# State Regulations for **EPCS**

A state-by-state summary of the current regulations surrounding electronic prescriptions

Regulations for the Electronic Prescription of Controlled Substances, or <u>EPCS</u>, are determined at the state level. Staying compliant and knowing the current standards for prescriptions is essential for providing patients with safe and legal care.

Healthcare organizations tend to serve providers in multiple states. How do you know that the ePrescribing service you are using meets the necessary requirements? You must ensure your software provider is in compliance, especially as prescriptions cross state lines.

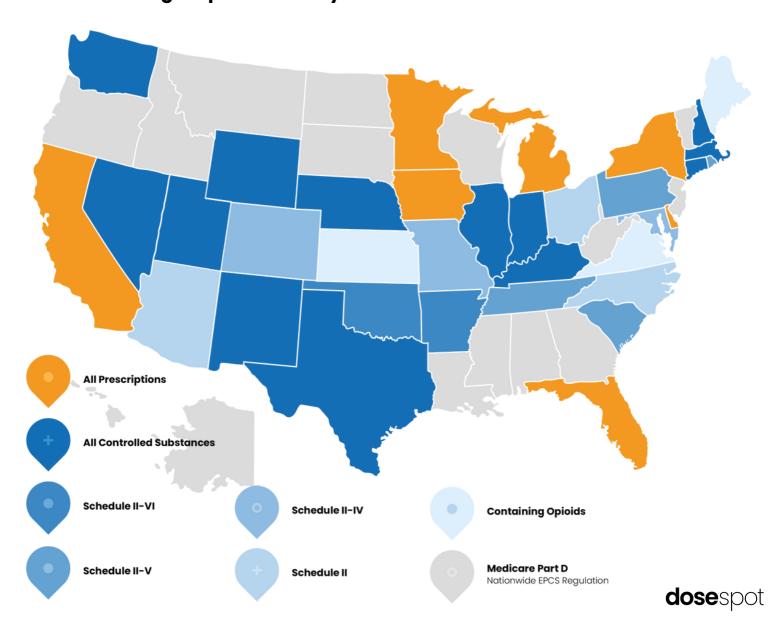
The most expansive national requirements for ePrescribing came into effect on **January 1st, 2023**. With this, all providers servicing Medicare Part D patients are required to send prescriptions electronically.

## Why are there regulations for **EPCS?**

ePrescriptions allow providers to safely and efficiently send prescriptions directly to pharmacies electronically. These trackable scripts give providers essential insights that allow them to view medication history, watch for improper usage, and monitor those at risk for abuse. ePrescriptions elevate the safety and efficiency of prescription medications, allowing a better care experience for providers, patients, and healthcare organizations.

The US government, the healthcare industry, and the general public are very aware of the Opioid Epidemic and the role that prescription medicine plays. One way to address this issue is to require the use of electronic prescriptions. Regulations are not to limit, but to improve care.

#### ePrescribing Requirements by State



## SUPPORT Act - Federal Regulations for **EPCS**

The Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act, **SUPPORT Act**, which became Public Law 115-271 in October 2018, is a bipartisan effort to address the country's opioid and substance misuse epidemic.

Section 2003 of the SUPPORT Act mandates that the prescribing of a Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substance under Medicare Part D prescription drug plans (Medicare Part D) be done electronically in accordance with an electronic prescription drug program. The first measurement year for compliance with the requirements of the EPCS Program began January 1, 2023 and ends December 31, 2023.

The SUPPORT Act is Federal, meaning providers servicing Medicare Part D patients will be required to comply with the federal mandate even if their state does not have EPCS regulations.

## Changes for 2024

Beyond the <u>SUPPORT Act</u>, there are changes in a few states' EPCS mandates for 2024. Changes may occur throughout the year, and new bills are proposed regularly.

The DEA issued a second temporary rule extending Telemedicine Flexibilities for <u>Prescribing Controlled Substances through December 31st, 2024.</u> The DEA is expected to share a draft proposal for the final rule in early 2024, going into effect in 2025.

The most notable changes set for 2024 are in Nebraska and Illinois.

