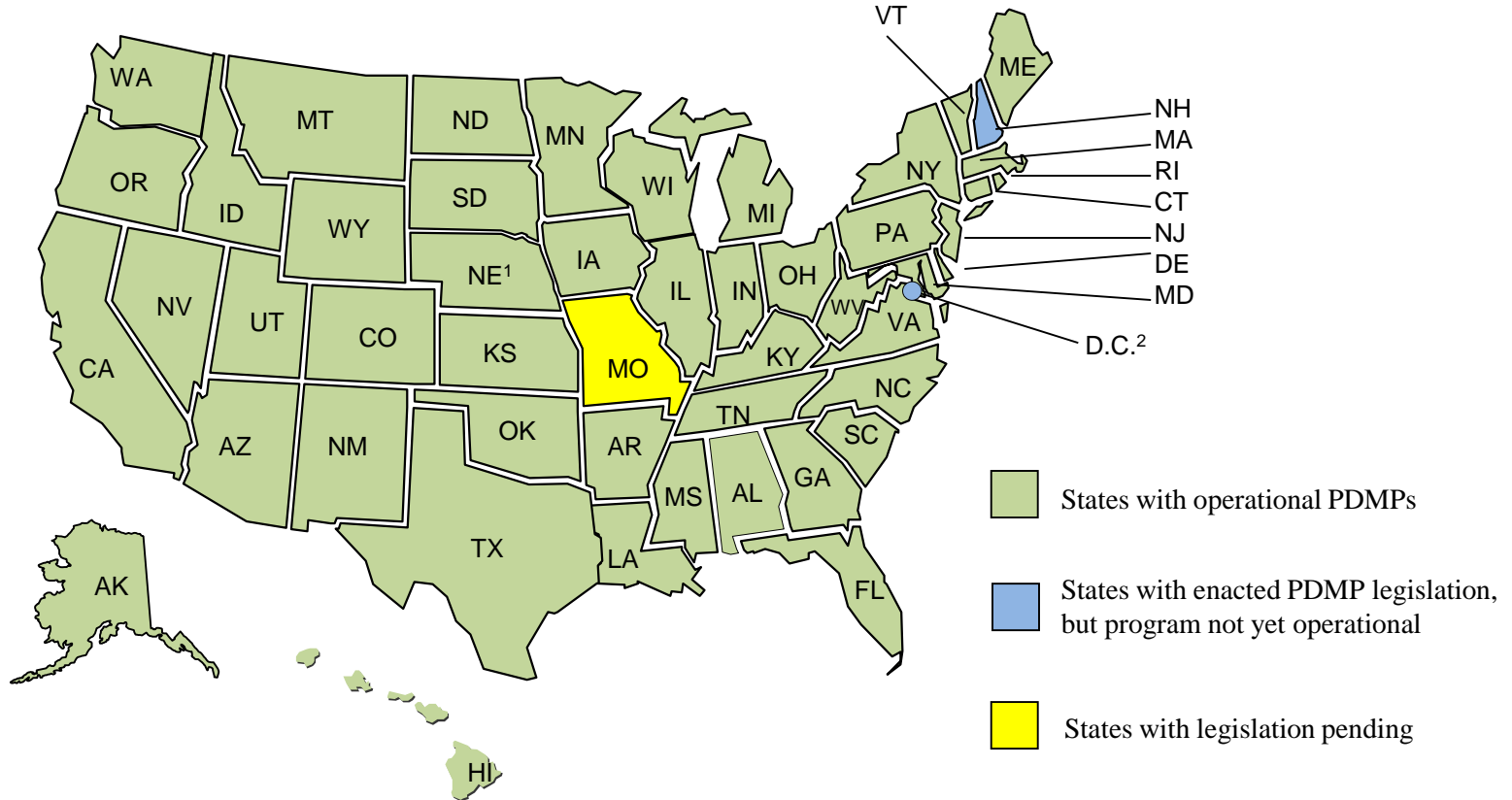




COMPILATION OF STATE PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAM MAPS

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.

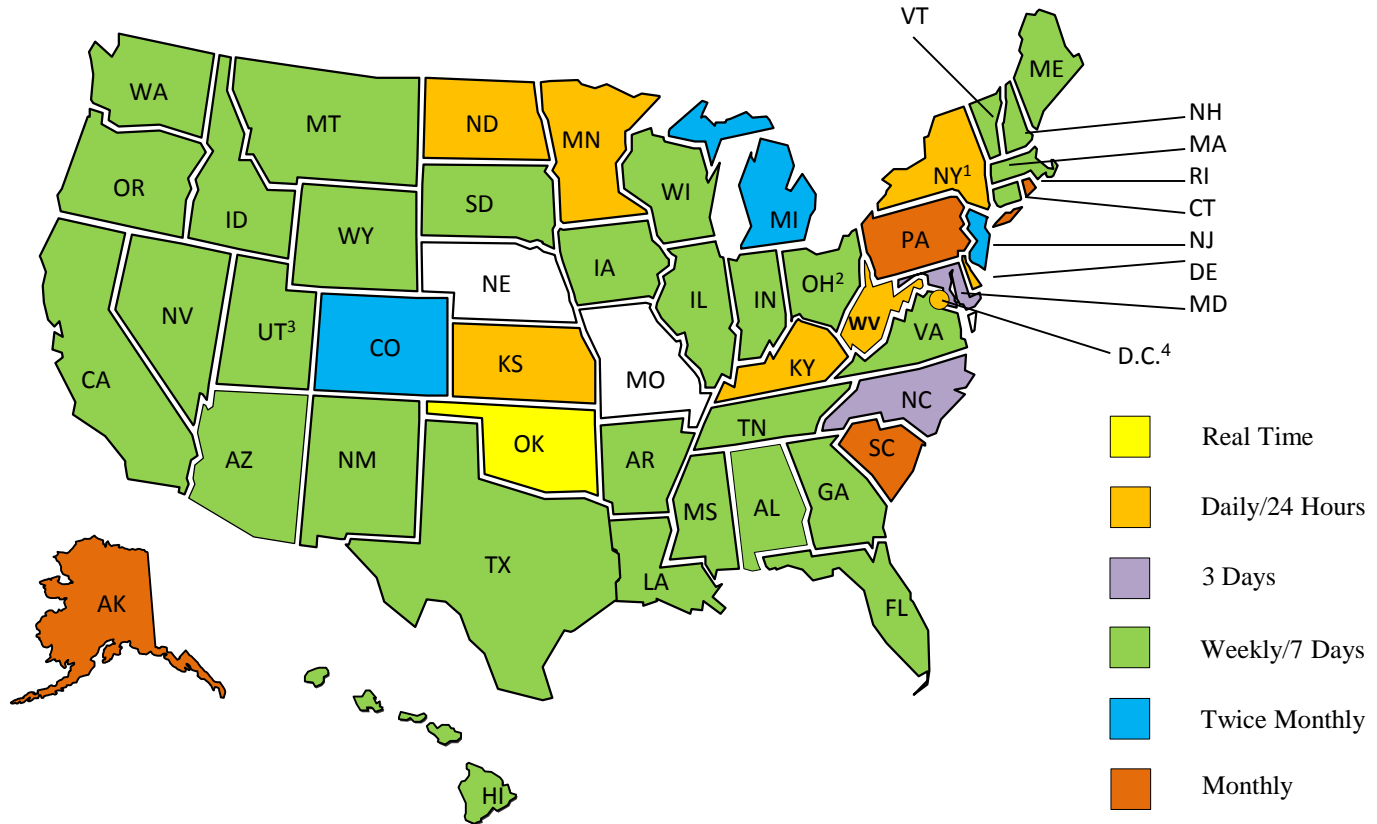
Status of State Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)



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.

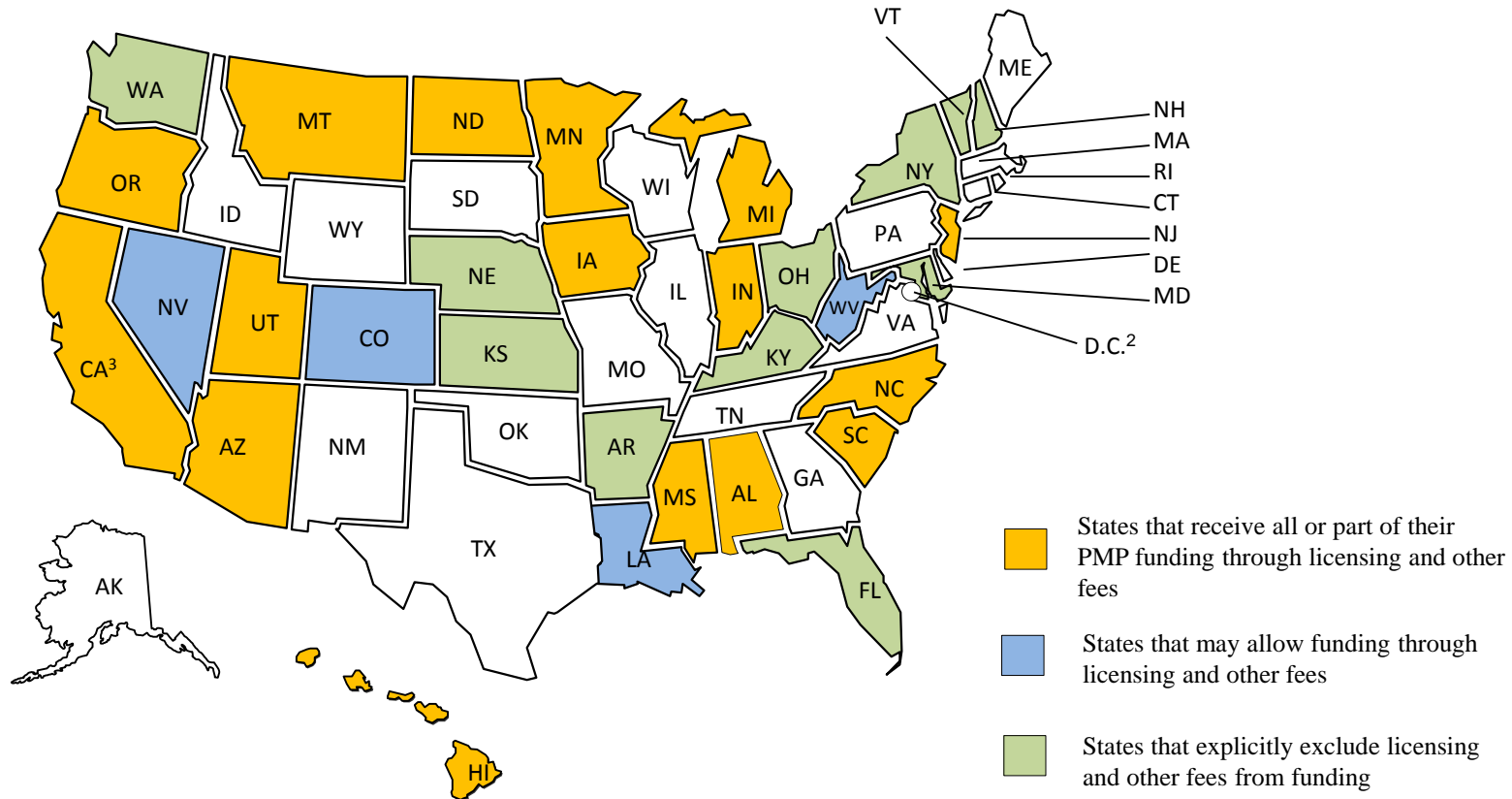
² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation but it is pending a 30-day review process by Congress.

