

45:14-58
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF: 2025 **CHAPTER:** 45

NJSA: 45:14-58 Allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

BILL NO: S3388 (Substituted for A4391)

SPONSOR(S) Singleton, Troy and others

DATE INTRODUCED: 6/6/2024

COMMITTEE: **ASSEMBLY:** --

SENATE: Commerce

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: No

DATE OF PASSAGE: **ASSEMBLY:** 02/27/2025

SENATE: 02/25/2025

DATE OF APPROVAL: 4/22/2025

FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (S3388 enacted)

ADVANCE LAW	Yes
PAMPHLET LAW	Yes

S3388

INTRODUCED BILL: (Includes sponsor(s) statement)	Yes
REPRINT(S):	No
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF BILL:	No
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY:	No
SENATE:	Yes

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT:	No
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE:	No

A4391

INTRODUCED BILL: (Includes sponsor(s) statement)	Yes
REPRINT(S):	No
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF BILL:	No

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes

SENATE: No

(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, *may possibly* be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: No

VETO MESSAGE: No

GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: Yes

LEGISLATOR STATEMENT: Yes

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or <mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org>

REPORTS: No

HEARINGS: No

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: No

CL/MMcB

P.L. 2025, CHAPTER 45, *approved April 22, 2025*
Senate, No. 3388

1 AN ACT concerning transference of prescriptions and amending
2 P.L.2003, c.280.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 19 of P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-58) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 19. a. Nothing contained in **[this act]** P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-
10 40 et seq.) shall preclude a practitioner from transmitting to a
11 pharmacist by telephone or electronic means a prescription, as
12 otherwise authorized by law, if that practitioner provides the
13 practitioner's Drug Enforcement Administration registration number
14 and the practitioner's license number, or any other federally
15 identified number, as appropriate, to the pharmacist at the time the
16 practitioner transmits the prescription.

17 b. Except as may be otherwise permitted by law, no
18 prescription for any Schedule II controlled dangerous substance
19 shall be given or transmitted to pharmacists, in any other manner,
20 than in writing signed by the practitioner giving or transmitting the
21 same, nor shall such prescription be renewed or refilled. The
22 requirement in this subsection that a prescription for any controlled
23 dangerous substance be given or transmitted to pharmacists in
24 writing signed by the practitioner shall not apply to a prescription
25 for a Schedule II drug if that prescription is transmitted or prepared
26 in compliance with federal and State regulations.

27 c. (1) Each vendor that sells, leases, or licenses for use an
28 electronic health records system that is used to electronically
29 transmit prescriptions in this State on the effective date of P.L.2017,
30 c.338 shall ensure that the system meets all federal requirements for
31 the system to accept, process, and transmit prescriptions for
32 Schedule II controlled dangerous substances no later than one year
33 after the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 as a condition of
34 continuing to sell, lease, or license for use the electronic health
35 records system in this State. Each vendor that commences selling,
36 leasing, or licensing for use an electronic health records system that
37 is used to electronically transmit prescriptions in this State after the
38 effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 shall ensure that the system meets
39 all federal requirements for the system to accept, process, and
40 transmit prescriptions for Schedule II controlled dangerous

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 substances as a condition of selling, leasing, or licensing for use the
2 electronic health records system in this State.

3 (2) The requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall
4 not apply to a telemedicine or telehealth organization, as that term
5 is defined in section 1 of P.L.2017, c.117 (C.45:1-61), that
6 exclusively provides telehealth and telemedicine services.

7 d. Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, a
8 Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for
9 attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a
10 pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer
11 is in compliance with federal regulations.

12 (cf: P.L.2017, c.338)

13

14 2. This act shall take effect on the 60th day next following
15 enactment.

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STATEMENT

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20 This bill allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II controlled
21 dangerous substance prescriptions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity
22 disorder to other pharmacists.

23 Specifically, the bill provides that a Schedule II controlled
24 dangerous substance that is prescribed for attention-
25 deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist
26 to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer is in
27 compliance with federal regulations.

28 Federal rules recently changed to allow the transfer of Schedule
29 II-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions between licensed
30 pharmacies for the initial filling on a one-time basis only, upon
31 request from the patient. New Jersey currently allows for transfers
32 of Schedule III-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions; this
33 bill would expand allowable transfers to also include Schedule II
34 controlled dangerous substance prescriptions.