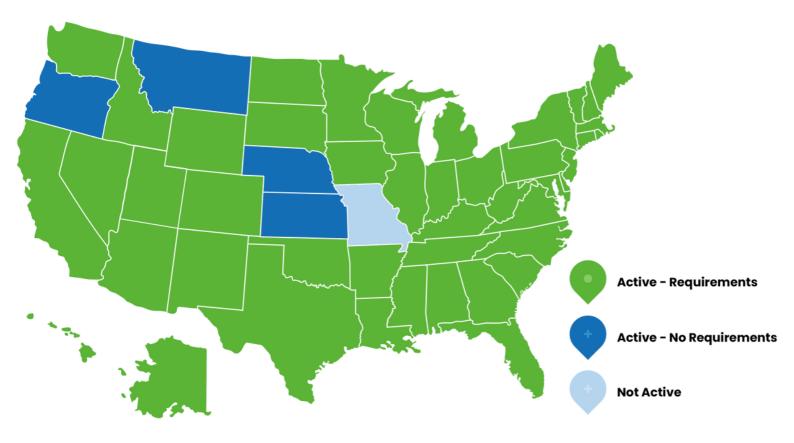
For Nebraska, Dentists will now be required to submit all controlled substance prescriptions electronically.

In Illinois, prescribers who issue more than 150 controlled substance prescriptions annually, will now be required to electronically prescribe all controlled substances.

## Prescription Drug Monitoring Program - **PDMP**

A Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, or <u>PDMP</u>, is an electronic database that tracks controlled substance prescriptions within a state. PDMPs allow providers to make informed prescribing choices and help to improve opioid prescribing, inform clinical practice, and protect patients at risk.

PDMPs are operated at the state level, with 49 of 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam having implemented such programs. The majority of states require usage and reporting for healthcare professionals prescribing controlled substances.



## Stay Informed

This guide was compiled with information available as of October 2023 and, to the best of our knowledge, was accurate at that time.

As these mandates are ever-changing, online resources such as this guide may not contain the most current information. We strongly recommend that you verify a particular state's current laws and requirements.

#### Alabama

The state of <u>Alabama</u> does **not currently** have any regulations for EPCS.





#### Alaska

The state of <u>Alaska</u> does **not currently** have any regulations for EPCS.





#### Arizona

As of July 9th, 2021 the state of <u>Arizona</u> requires EPCS for all **schedule II opioid prescriptions.** 





#### **Arkansas**

The state of <u>Arkansas</u> requires EPCS for **Schedule II-VI prescriptions**.





#### California

The state of <u>California</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be issued electronically.





#### Colorado

As of July 1, 2023, the state of <u>Colorado</u> requires EPCS for **Schedule II-IV prescriptions.** 





#### Connecticut

The state of <u>Connecticut</u> requires **all controlled substances** to be issued electronically.





#### Delaware

The state of <u>Delaware</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be issued electronically.





#### **Florida**

The state of <u>Florida</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be issued electronically.





## Georgia

The state of <u>Georgia</u> does **not currently have** a mandate for EPCS.





#### Hawaii

The state of <u>Hawaii</u> does **not currently** have a mandate for EPCS.

## Medicare Part D Nationwide EPCS Regulation



#### Idaho

The state of <u>Idaho</u> does **not currently** have a mandate for EPCS.



PDMP Requirements

#### Illinois

Starting January 1, 2024, <u>Illinois</u> prescribers who issue more than 150 controlled substance prescriptions annually will be required to send **all controlled substances electronically.** 



PDMP Requirements

#### Indiana

The state of <u>Indiana</u> requires **all controlled substances** to be prescribed electronically.



## PDMP Requirements

#### lowa

The state of <u>lowa</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### Kansas

The state of <u>Kansas</u> requires **schedule II-V controlled substances that contain an opiate** to be prescribed electronically.





## Kentucky

The state of <u>Kentucky</u> requires **all controlled substances** to be prescribed electronically.





#### Louisiana

The state of <u>Louisiana</u> does **not currently** have a mandate for EPCS.





#### Maine

The state of <u>Maine</u> requires **controlled substances Schedule II-IV that contain opioids** to be prescribed electronically.