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 The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation Enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Funding Provisions of Prescription Monitoring Programs¹

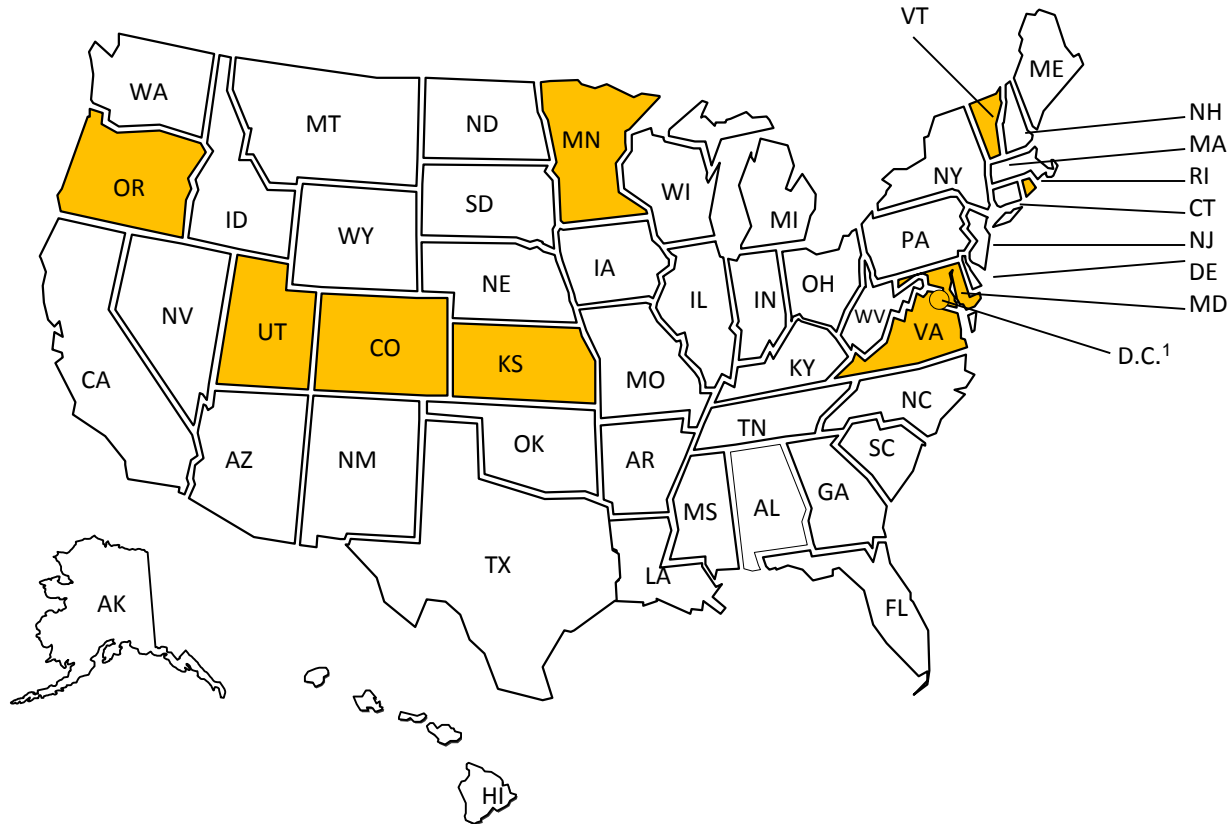


¹ This information is derived from the state PMP statutes and does not include any information that might be found in the state licensing statutes.

² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

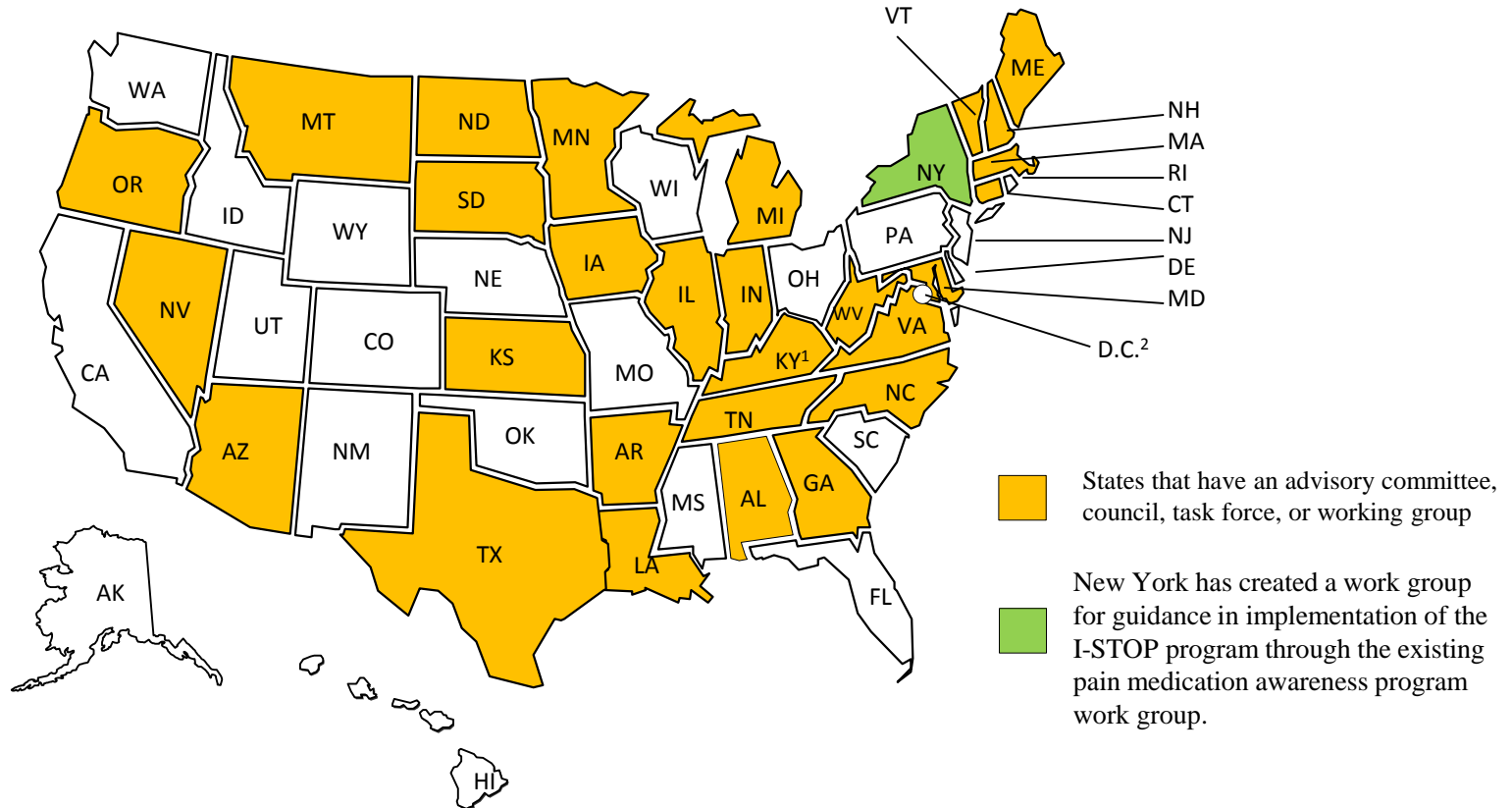
³ California will begin collecting an annual fee from certain licensees beginning April 1, 2014.

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



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

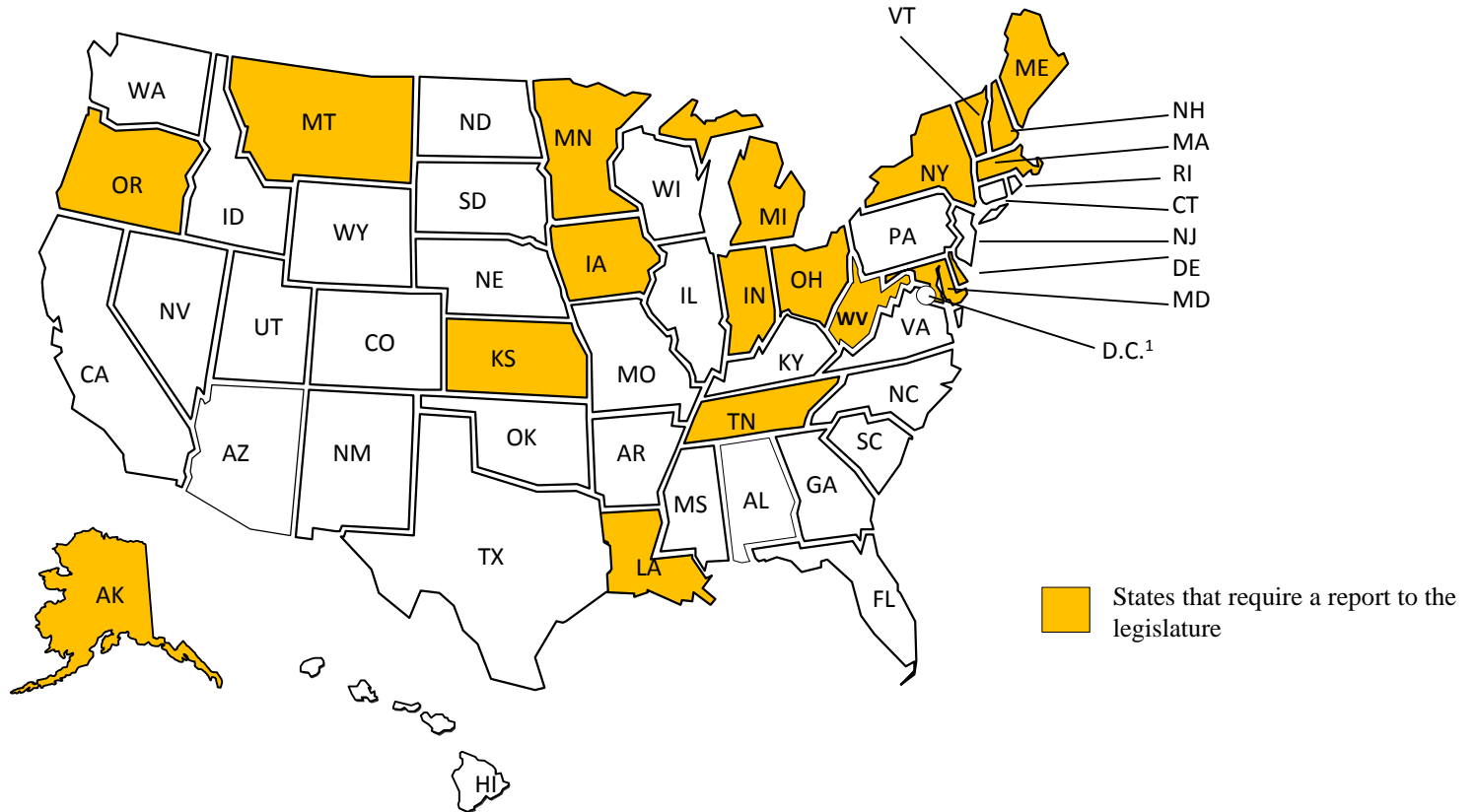
States That Mandate The Use of an Advisory Committee, Council, Task Force, or Working Group



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

² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

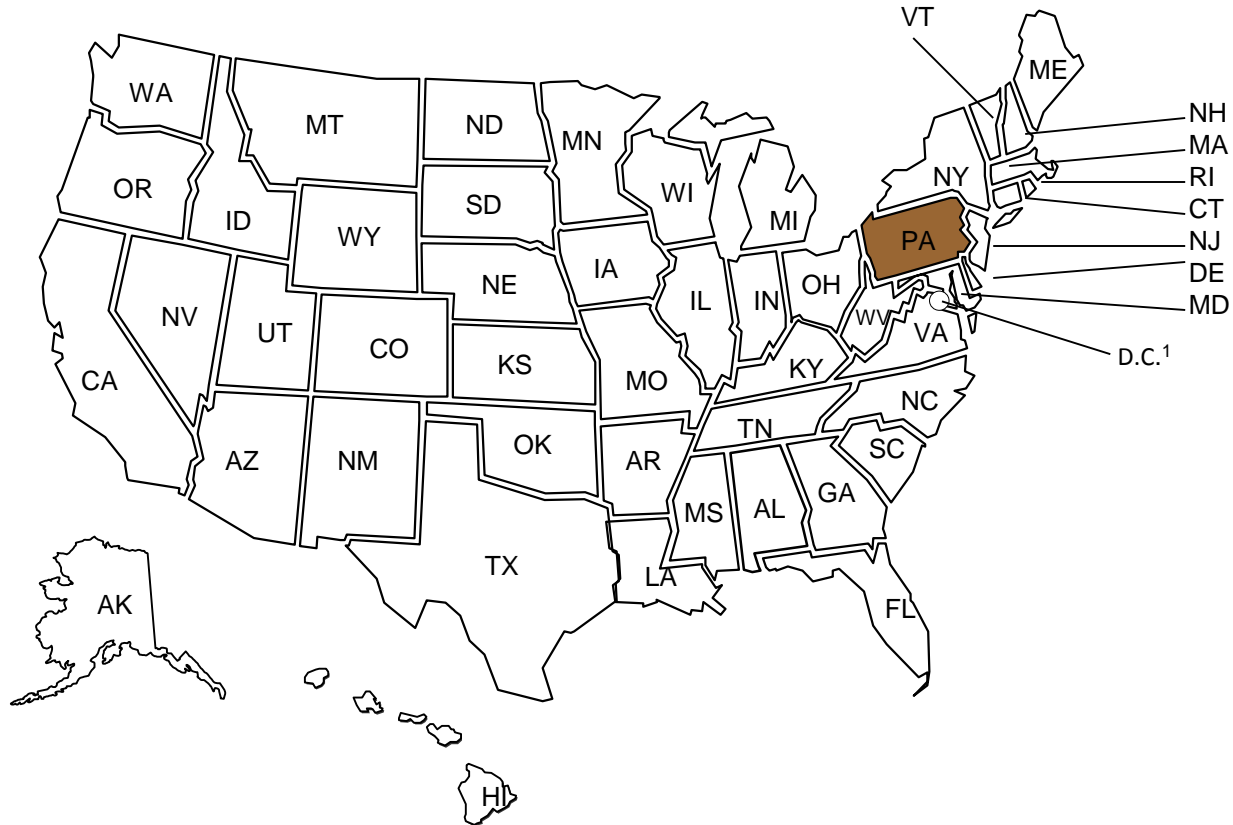
Evaluation of PMP – Report to Legislature



