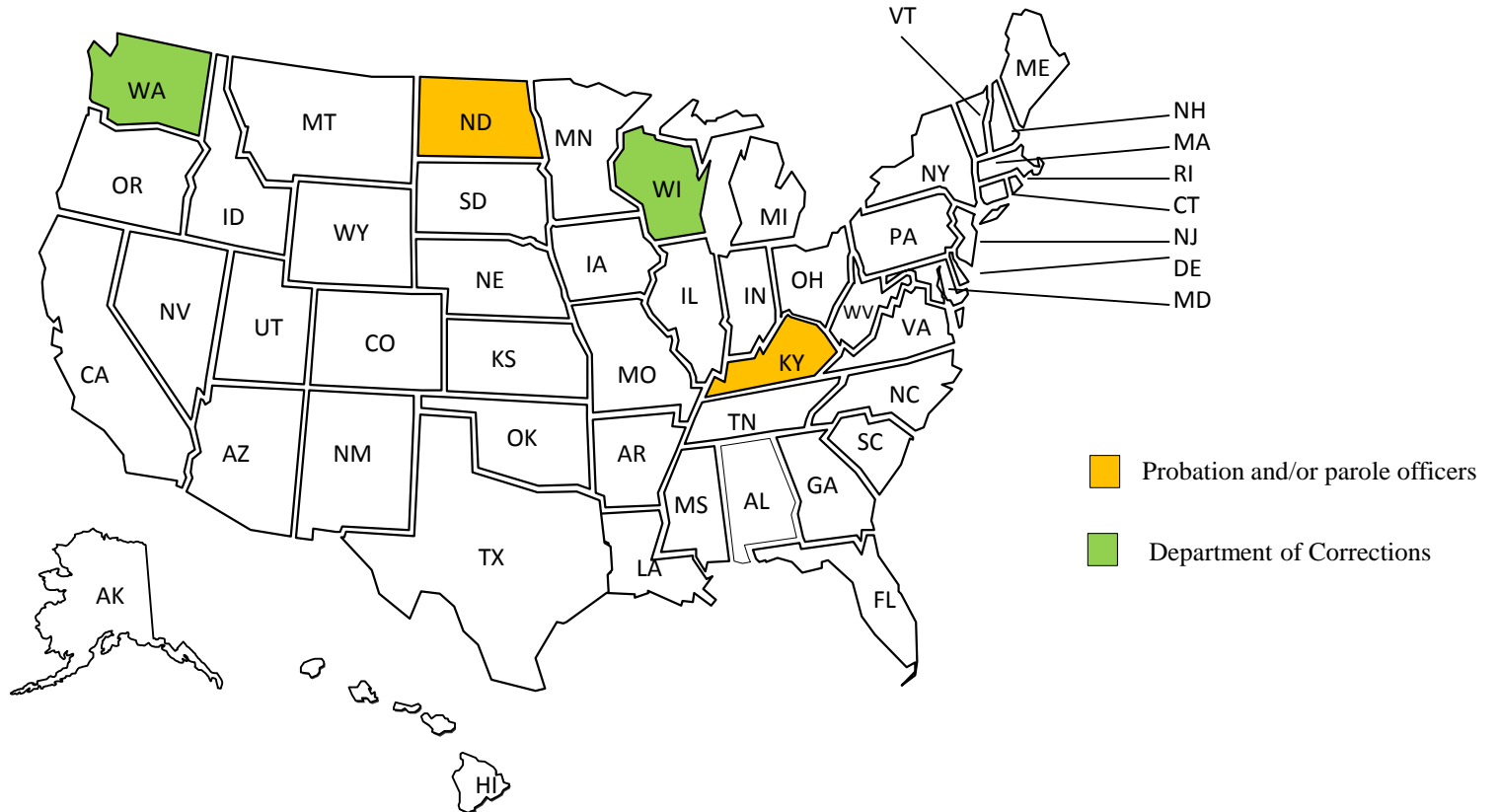


¹ Beginning July 1, 2014, Idaho will change to patient or parent of minor child and third party with signed consent form.