## Maryland

As of January 1, 2023, the state of <u>Maryland</u> requires <u>Controlled Dangerous Substances</u> to be prescribed electronically.





#### Massachusetts

The state of <u>Massachusetts</u> requires **all controlled substances** to be prescribed electronically.





## Michigan

As of January 1, 2023, the state of <u>Michigan</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be sent electronically.



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#### Minnesota

The state of <u>Minnesota</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be sent electronically.



## Mississippi

The state of <u>Mississippi</u> does **not currently** have any EPCS regulations.



#### Missouri

The state of <u>Missouri</u> requires **any schedule II-IV controlled substance** prescriptions to be sent electronically.



#### Montana

The state of <u>Montana</u> does **not** currently have any EPCS regulations.

#### Medicare Part D Nationwide EPCS Regulation



#### Nebraska

The state of <u>Nebraska</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.

Starting January 1, 2024, these EPCS regulations will be applied to Dentists.





#### Nevada

The state of <u>Nevada</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





## New Hampshire

The state of <u>New Hampshire</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





### **New Jersey**

The state of <u>New Jersey</u> does **not currently** have any regulations for EPCS.





#### **New Mexico**

The state of <u>New Mexico</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.

## All Controlled Substances



#### **New York**

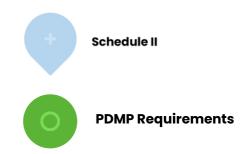
The state of <u>New York</u> requires **all prescriptions** to be sent electronically.



## rescriptions to be sent electronically.

#### North Carolina

The state of <u>North Carolina</u> requires **Schedule II controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.



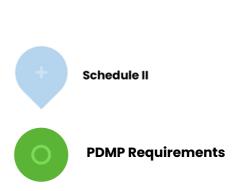
#### North Dakota

The state of <u>North Dakota</u> does **not currently have any regulations for EPCS.** 



#### Ohio

The state of <u>Ohio</u> requires **Schedule II controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.



#### Oklahoma

The state of <u>Oklahoma</u> requires **Schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





## Oregon

The state of <u>Oregon</u> does **not currently have any EPCS regulations.** 





## Pennsylvania

The state of <u>Pennsylvania</u> requires **Schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### Rhode Island

The state of <u>Rhode Island</u> requires **Schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### South Carolina

The state of <u>South Carolina</u> requires **Schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### South Dakota

The state of <u>South Dakota</u> does **not currently have any EPCS regulations.** 

## Medicare Part D Nationwide EPCS Regulation



#### Tennessee

The state of <u>Tennessee</u> requires

Schedule II-V controlled substance

prescriptions to be sent electronically.





#### Texas

The state of <u>Texas</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### Utah

The state of <u>Utah</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





#### Vermont

The state of <u>Vermont</u> does **not currently have any EPCS regulations.** 





## Virginia

The state of <u>Virginia</u> requires that **any** controlled substances containing an opioid be prescribed electronically.

### Containing Opioids



## Washington

The state of <u>Washington</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





## West Virginia

The state of <u>West Virginia</u> does **not currently have any EPCS regulations.** 





#### Wisconsin

The state of <u>Wisconsin</u> does **not** currently have any EPCS regulations.





## Wyoming

The state of <u>Wyoming</u> requires **all controlled substance prescriptions** to be sent electronically.





## Next **Steps**

#### **For Providers:**

Make sure your EHR/EMR integrated software is compliant with your state's regulations. If you are not currently utilizing ePrescribing software, you should seek practice management software options that can be easily integrated. Make sure you select a solution that is EPCS-certified, like DoseSpot.

If your EHR/EMR does not offer a satisfactory solution for ePrescribing, there are standalone solutions available, like <u>Treat Rx.</u>

#### **For Vendors:**

Your solution should have an integrated ePrescribing solution to meet your provider's needs. If your current solution isn't certified for EPCS, is unreliable, or lacking capabilities, there are ePrescribing options like DoseSpot.

When picking a software solution, check that they offer an integration for PDMP to meet your provider's state requirements.

## Stay Informed

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