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

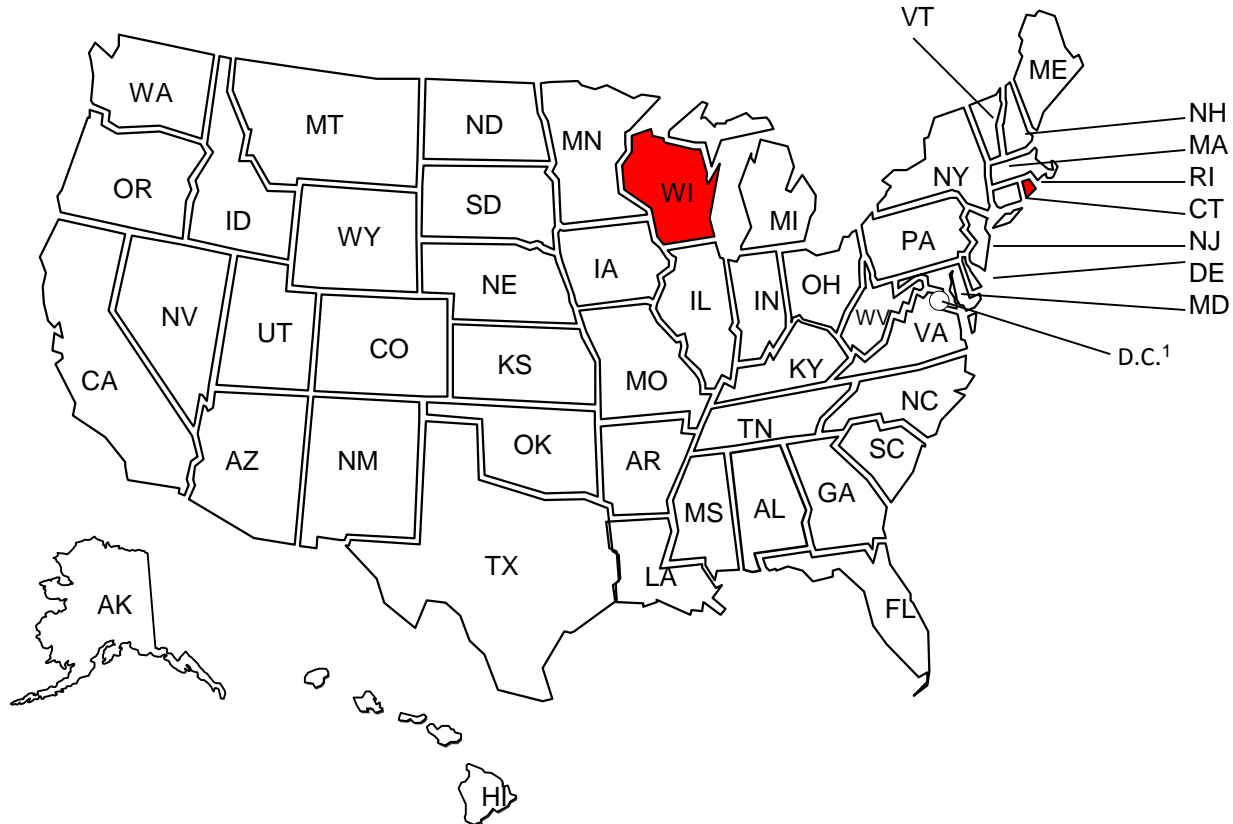
States With Authority to Monitor Schedule II Substances



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

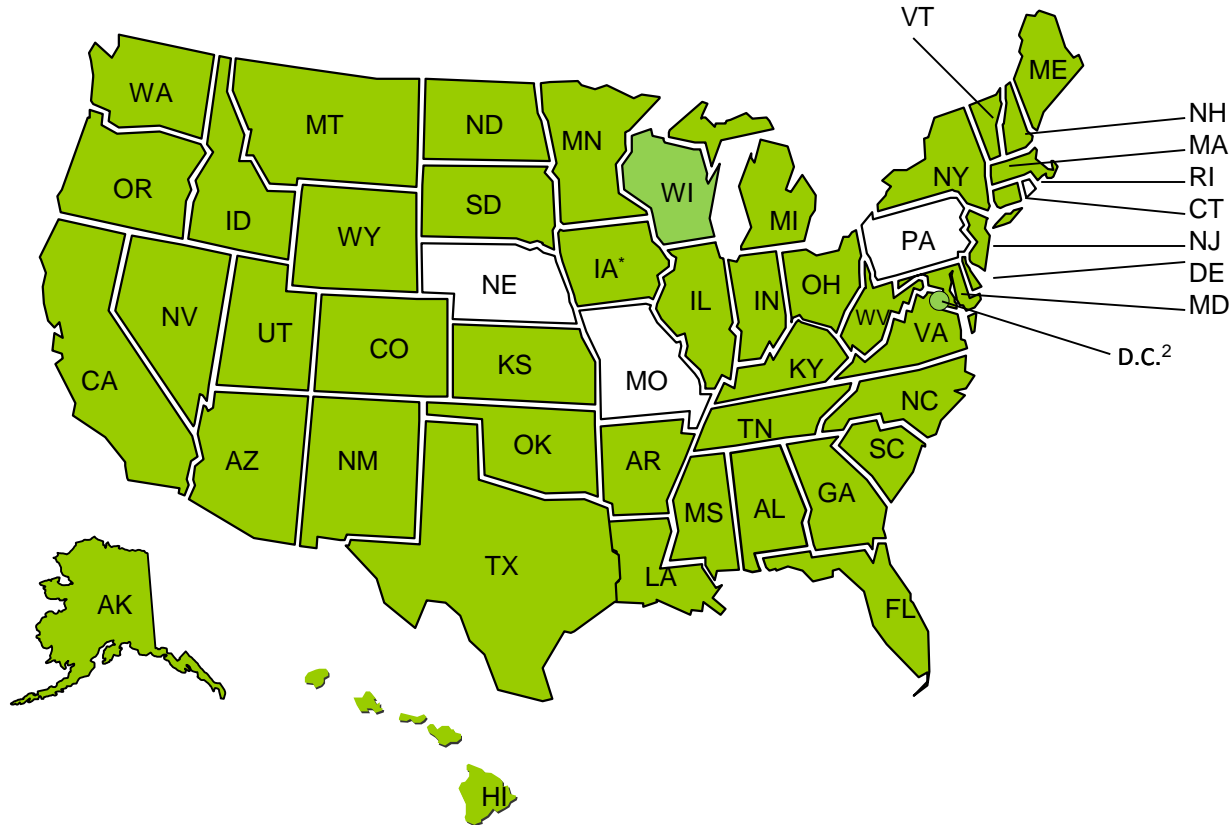
States With Authority to Monitor Schedule II & III Substances



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

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

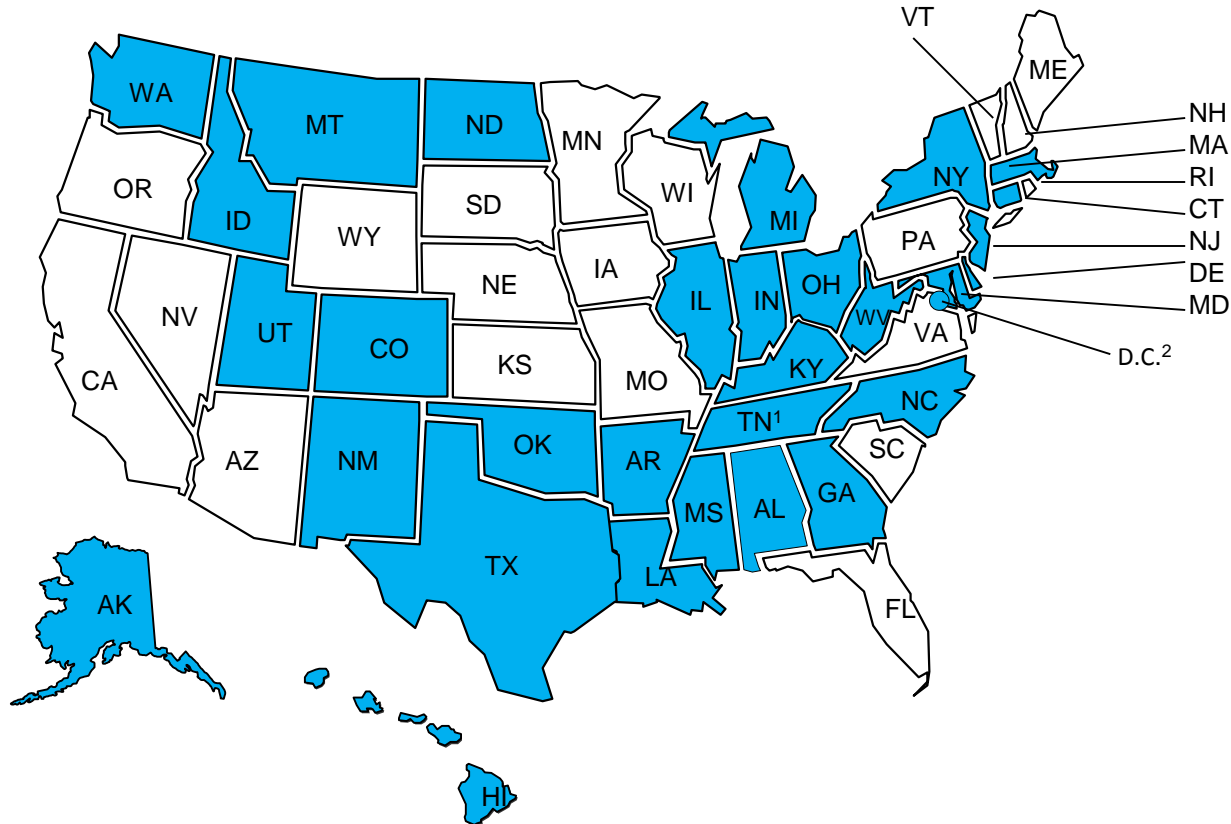


¹ Iowa's PDMP monitors Schedule III and IV substances that the advisory council and the Board of Pharmacy determine can be addictive or fatal if not taken under the proper care or direction of a prescribing practitioner.

² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States With Authority to Monitor Schedule V Substances

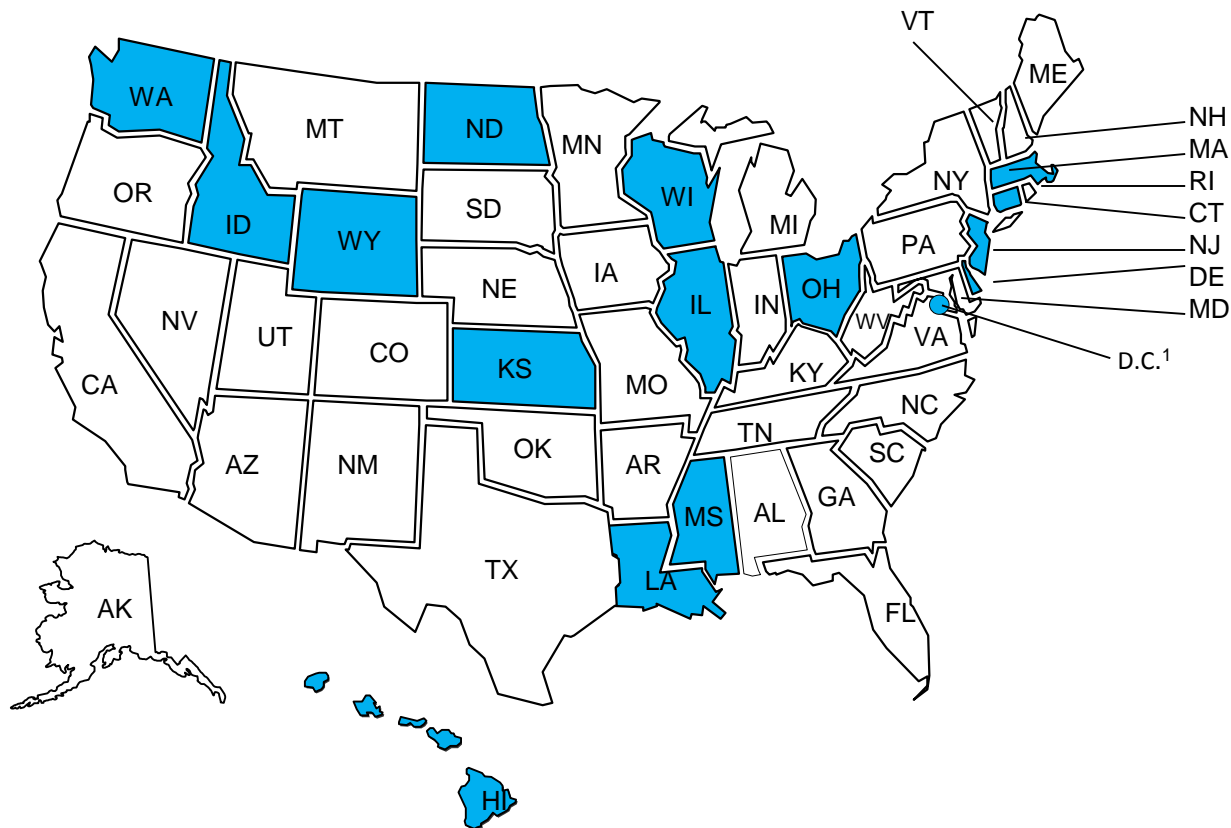


¹ Tennessee's law authorizes the monitoring of Schedule V substances which have been identified by the controlled substances database advisory committee as demonstrating a potential for abuse.

² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

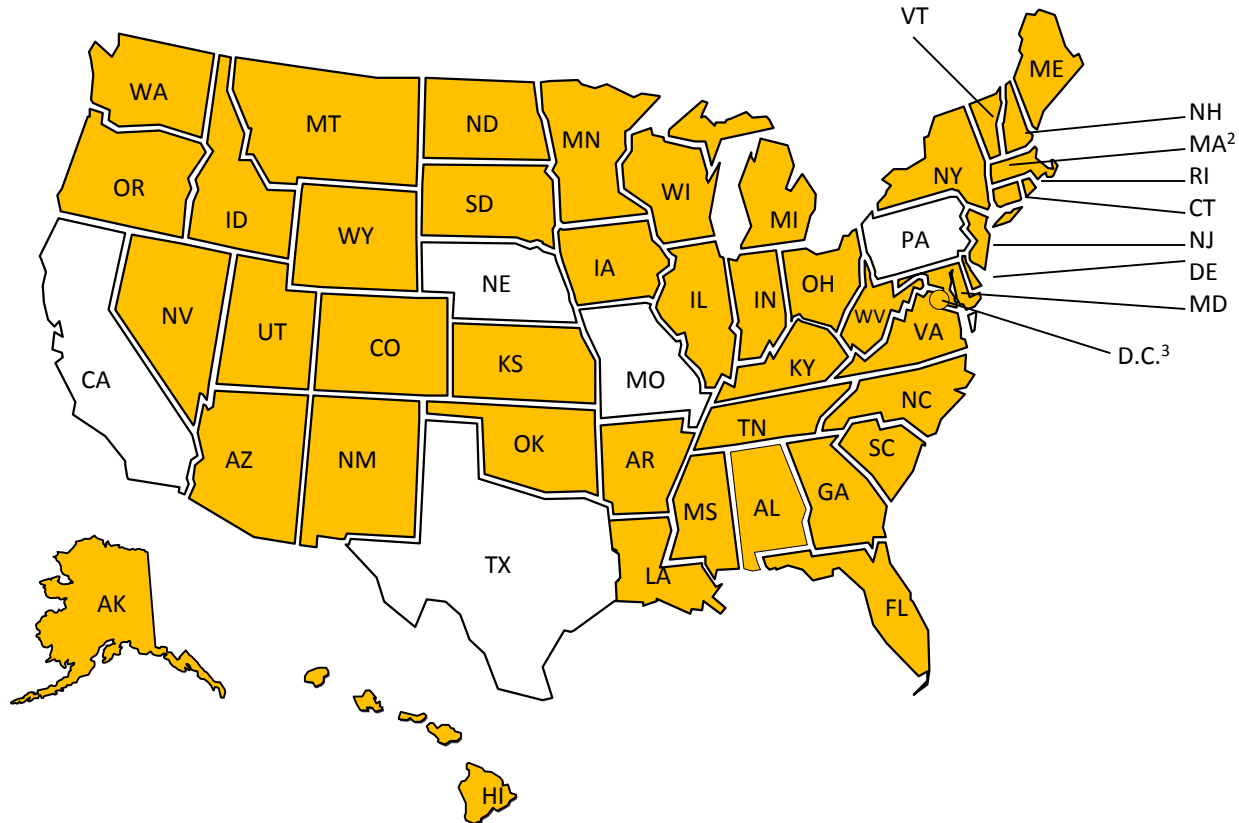
States With Authority to Monitor Non-controlled/Non-Scheduled Substances



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

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 PMP¹

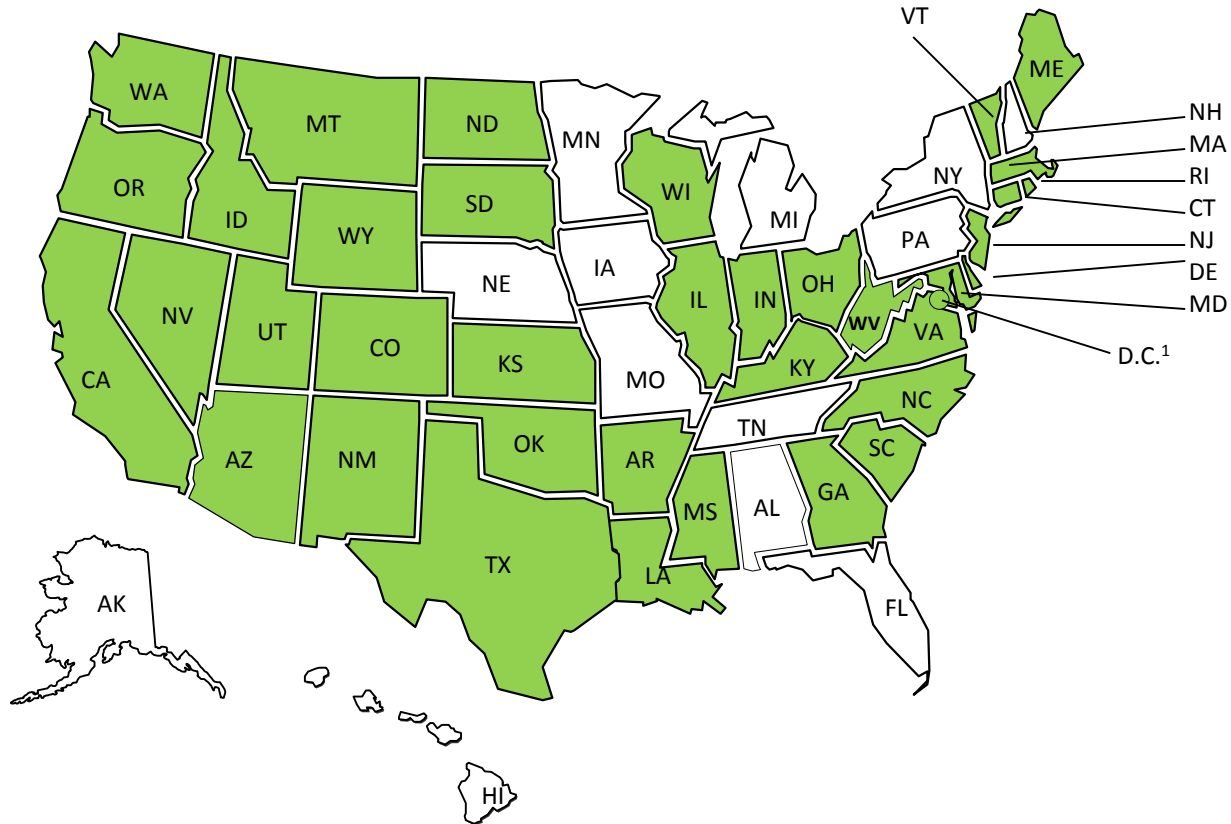


¹ This map reflects those states with statutory authority to require nonresident pharmacies to report and does not reflect those states with such authority who are not actively collecting such data.

² Massachusetts requires nonresident pharmacies to report to the state PMP, but does not require them to register with or be licensed by the state.

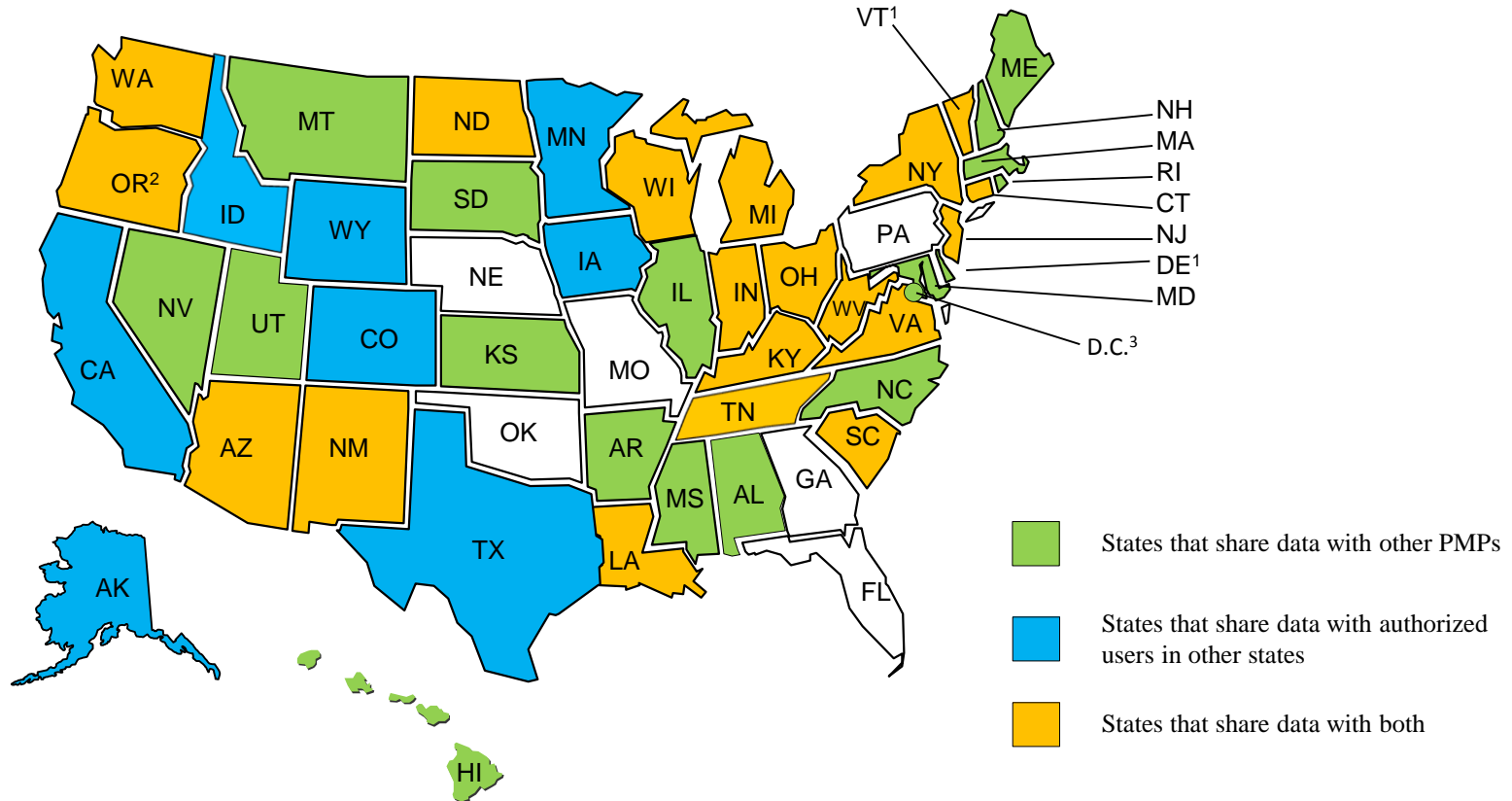
³ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Types of Authorized Recipients - De-identified Data