35 The bill will allow for greater flexibility for people attempting to
36 fill attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions. The
37 ability to easily transfer prescriptions between pharmacies is
38 especially valuable to patients who are attempting to fill
39 prescriptions for medicine that is less available due to a shortage.
40 Currently, when a patient is unable to fill a prescription at a
41 particular pharmacy, the patient must ask their health care provider
42 to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy. The bill will
43 allow for a more efficient transfer process, by allowing pharmacies
44 to directly transfer attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
45 prescriptions.

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Allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

CHAPTER 45

AN ACT concerning transference of prescriptions and amending P.L.2003, c.280.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 19 of P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-58) is amended to read as follows:

C.45:14-58 Transmission of prescription by telephone, electronic means; requirements.

19. a. Nothing contained in P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-40 et seq.) shall preclude a practitioner from transmitting to a pharmacist by telephone or electronic means a prescription, as otherwise authorized by law, if that practitioner provides the practitioner's Drug Enforcement Administration registration number and the practitioner's license number, or any other federally identified number, as appropriate, to the pharmacist at the time the practitioner transmits the prescription.

b. Except as may be otherwise permitted by law, no prescription for any Schedule II controlled dangerous substance shall be given or transmitted to pharmacists, in any other manner, than in writing signed by the practitioner giving or transmitting the same, nor shall such prescription be renewed or refilled. The requirement in this subsection that a prescription for any controlled dangerous substance be given or transmitted to pharmacists in writing signed by the practitioner shall not apply to a prescription for a Schedule II drug if that prescription is transmitted or prepared in compliance with federal and State regulations.

c. (1) Each vendor that sells, leases, or licenses for use an electronic health records system that is used to electronically transmit prescriptions in this State on the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 shall ensure that the system meets all federal requirements for the system to accept, process, and transmit prescriptions for Schedule II controlled dangerous substances no later than one year after the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 as a condition of continuing to sell, lease, or license for use the electronic health records system in this State. Each vendor that commences selling, leasing, or licensing for use an electronic health records system that is used to electronically transmit prescriptions in this State after the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 shall ensure that the system meets all federal requirements for the system to accept, process, and transmit prescriptions for Schedule II controlled dangerous substances as a condition of selling, leasing, or licensing for use the electronic health records system in this State.

(2) The requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to a telemedicine or telehealth organization, as that term is defined in section 1 of P.L.2017, c.117 (C.45:1-61), that exclusively provides telehealth and telemedicine services.

d. Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer is in compliance with federal regulations.

2. This act shall take effect on the 60th day next following enactment.

Approved April 22, 2025.

SENATE, No. 3388

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

221st LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JUNE 6, 2024

Sponsored by:

Senator TROY SINGLETON

District 7 (Burlington)

Senator VIN GOPAL

District 11 (Monmouth)

Assemblywoman ANDREA KATZ

District 8 (Atlantic and Burlington)

Assemblywoman MARGIE DONLON, M.D.

District 11 (Monmouth)

Assemblyman STERLEY S. STANLEY

District 18 (Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

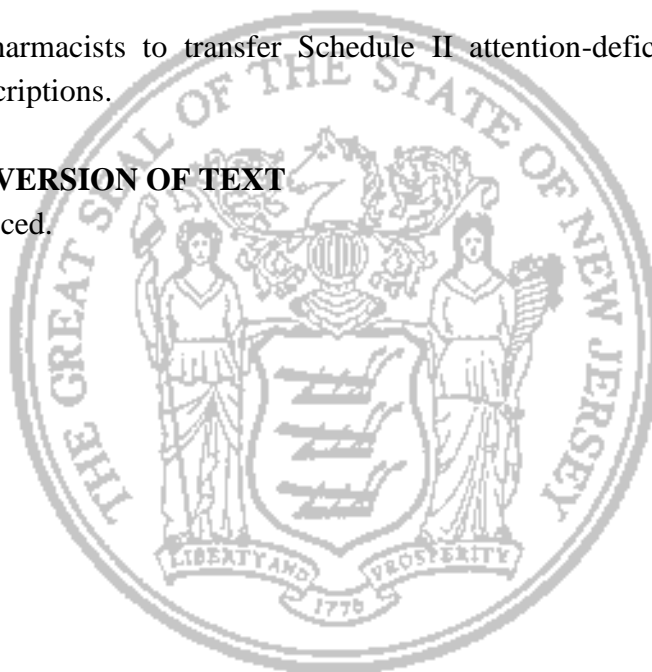
**Assemblyman Sampson, Assemblywomen Speight, Murphy, Assemblymen
Hutchison, Conaway, Assemblywoman Bagolie and Assemblyman Tully**