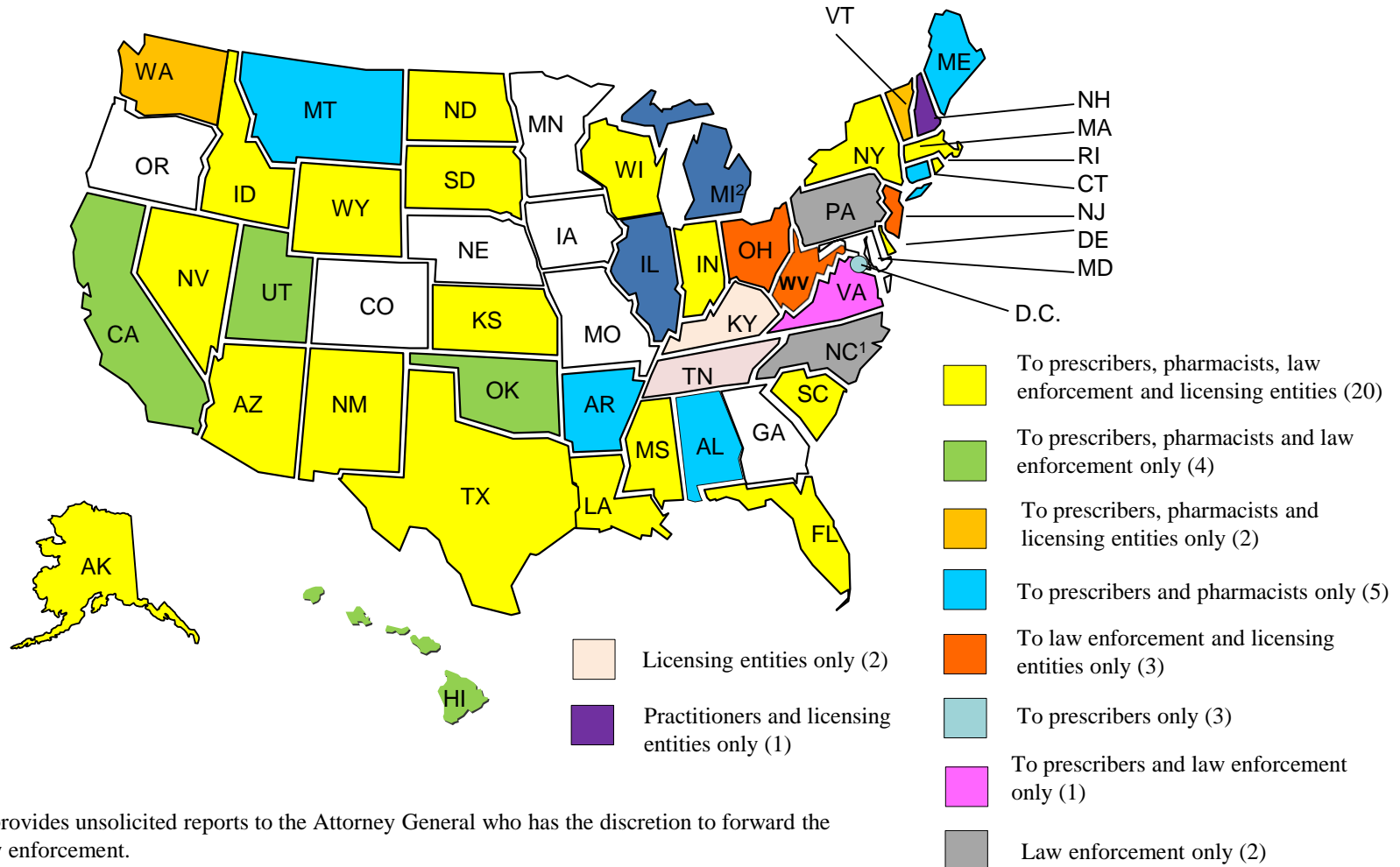
Types of Authorized Recipients - Prescribers and Dispensers



Types of Authorized Recipients – Probation/Parole Officers or the Department of Corrections