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Interstate Sharing of Prescription Monitoring Program Data Pursuant to Statute, Regulation, and/or Statutory Interpretation

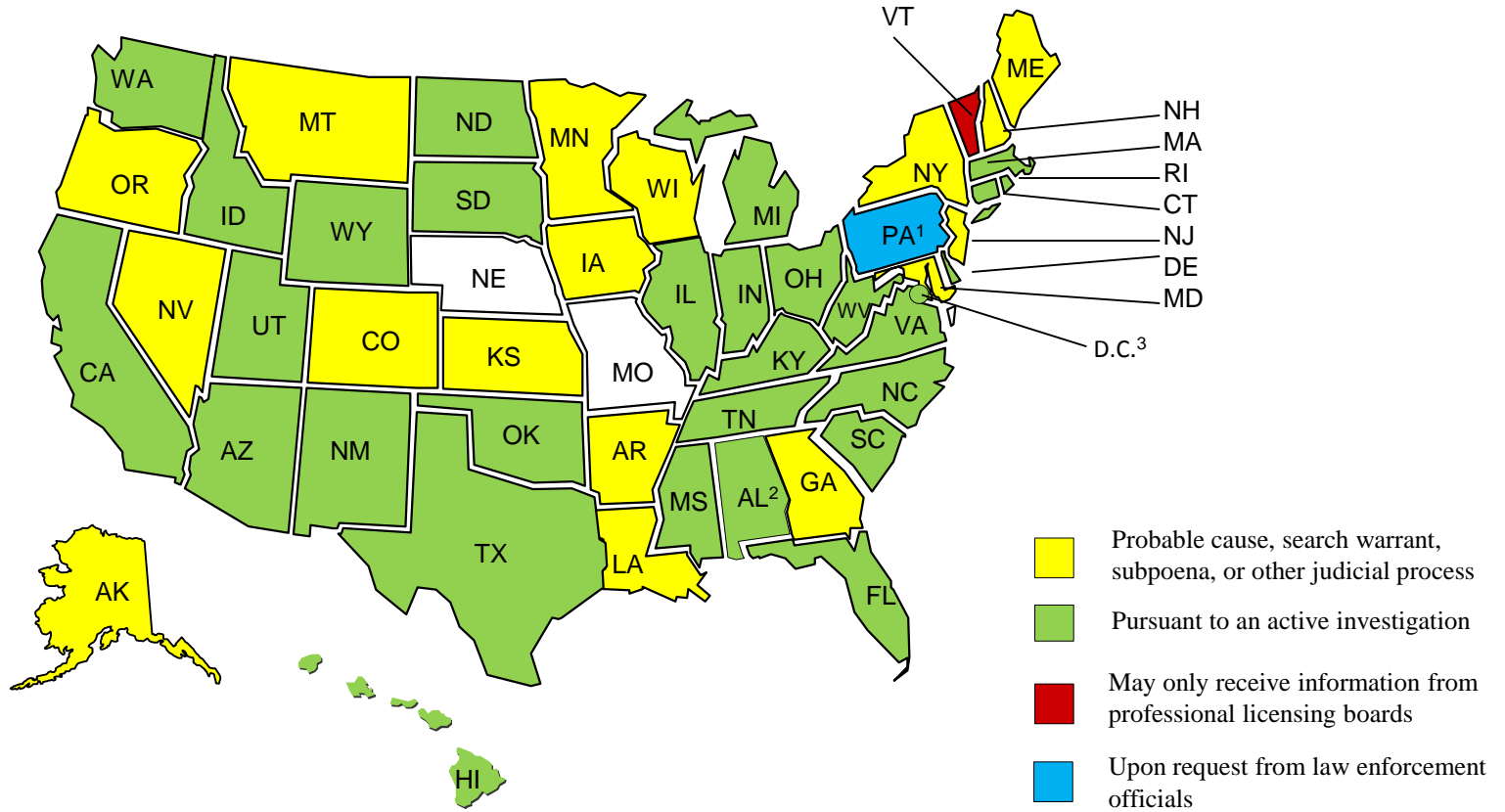


¹ The Delaware provision goes into effect on March 1, 2014.

² Oregon will only allow direct access to the PMP to practitioners in CA, ID, and WA.

³ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Types of Authorized Recipients – Law Enforcement Officials

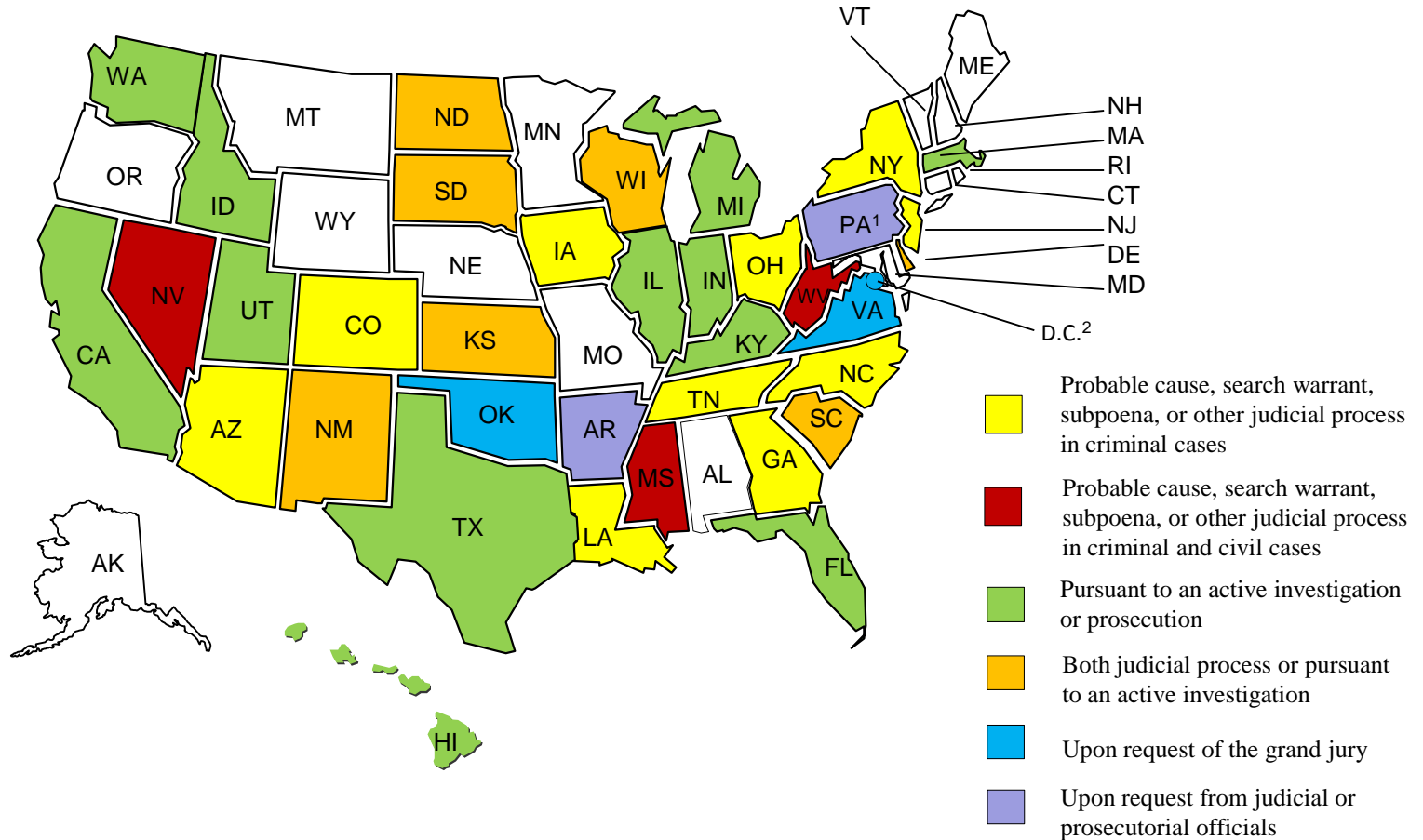


¹ Law enforcement requests must be approved by the Office of the Attorney General. Law enforcement officials do not have direct access.

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

³ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

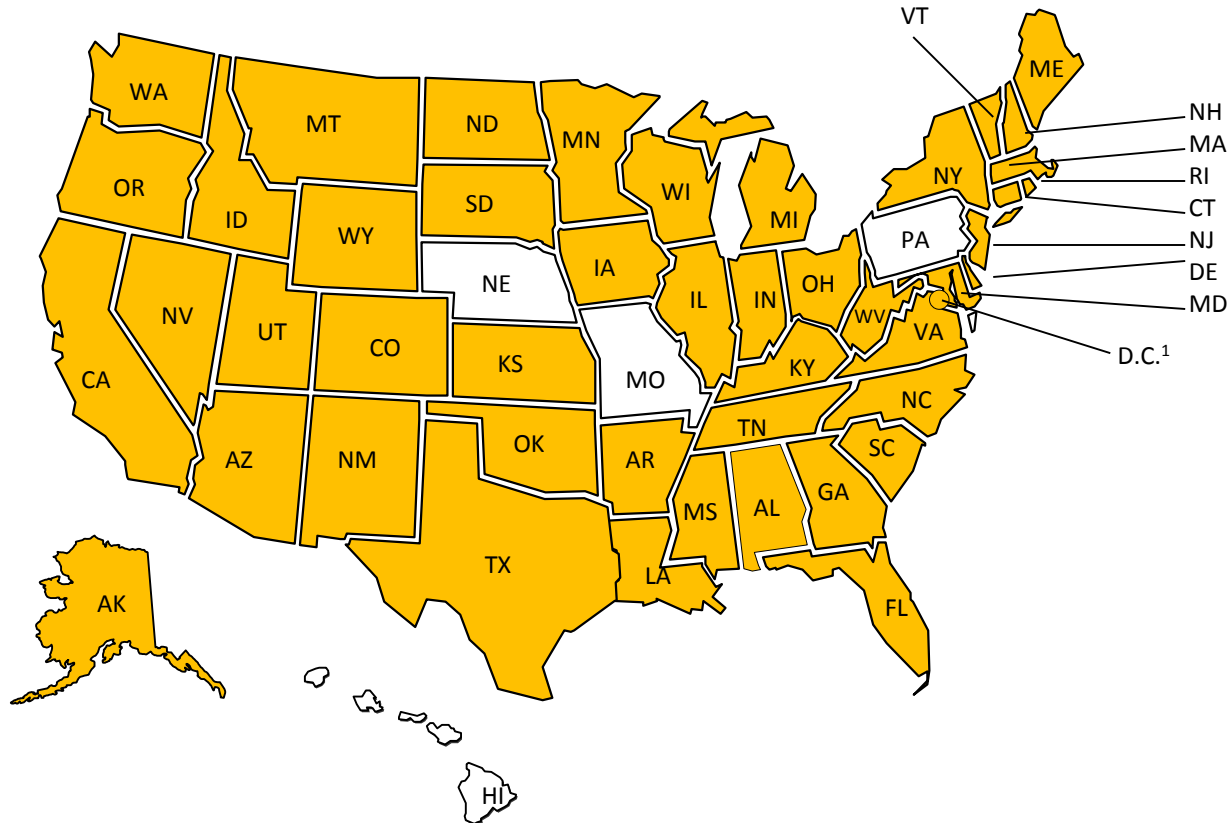
Types of Authorized Recipients – Judicial and Prosecutorial Officials



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.