SYNOPSIS

Allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 2/27/2025)

1 AN ACT concerning transference of prescriptions and amending
2 P.L.2003, c.280.

3

4 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
5 of New Jersey:

6

7 1. Section 19 of P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-58) is amended to
8 read as follows:

9 19. a. Nothing contained in **[this act]** P.L.2003, c.280 (C.45:14-
10 40 et seq.) shall preclude a practitioner from transmitting to a
11 pharmacist by telephone or electronic means a prescription, as
12 otherwise authorized by law, if that practitioner provides the
13 practitioner's Drug Enforcement Administration registration number
14 and the practitioner's license number, or any other federally
15 identified number, as appropriate, to the pharmacist at the time the
16 practitioner transmits the prescription.

17 b. Except as may be otherwise permitted by law, no
18 prescription for any Schedule II controlled dangerous substance
19 shall be given or transmitted to pharmacists, in any other manner,
20 than in writing signed by the practitioner giving or transmitting the
21 same, nor shall such prescription be renewed or refilled. The
22 requirement in this subsection that a prescription for any controlled
23 dangerous substance be given or transmitted to pharmacists in
24 writing signed by the practitioner shall not apply to a prescription
25 for a Schedule II drug if that prescription is transmitted or prepared
26 in compliance with federal and State regulations.

27 c. (1) Each vendor that sells, leases, or licenses for use an
28 electronic health records system that is used to electronically
29 transmit prescriptions in this State on the effective date of P.L.2017,
30 c.338 shall ensure that the system meets all federal requirements for
31 the system to accept, process, and transmit prescriptions for
32 Schedule II controlled dangerous substances no later than one year
33 after the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 as a condition of
34 continuing to sell, lease, or license for use the electronic health
35 records system in this State. Each vendor that commences selling,
36 leasing, or licensing for use an electronic health records system that
37 is used to electronically transmit prescriptions in this State after the
38 effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 shall ensure that the system meets
39 all federal requirements for the system to accept, process, and
40 transmit prescriptions for Schedule II controlled dangerous
41 substances as a condition of selling, leasing, or licensing for use the
42 electronic health records system in this State.

43 (2) The requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall
44 not apply to a telemedicine or telehealth organization, as that term

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.**

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

1 is defined in section 1 of P.L.2017, c.117 (C.45:1-61), that
2 exclusively provides telehealth and telemedicine services.

3 d. Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, a
4 Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for
5 attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a
6 pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer
7 is in compliance with federal regulations.

8 (cf: P.L.2017, c.338)

9

10 2. This act shall take effect on the 60th day next following
11 enactment.

12

13

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STATEMENT

15

16 This bill allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II controlled
17 dangerous substance prescriptions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity
18 disorder to other pharmacists.

19 Specifically, the bill provides that a Schedule II controlled
20 dangerous substance that is prescribed for attention-
21 deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist
22 to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer is in
23 compliance with federal regulations.

24 Federal rules recently changed to allow the transfer of Schedule
25 II-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions between licensed
26 pharmacies for the initial filling on a one-time basis only, upon
27 request from the patient. New Jersey currently allows for transfers
28 of Schedule III-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions; this
29 bill would expand allowable transfers to also include Schedule II
30 controlled dangerous substance prescriptions.

31 The bill will allow for greater flexibility for people attempting to
32 fill attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions. The
33 ability to easily transfer prescriptions between pharmacies is
34 especially valuable to patients who are attempting to fill
35 prescriptions for medicine that is less available due to a shortage.
36 Currently, when a patient is unable to fill a prescription at a
37 particular pharmacy, the patient must ask their health care provider
38 to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy. The bill will
39 allow for a more efficient transfer process, by allowing pharmacies
40 to directly transfer attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
41 prescriptions.

SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 3388

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 10, 2025

The Senate Commerce Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 3388.