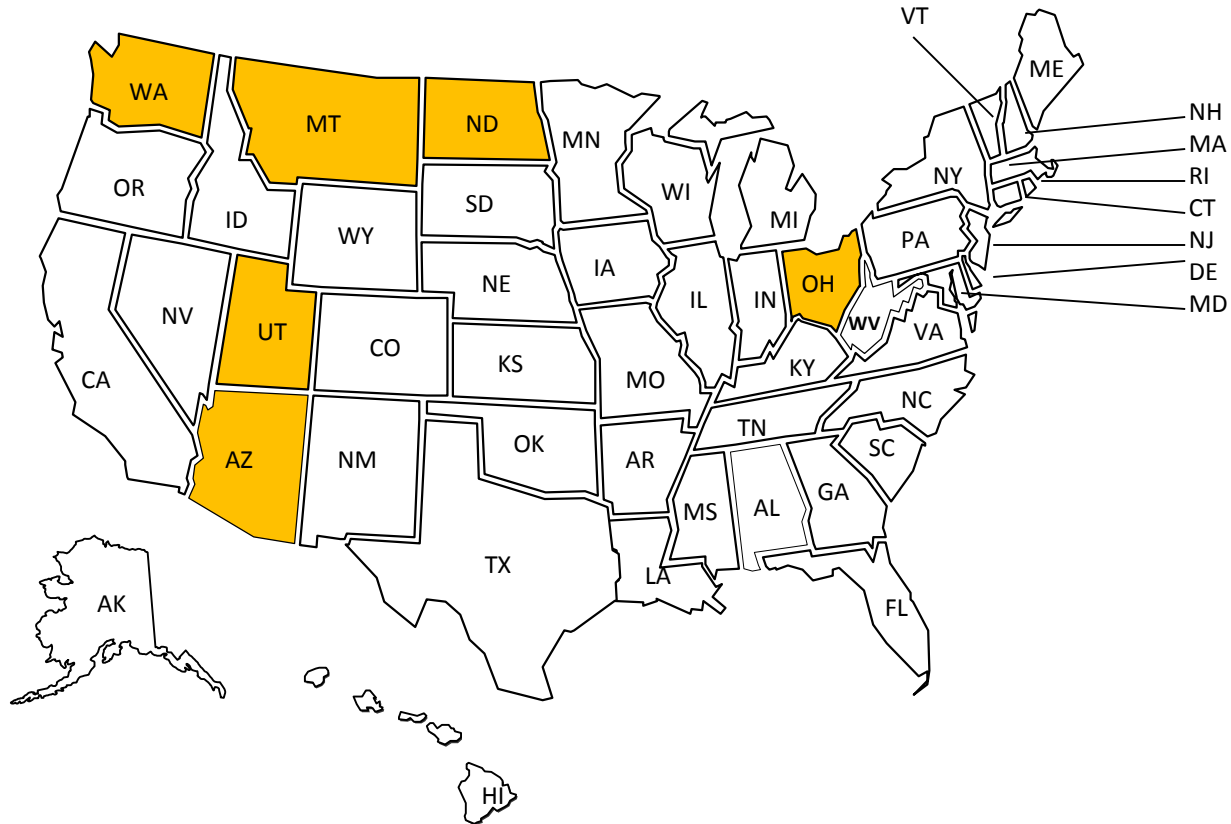
Unsolicited PMP Reports/Info to Prescribers, Pharmacists, Law Enforcement and Licensing Entities



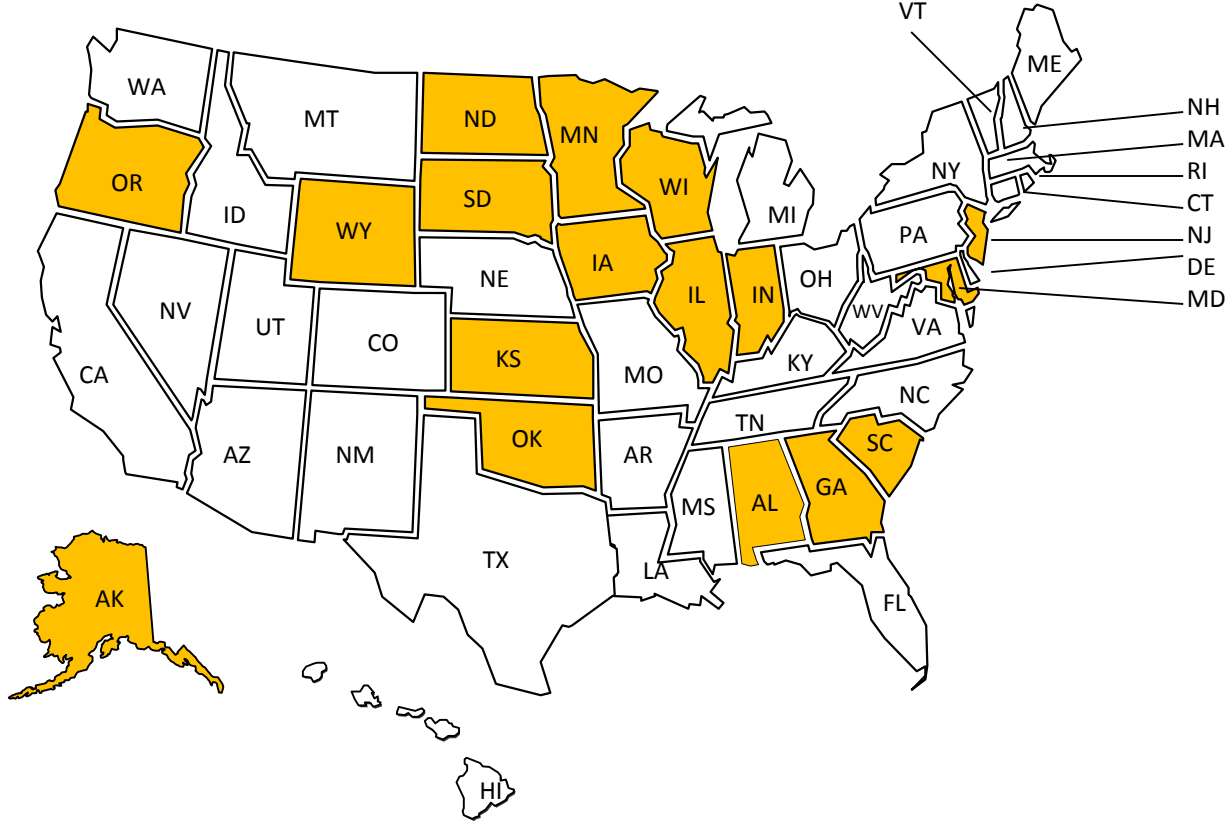
¹ North Carolina provides unsolicited reports to the Attorney General who has the discretion to forward the information to law enforcement.