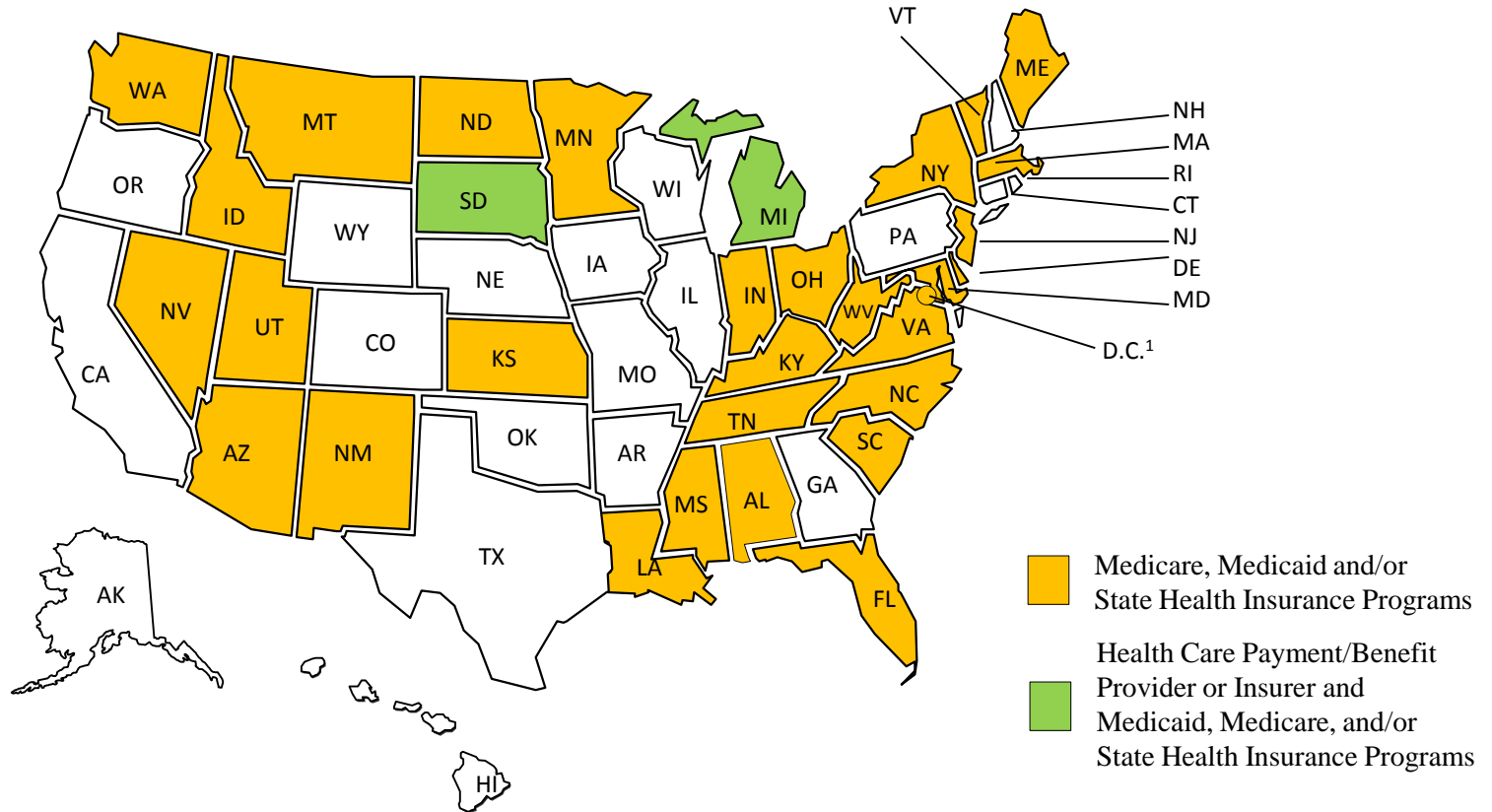
² The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Types of Authorized Recipients - Licensing/Regulatory Boards



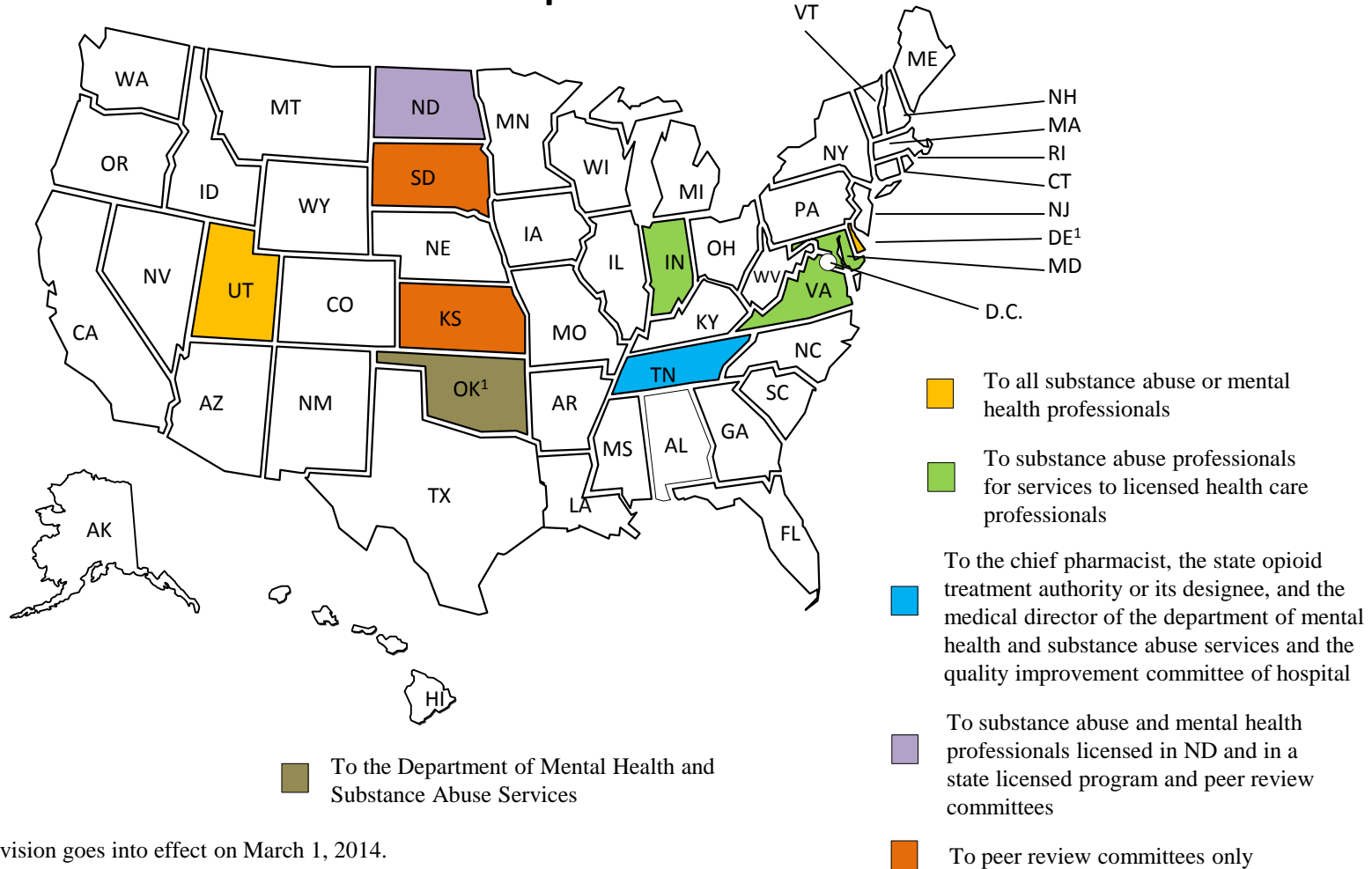
¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

Types of Authorized Recipients – Medicare, Medicaid and/or State Health Insurance Programs or Health Care Payment/Benefit Provider or Insurer

