

Truth

Quality

Service

Mission: to promote excellence in analysis, training and service to the community and our organization with integrity and uncompromising quality.

Character

Lead

Science

Integrity



History

Advancements

Training

Experts

Vision: to search for the truth through science and to lead and shape the advancement of forensic science.

Analysis

Competence

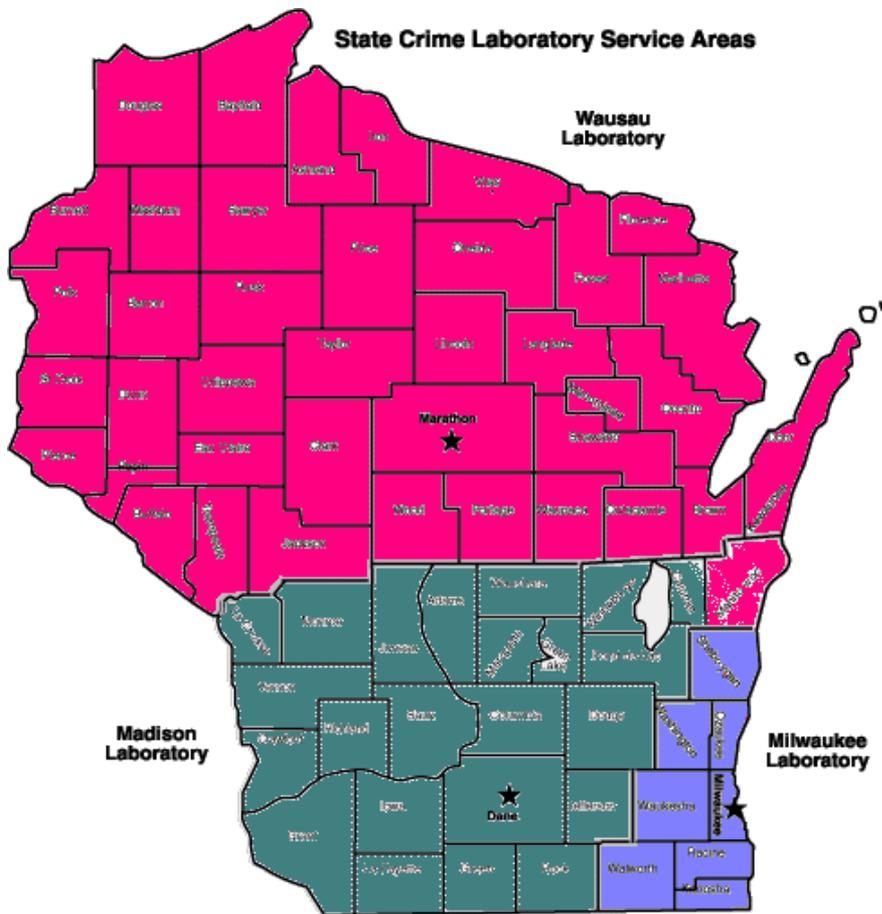
**WSCL** | Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories

11/15/2019 Controlled Substances Board: Law Enforcement Hearing - Crime Lab Presentation

# CS Unit Trends in 2019

Division of Forensic Sciences  
Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories  
Sandy Koresch





Milwaukee serves 8 Southeastern County Area  
 Madison serves 24 Southern County Area  
 Wausau serves 40 Northern County Area



# Controlled Substances Unit

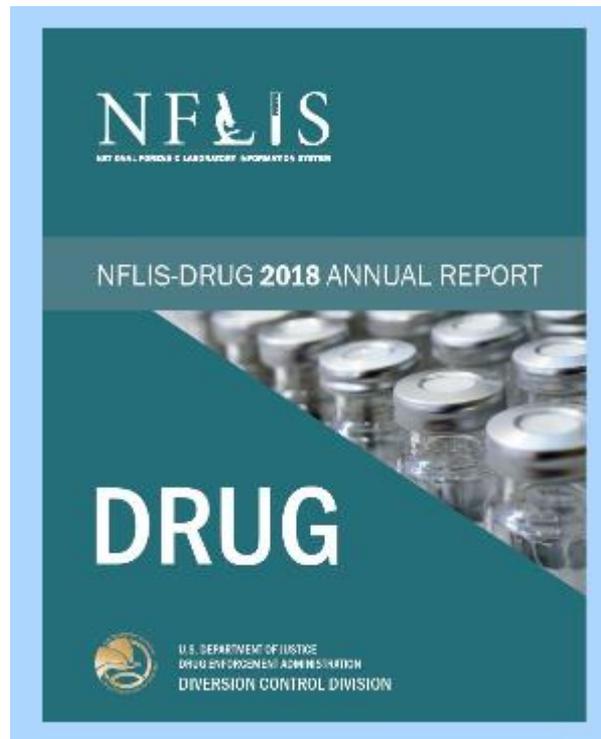
- Analyze evidence with suspected controlled substances submitted by law enforcement agencies
- Most evidence is related to felony charges; some misdemeanors
- Our focus is to identify controlled substances under Wisconsin Statute 961; other drug related substances may be indicated/identified
- Types of evidence can range from powders, plant material, liquids, and tablets to drug paraphernalia and food items