² Michigan send alerts to physicians when a patient surpasses the threshold but does not send the actual report.

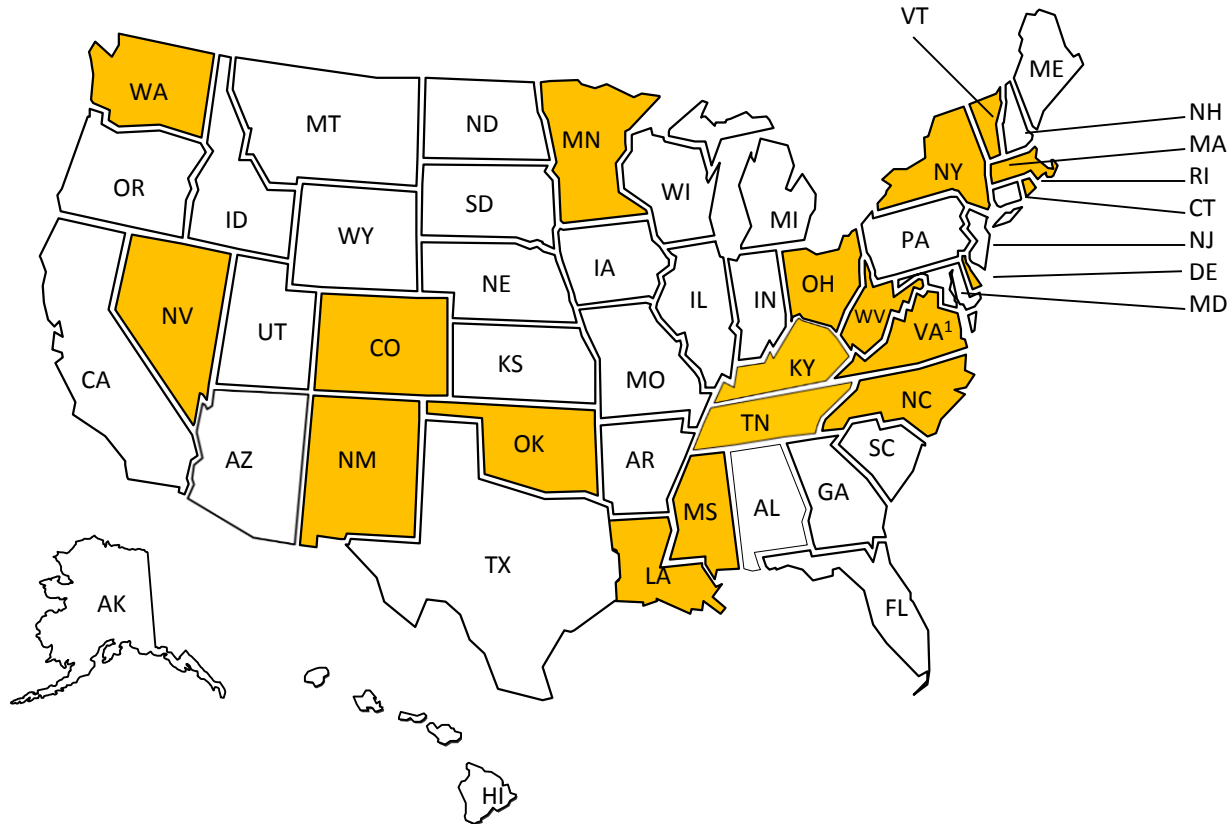
Types of Authorized Recipients - Worker's Compensation Specialists