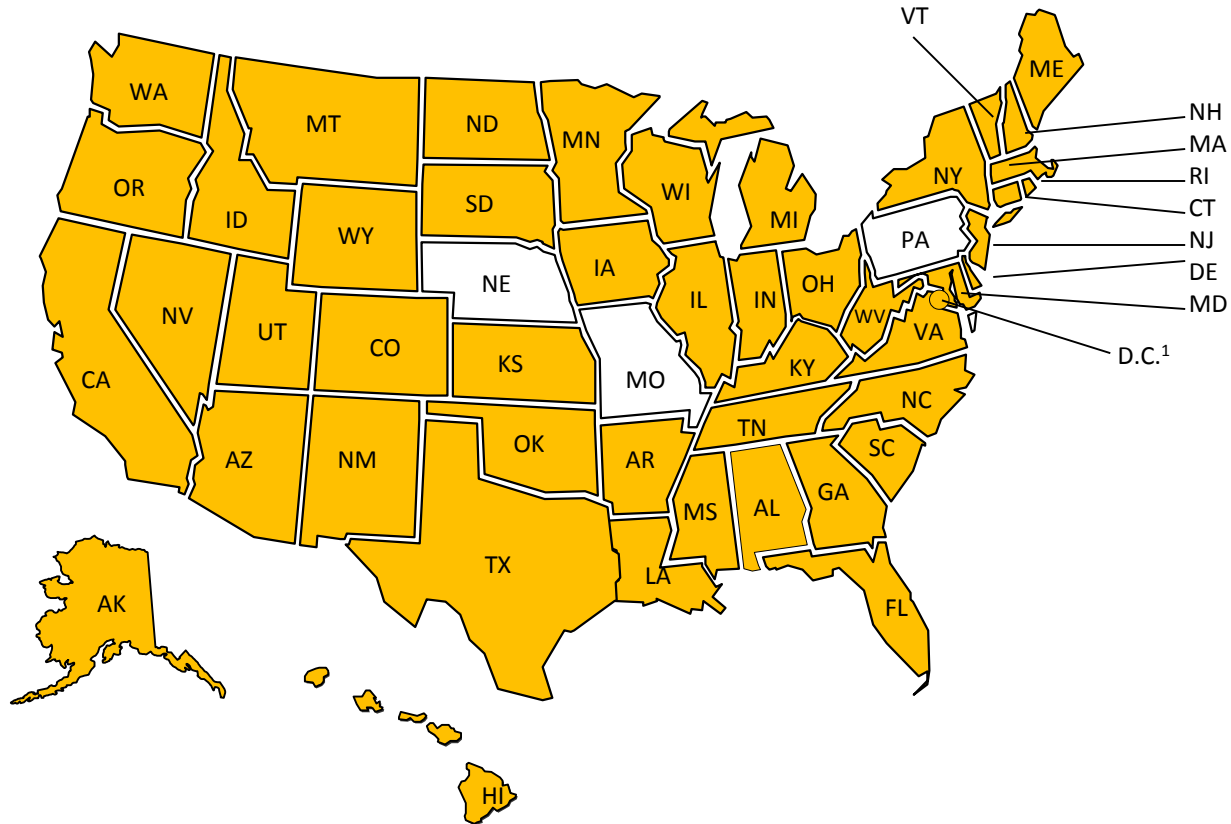


¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

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

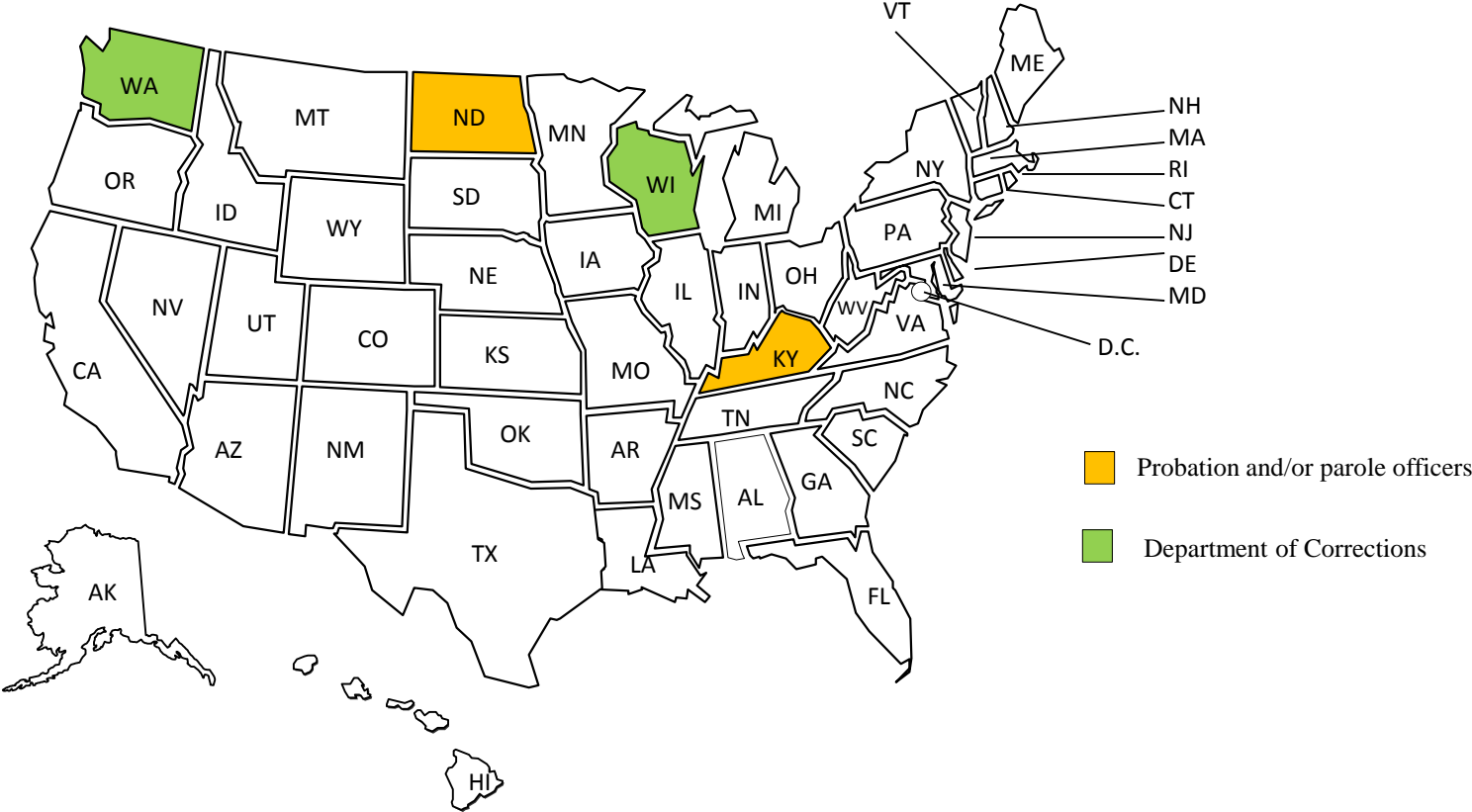


Types of Authorized Recipients - Prescribers and Dispensers

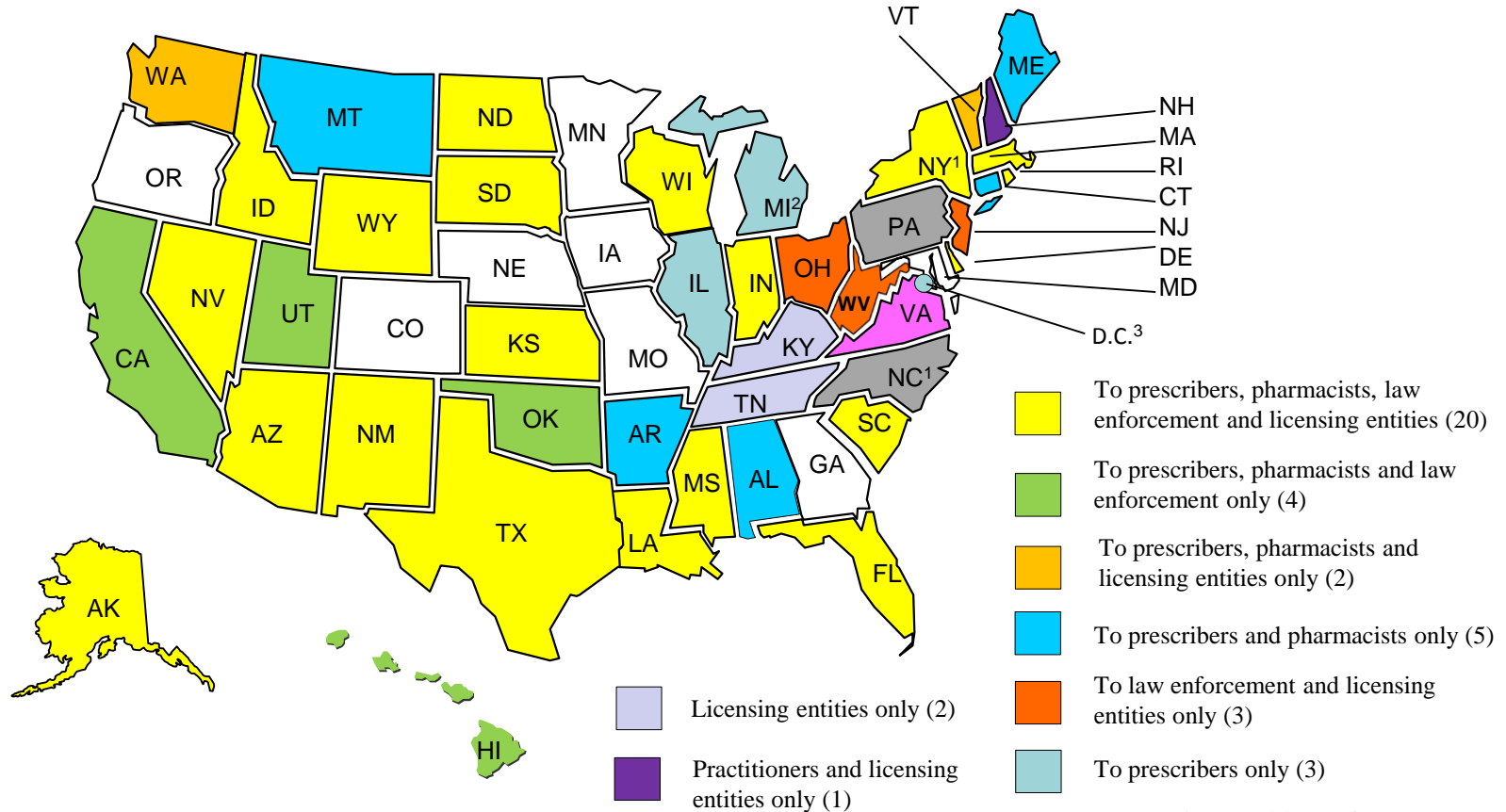


¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

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



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

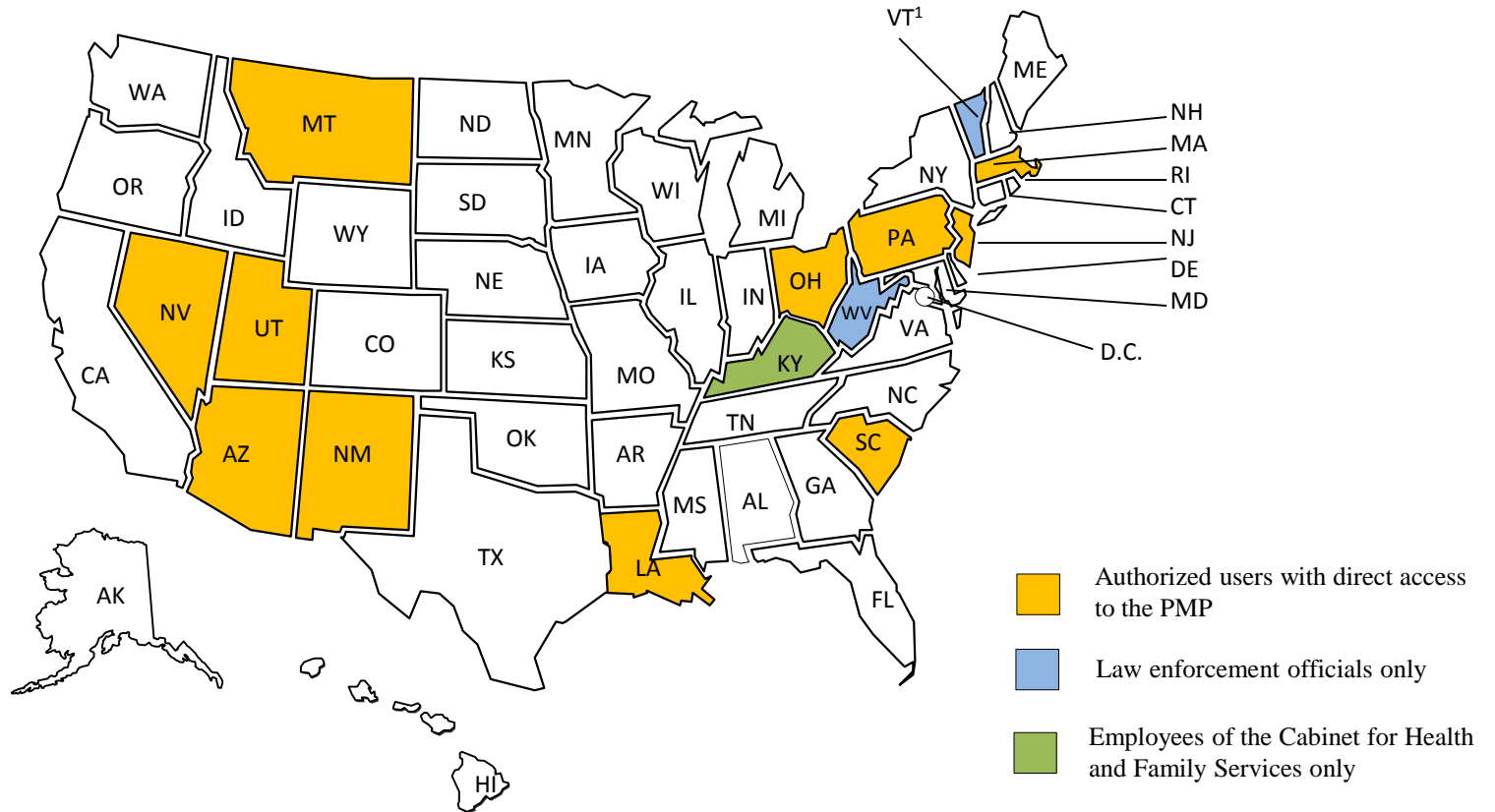


¹ North Carolina provides unsolicited reports to the Attorney General who has the discretion to forward the information to law enforcement.

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

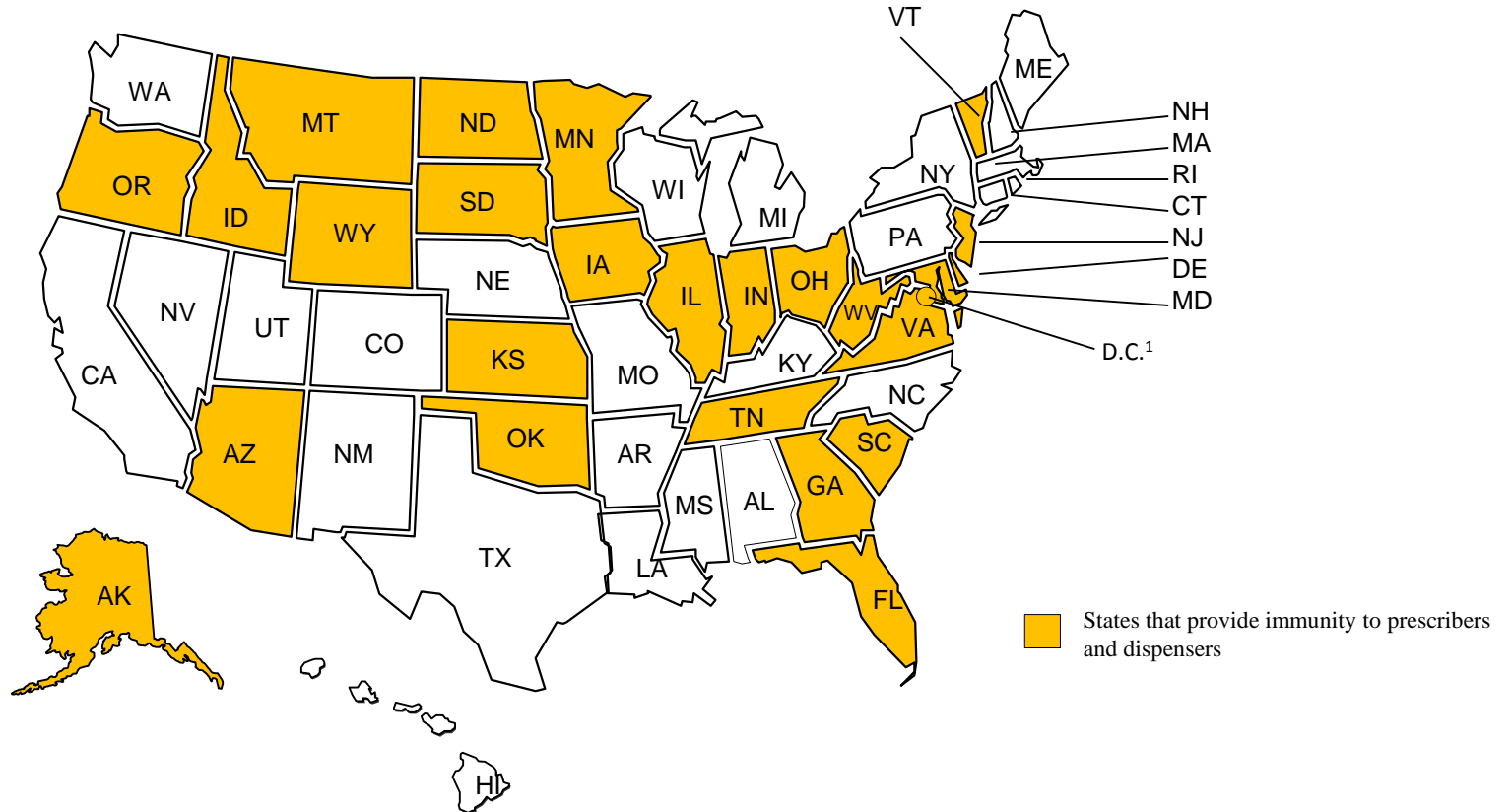
³ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

