## Appendix: Timeline of Buprenorphine Regulations for OUD Treatment[65]

**1966**
Researchers discover buprenorphine

**2000**
Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) of 2000 creates a waiver program allowing qualified physicians to prescribe Schedule III through V MOUD in an office-based setting to up to 30 patients in Year 1 and up to 100 patients in subsequent years (commonly known as the X-Waiver)

**2002**
FDA approves buprenorphine to treat OUD under DATA

**2016**
The Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 adds nurse practitioners and physician assistants to approved buprenorphine prescribers

**2016**
Regulatory change increases X-Waiver patient cap from 100 to 275

**2018**
SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act extends prescribing privileges to qualified clinical nurse specialists, certified registered nurse anesthetists, and certified nurse-midwives

**2020**
Under the COVID-19 public health emergency, federal regulators authorize waivered prescribers to initiate patients on buprenorphine via telehealth without first evaluating them in person

**2022-2023**
The Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act (folded into the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023) removes the X-Waiver and allows any Schedule III prescriber—including pharmacists where states allow—registered with the DEA to prescribe buprenorphine

**2023**
The Medication Access and Training Expansion Act requires all practitioners (including pharmacists) to complete a one-time, 8-hour training on substance use disorders to receive their DEA registration to prescribe scheduled medications

**2025**
The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Reauthorization Act explicitly authorizes independent pharmacist prescribing of buprenorphine with relevant training and in approved states

**2025**
The DEA and the Department of Health and Human Services finalize telemedicine flexibility regulations for MOUD prescribing, making COVID-era flexibilities permanent