State PMP Laws that Explicitly Do Not Require Prescribers or Dispensers to Access PMP Information



States that Require Prescribers and/or Dispensers to Access PMP Information in Certain Circumstances*



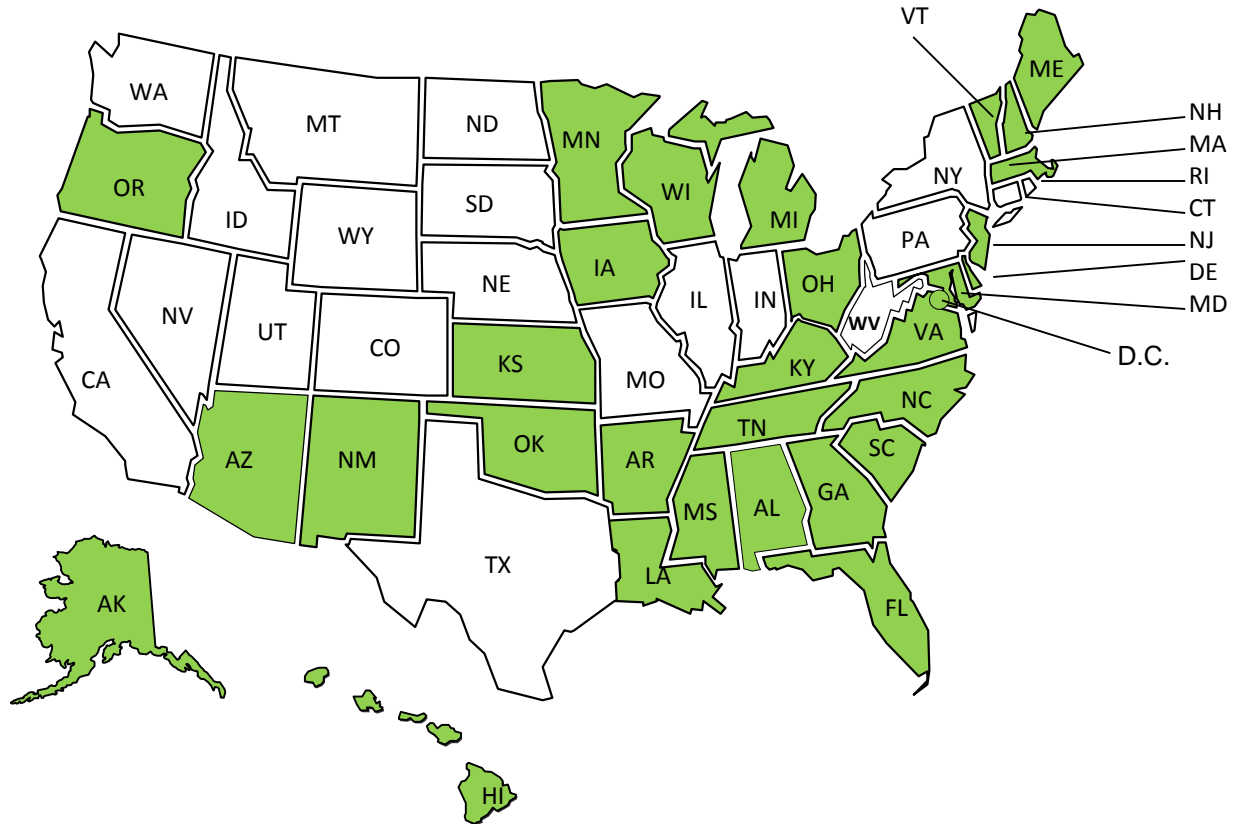
* Please see the accompanying memorandum for specifics as to the circumstances under which a prescriber and/or dispenser is obligated to access the PMP database in each state.

¹ The Virginia provision goes into effect on July 1, 2015.

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Data Confidentiality – Penalties for Wrongly Disclosing, Using or Obtaining Data