States that Require Authorized Users to Undergo Training for Use of PMP



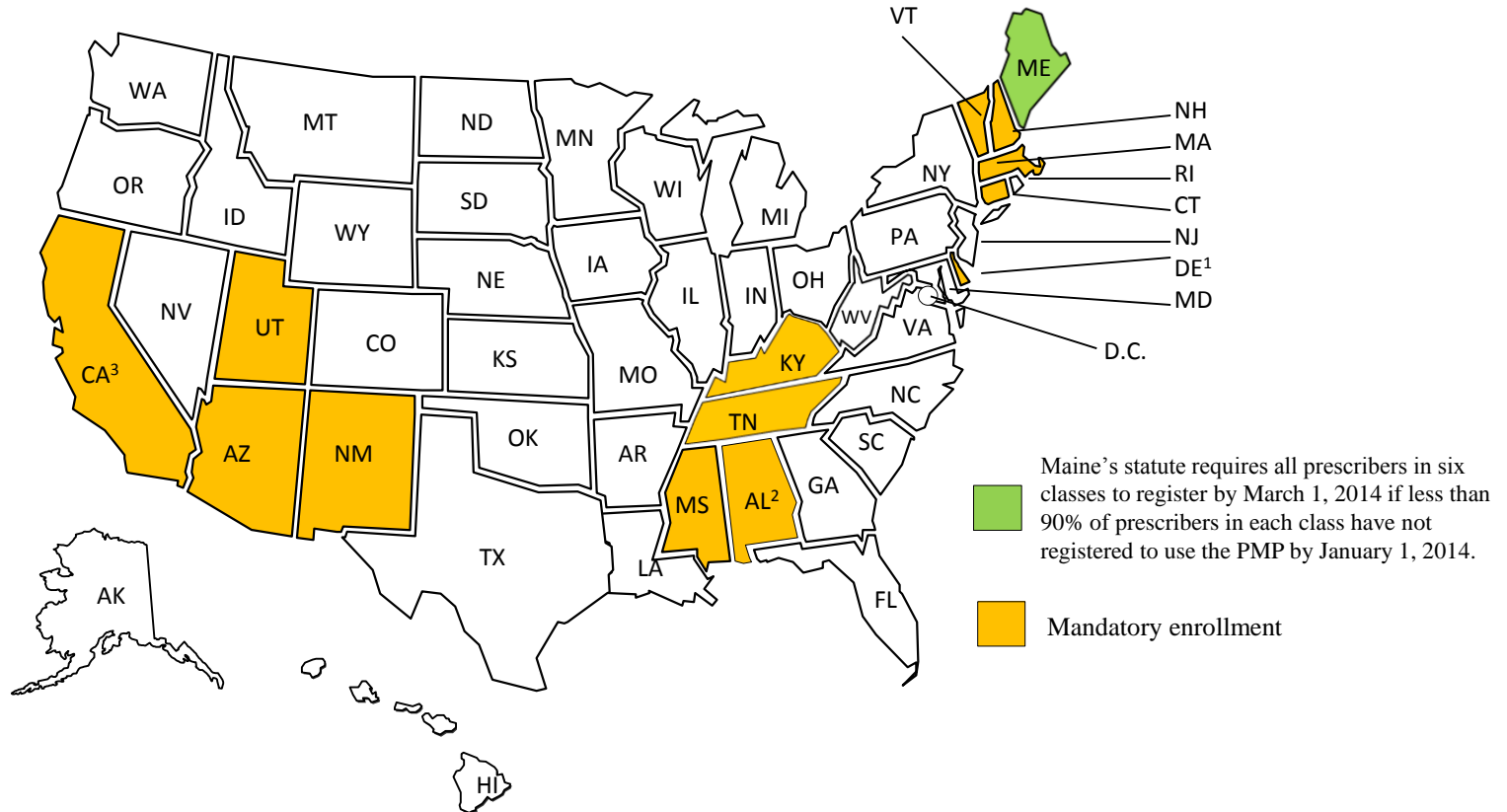
¹ Law enforcement officials in Vermont do not have access to the PMP, but must undergo training before being allowed access to PMP data provided to them by licensing boards.

States that Specifically Provide Immunity to Prescribers and Dispensers



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

States that Require All Licensed Prescribers and/or Dispensers to Register with PMP Database*



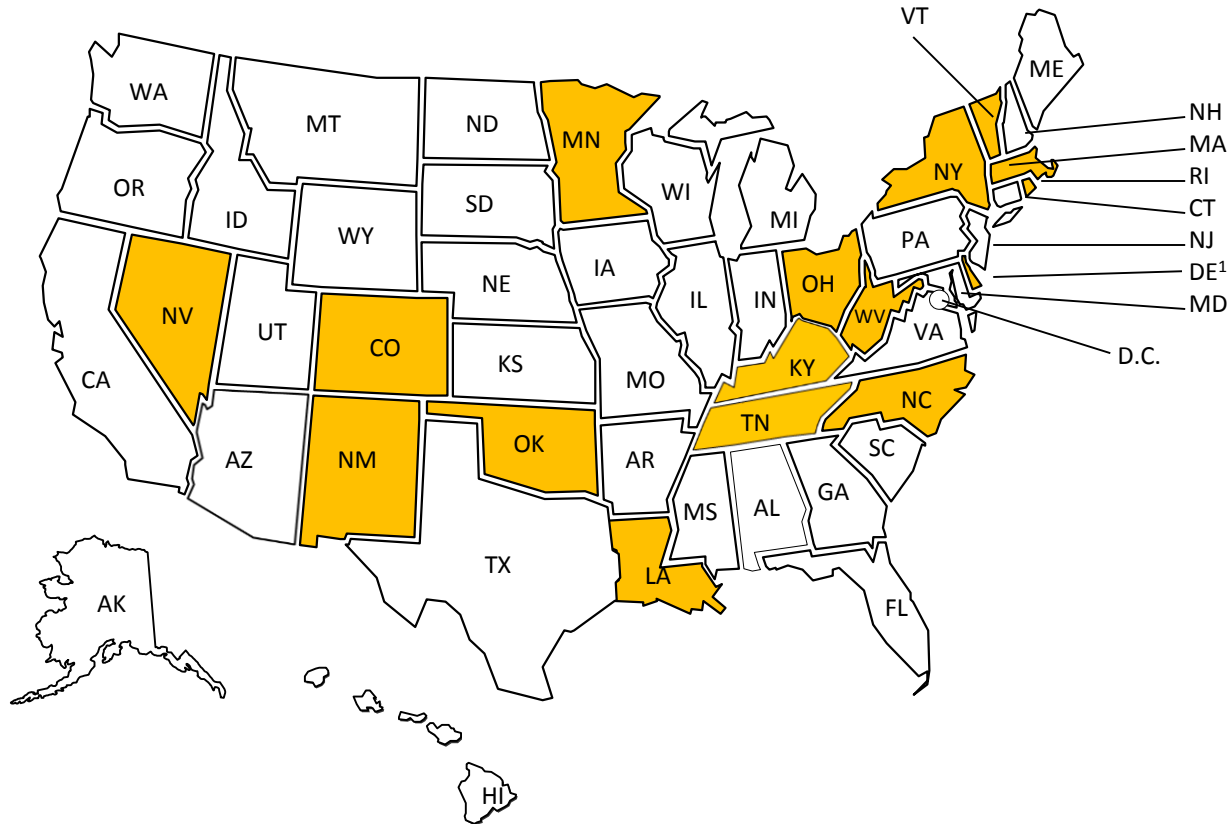
* Many states require that persons requesting access to the state PMP database first register as an authorized user. This map and the memorandum located on the NAMSDL website are concerned with only those states that require all practitioners licensed in the state to also register to use the PMP database.

¹ The Delaware provision goes into effect on March 1, 2014, but all dispensers and prescribers must be registered with the program by January 1, 2014.

² Alabama only requires physicians with or seeking a pain management registration to be registered with the PMP.

³ California requires all practitioners and pharmacists to register before January 1, 2016.

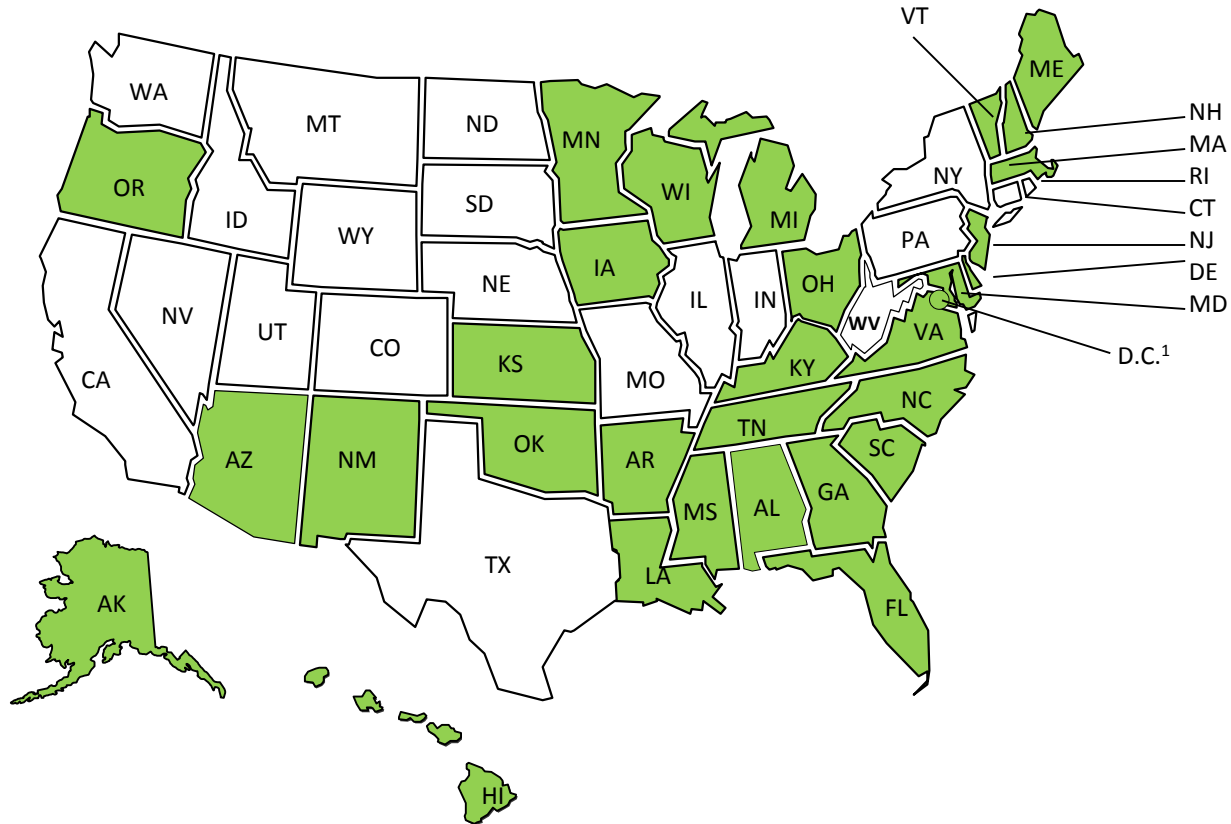
States that Require Prescribers and/or Dispensers to Access PMP Information in Certain Circumstances*



* 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 Delaware requirement that dispensers check the database goes into effect on March 1, 2014.

Data Confidentiality – Not Subject to Public or Open Records Laws



¹ The Mayor of D.C. has approved the legislation enacting a PMP, but it is pending a 30-day review by Congress.

