

Current Michigan Opioid Policy

Public Act* No.	Description	Effective Date
Prescribing Controlled Substances		
PA 247 of 2017	Requires prescribers to have a bona fide prescriber-patient relationship in order to prescribe a controlled substance.	January 2019
PA 251 of 2017	Limits acute pain opioid prescriptions to 7-day period and supply. Allows pharmacists to partially fill a controlled substance (Schedule 2) prescription.	July 2018
PA 248 of 2017	Requires prescriber to obtain and review a MAPS report prior to prescribing or dispensing a controlled substance prescription exceeding a 3-day supply.	June 2018
PA 246 of 2017	Requires prescriber to educate the patient and have an attestation form signed prior to issuing a control substance prescription.	June 2018
Overdose Treatment		
PA 250 of 2017	Requires professionals treating a patient for an opioid-related overdose to provide information on Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services.	March 2018
Medication Assisted Treatment		
PA 19 of 2022	Removes prior authorization on medications used to treat opioid use disorder, including buprenorphine, for patients with Michigan Medicaid.	June 2022
DHHS (Federal)	Requires prescribers to obtain an X-waiver before prescribing buprenorphine, but requirements for training and the provision of psychosocial services have been removed.	April 2021
Naloxone		
PA 176 of 2022	Allows distribution of naloxone community-based organizations, such as a nonprofit organizations or social service providers, under a standing order and protects from liability.	July 2022
PA 39 of 2019	Allows agencies to purchase and possess an opioid antagonist and distribute it to a trained employee. Allows the employee to administer it to an individual who they believe is experiencing an opioid-related overdose.	September 2019
PA 383 of 2016	Allows pharmacists to dispense Naloxone without an individual prescription and without identifying a particular patient (aka Naloxone standing order).	March 2017
PA 307 of 2016	Protects from liability individuals who administer naloxone in good faith to someone whom they believe to be suffering an opioid-related overdose.	January 2017
Non-Opioid Directive		
PA 42, 43, 44 of 2022	Requires insurer to provide non-opioid directive form upon enrollment/renewal; requires insurer to post form on website; requires hospital to post form on website.	March 2022
PA 41 of 2022	Provides exception to non-opioid directive that allows certain prescribers to administer opioids for intraoperative use.	March 2022
PA 554 of 2018	Allows patients to fill out a state form that directs health professionals and emergency medical services personnel to not administer opioids to them.	March 2019

*A public act is a bill that has been approved by the Legislature and signed into law. [This version is as originally passed and does not include updates from subsequent legislation \(see Michigan Compiled Laws\).](#)

**Naloxone, also known by its brand name Narcan®, is a medication intended for the reversal of an overdose that occurs after consumption or use of one or more opioids or opioid-related substances.

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