This bill allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II controlled dangerous substance prescriptions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder to other pharmacists.

Specifically, the bill provides that a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer is in compliance with federal regulations.

Federal rules recently changed to allow the transfer of Schedule II-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions between licensed pharmacies for the initial filling on a one-time basis only, upon request from the patient. New Jersey currently allows for transfers of Schedule III-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions; this bill would expand allowable transfers to also include Schedule II controlled dangerous substance prescriptions.

The bill will allow for greater flexibility for people attempting to fill attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions. The ability to easily transfer prescriptions between pharmacies is especially valuable to patients who are attempting to fill prescriptions for medicine that is less available due to a shortage. Currently, when a patient is unable to fill a prescription at a particular pharmacy, the patient must ask their health care provider to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy. The bill will allow for a more efficient transfer process, by allowing pharmacies to directly transfer attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

ASSEMBLY, No. 4391

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

221st LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 16, 2024

Sponsored by:

Assemblywoman ANDREA KATZ
District 8 (Atlantic and Burlington)
Assemblywoman MARGIE DONLON, M.D.
District 11 (Monmouth)
Assemblyman STERLEY S. STANLEY
District 18 (Middlesex)

Co-Sponsored by:

Assemblyman Sampson, Assemblywomen Speight, Murphy, Assemblymen
Hutchison, Conaway, Assemblywoman Bagolie and Assemblyman Tully

SYNOPSIS

Allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 9/26/2024)

1 AN ACT concerning transference of prescriptions and amending
2 P.L.2003, c.280.

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30 c.338 shall ensure that the system meets all federal requirements for
31 the system to accept, process, and transmit prescriptions for
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33 after the effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 as a condition of
34 continuing to sell, lease, or license for use the electronic health
35 records system in this State. Each vendor that commences selling,
36 leasing, or licensing for use an electronic health records system that
37 is used to electronically transmit prescriptions in this State after the
38 effective date of P.L.2017, c.338 shall ensure that the system meets
39 all federal requirements for the system to accept, process, and
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42 electronic health records system in this State.

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44 not apply to a telemedicine or telehealth organization, as that term

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4 Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for
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6 pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer
7 is in compliance with federal regulations.

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18 disorder to other pharmacists.

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21 deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist
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24 Federal rules recently changed to allow the transfer of Schedule
25 II-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions between licensed
26 pharmacies for the initial filling on a one-time basis only, upon
27 request from the patient. New Jersey currently allows for transfers
28 of Schedule III-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions; this
29 bill would expand allowable transfers to also include Schedule II
30 controlled dangerous substance prescriptions.

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33 ability to easily transfer prescriptions between pharmacies is
34 especially valuable to patients who are attempting to fill
35 prescriptions for medicine that is less available due to a shortage.
36 Currently, when a patient is unable to fill a prescription at a
37 particular pharmacy, the patient must ask their health care provider
38 to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy. The bill will
39 allow for a more efficient transfer process, by allowing pharmacies
40 to directly transfer attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
41 prescriptions.

ASSEMBLY HEALTH COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 4391

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 17, 2024

The Assembly Health Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 4391.

This bill allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II controlled dangerous substance prescriptions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder to other pharmacists.

Specifically, the bill provides that a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance that is prescribed for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder may be transferred from a pharmacist to another pharmacist, provided the prescription transfer is in compliance with federal regulations.

Federal rules recently changed to allow the transfer of Schedule II-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions between licensed pharmacies for the initial filling on a one-time basis only, upon request from the patient. New Jersey currently allows for transfers of Schedule III-V controlled dangerous substance prescriptions; this bill would expand allowable transfers to also include Schedule II controlled dangerous substance prescriptions.

The bill will allow for greater flexibility for people attempting to fill attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions. The ability to easily transfer prescriptions between pharmacies is especially valuable to patients who are attempting to fill prescriptions for medicine that is less available due to a shortage. Currently, when a patient is unable to fill a prescription at a particular pharmacy, the patient must ask their health care provider to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy. The bill will allow for a more efficient transfer process, by allowing pharmacies to directly transfer attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions.

