



PA Prescribing Authority by State

Jurisdiction	Restrictions	Controlled Substances
Alabama		Sch. II-V ¹
Alaska		Sch. II-V
Arizona		Sch. II-III limited to 30-day supply, no refills without written consent from supervising physician; Sch.IV-V not more than 5 times in 6-month period per patient
Arkansas		Sch. III-V (and hydrocodone combination products from Sch. II)
California		Sch. II-V ²
Colorado		Sch. II-V
Connecticut		Sch. II-V
Delaware		Sch. II-V
District of Columbia		Sch. II-V
Florida	Formulary of prohibited drugs	Sch. II-V ³ (Sch. II limited to a 7-day supply; other conditions apply)
Georgia	Formulary	Sch. III-V
Hawaii		Sch. II-V
Idaho		Sch. II-V
Illinois		Sch. II-V (Sch. II limited to 30-day supply of oral, transdermal or topical medication only)
Indiana		Sch. II-V
Iowa		Sch. II-V; Sch. II (except depressants)
Kansas		Sch. II-V
Kentucky		
Louisiana		Sch. II-V
Maine		Sch. III-V (Medical Board may approve application for Sch. II with restrictions for individual PAs practicing with MD supervision. No such provision for Osteopathic board.)
Maryland		Schedule II-V
Massachusetts		Schedule II-V
Michigan		Sch. II-V
Minnesota		Sch. II-V

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Mississippi		Sch. II-V
Missouri		Sch. III-V (Sch. III limited to 5-day supply with no refill) (and hydrocodone combination products from Sch. II)
Montana		Sch. II-V (Sch. II limited to 34-day supply)
Nebraska		Sch. II-V
Nevada		Sch. II-V
New Hampshire		Sch. II-V
New Jersey		Sch. II-V (certain conditions apply)
New Mexico	Formulary	Sch. II-V
New York		Sch. II-V
North Carolina		Sch. II-V (Sch. II-III limited to 30-day supply)
North Dakota		Sch. II-V
Ohio	Formulary	Sch. II-V (certain conditions apply to Sch. II Rx)
Oklahoma	Formulary	Sch. III-V (limited to 30-day supply) (Sch. II immediate or ongoing administration on site.)
Oregon		Sch. II-V
Pennsylvania		Sch. II-V (Sch. II limited to 72 hours for initial therapy; 30 days for ongoing therapy)
Rhode Island		Sch. II-V
South Carolina		Sch. II-V (orally administered Sch. II Rx is limited to an initial Rx and 72 hour supply; other conditions apply)
South Dakota		Sch. II-V (Sch. II limited to 30-day supply)
Tennessee		Sch. II-V
Texas		Sch. II-V (Sch. III-V limited to 90-day supply; additional conditions apply to Schedule II)
Utah		Sch. II-V
Vermont		Sch. II-V
Virginia		Sch. II-V
Washington		Sch. II-V
West Virginia	Formulary	Sch. III-V (Sch. III limited to 72-hour supply)
Wisconsin		Sch. II-V
Wyoming		Sch. II-V

1. See medical board protocols for additional information.

2. In California, PAs may write "drug orders" which, for the purposes of DEA registration, meet the federal definition of a prescription. Controlled medications require a patient-specific order from the supervising physician unless PA has completed a board-approved course on controlled substances.

3. House Bill 423 was approved by the governor on 4/14/16. The implementation date for the controlled substance prescribing section of the bill pertaining to PAs is 1/1/17. A formulary committee governing PAs must convene by 1/1/17 to remove (or retain) individual controlled substances on Florida's PA formulary. PAs are prohibited from prescribing controlled substances in registered pain-management clinics. PAs are, however, authorized to prescribe controlled substances for the treatment of chronic

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nonmalignant pain as long as they are not on the premises of a registered pain management clinic. PAs may not prescribe psychiatric mental health controlled substances for children younger than 18 years of age.

DEA Registration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has a [registration category](#) specifically for physician assistants and other so-called “midlevel practitioners” authorized by [state law or regulation](#) to prescribe controlled substances. For more information or to obtain a registration application, contact the DEA Registration Unit at 800/882-9539. Additional information on DEA registration can be found [here](#).

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