Governor Murphy Takes Action on Legislation

04/22/2025

TRENTON – Today, Governor Murphy signed the following bills into law:

S-742/A-2609 (Diegnan/Karabinchak, Carter, DePhillips) - Appropriates unexpended funds from “New Jersey Bridge Rehabilitation and Improvement and Railroad Right-of-way Preservation Bond Act of 1989”

S-3620/A-4817 (Burzichelli, Turner/Bailey, Simmons, Miller) - Requires electric and gas public utilities to establish “Energy Bill Watch” program and include certain information in bills and notices to customers

S-3388/A-4391 (Singleton, Gopal/Katz, Donlon, Stanley) - Allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder prescriptions

A-5067/S-3918 (Karabinchak, Stanley, Coughlin/Diegnan) - Requires appointment of alternate members of Peter J. Barnes III Wildlife Preservation Commission

S-2594/A-3951 (Bucco, Smith/Bailey, Fantasia, Greenwald) - Appropriates \$28,670,924 in 2003 and 1992 bond act monies for loans for dam restoration and repair projects and inland waters projects

Posted on: April 28, 2025

Singleton, Gopal Bill Providing for Transfer of ADHD Medication Prescriptions Signed into Law

TRENTON — In an effort to increase ease of access to medications prescribed for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Governor Phil Murphy signed into law legislation sponsored by Senators Troy Singleton and Vin Gopal. The legislation allows pharmacies to transfer prescriptions for ADHD medications to other pharmacies directly.



“Medications that are prescribed to treat ADHD have been undergoing a supply shortage, which has complicated the ability for patients to obtain the medicine they need,” said Senator Singleton (D-Burlington). “This proposal will make it easier for pharmacies to directly transfer a prescription to another pharmacy that has the medication in stock, avoiding the need to have an entirely new prescription sent to a different pharmacy and removing one of the barriers between a patient and their prescribed treatment.”

The bill, S-3388, allows pharmacists to transfer Schedule II controlled dangerous substance prescriptions for ADHD to other pharmacists, provided the transfer is compliant with federal regulations. Currently, when a patient is unable to fill such a prescription at their usual pharmacy, they must ask their doctor to send a new prescription to a different pharmacy, which adds administrative burden and additional steps to what can already be a difficult process.

“The shortage of ADHD medications has made it difficult for all patients to maintain consistent treatment, but lapses in treatment can be particularly challenging for children who often have less coping skills to control their symptoms absent medication,” said Senator Gopal (D-Monmouth). “This legislation will make it easier for patients to obtain their medication, and reduce the burden on parents when trying to ensure that their children receive the treatment that they are prescribed.”

Posted on: May 7, 2025

Katz Legislation Allowing Transfer of ADHD Medication Among Pharmacies Signed Into Law

Bill A4391 was inspired by the Assemblywoman's daughter's inability to access correct dosage of medicine at local pharmacy

(TRENTON) – Bill **A4391**, which will allow pharmacies to transfer Schedule II attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medication to other pharmacists to address the ongoing shortage, was recently signed into law. Assemblywoman **Andrea Katz**, Assemblywoman **Margie M. Donlon**, and Assemblyman **Sterley S. Stanley** sponsored the legislation.



Changes to federal law now allows Schedule II-V drugs to be transferred from one pharmacist to another and New Jersey allows transfer for Schedule III and IV. This change to state law will only affect ADHD medication.

The legislation was sparked when Assemblywoman Katz's local pharmacy did not have the correct dose of ADHD medication for her daughter, Molly. Both the Assemblywoman and Molly testified on this bill when it was heard in committee.

"Living through an ADHD medication shortage is a reality that too many families face, and it's a struggle that hits close to home for me. My daughter, Molly, relies on her prescribed medication to thrive both in and out of school," **said Assemblywoman Katz (D-Atlantic, Burlington)**. "However, when we recently visited the pharmacy, we were confronted with the unsettling news that they didn't have the correct dosage available. Faced with the dilemma of either accepting a slightly larger dose or going without her medication, we reluctantly opted for the former. Little did we anticipate the side effects it would have on Molly, and they prevented her from enjoying her usual activities and disrupted her daily routine."

"I'm not the only person who is dealing with this and I know there is a shortage across New Jersey. There are countless other people who have to decide between skipping a dose or feeling terrible side effects from the incorrect dose," **said Molly Katz**. "Allowing pharmacies to transfer ADHD medication between them is a way to fix this issue and it'll mean what happened to me won't happen to another kid in the future."