# NFLIS DATA

National Forensic Laboratory Information System

<https://www.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/NFLISHome.aspx>



# Emerging Threat Report -DEA

<https://ndews.umd.edu/resources/dea-emerging-threat-reports>

## EMERGING THREAT REPORT Mid-Year 2019

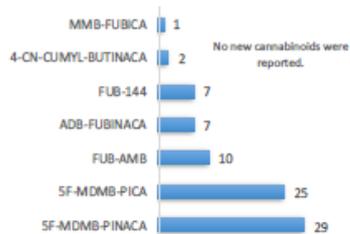
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Special Testing and Research Laboratory



The Special Testing and Research Laboratory's Emerging Trends Program compiled the data for this report through a query of archived seizure and analysis information from drug evidence analyzed by the Drug Enforcement Administration's laboratory system. This data is representative of drug evidence seized and analyzed in the date ranges annotated. This is not a comprehensive list of all new psychoactive substances and is not representative of all evidence analyzed by DEA. This data is a mid-year snapshot of the new psychoactive substance market in the United States.

### SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS

THERE WERE **81** SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID IDENTIFICATIONS IN THE FIRST HALF OF CY2019. SF-MDMB-PINACA WAS THE MOST REPORTED SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID ACCOUNTING FOR APPROXIMATELY **36%** OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS.



### OTHER

The "other" category includes substances that could not be confirmed, psychoactive plants, PCP related substances, benzofurans, hallucinogens, tryptamines, and amphetamines.

THERE WERE **46** INSTANCES OF UNCONFIRMED SUBSTANCES DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD. ADDITIONALLY, THERE WERE **6** IDENTIFICATIONS OF MMMP, **3** IDENTIFICATIONS OF MITRAGYLINE, **2** IDENTIFICATIONS EACH OF 2C-C AND 3-METHOXY-PCP AND **1** IDENTIFICATION EACH OF 2C-B AND 2C-H.

The term new psychoactive substance (NPS) describes a recently emerged drug that may pose a public health threat. This includes synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones, phenethylamines, opioids, tryptamines, benzodiazepines, and a variety of other chemical classes. Due to the recent increase in seizures, fentanyl is also included in this report.

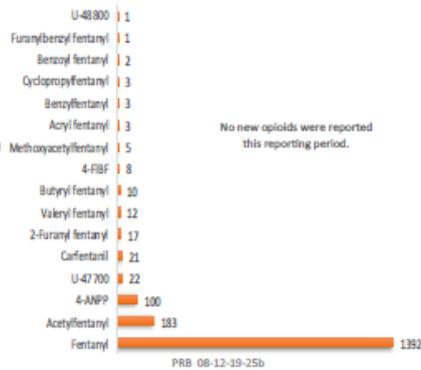
An identification is made when authenticated reference material is available for comparison. When reference material is not available, the drug evidence is identified as "substance unconfirmed."

### OPIOIDS/ANALGESICS

THERE WERE **1783** IDENTIFICATIONS OF FENTANYL, FENTANYL-RELATED COMPOUNDS, AND OTHER NEW OPIOIDS. FENTANYL ACCOUNTED FOR APPROXIMATELY **78%** OF THE OPIOID IDENTIFICATIONS. OF

THE **1392** IDENTIFICATIONS, FENTANYL WAS FOUND AS THE ONLY CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE IN **39%** OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS AND WITH

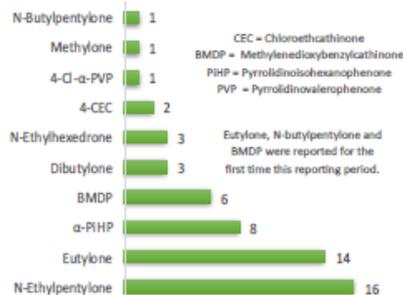
HEROIN IN APPROXIMATELY **42%** OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS. ACETYLFENTANYL WAS THE NEXT MOST PROMINENT SUBSTANCE IDENTIFIED, ACCOUNTING FOR APPROXIMATELY **10%** OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS.



A single unit of drug evidence may have multiple sub-units. For the purposes of this document, each unit of drug evidence counts as one identification regardless of the number of sub-units. Some seized drug evidence contains more than one active ingredient; therefore, more than one identification can be made for a single unit.

### CATHINONES

THERE WERE **55** CATHINONE IDENTIFICATIONS THIS REPORTING PERIOD. N-ETHYLPENTYLONE WAS THE MOST REPORTED CATHINONE ACCOUNTING FOR **29%** OF THE IDENTIFICATIONS.



### BENZODIAZEPINES

THERE WERE **26** IDENTIFICATIONS OF ETIZOLAM, **13** IDENTIFICATIONS OF FLUALPRAZOLAM, **6** IDENTIFICATIONS EACH OF CLONAZOLAM AND FLUBROMAZOLAM AND **1** IDENTIFICATION OF DICLAZEPAM THIS REPORTING PERIOD.

Questions about this data are welcome and may be directed to the DEA Emerging Trends Program at 703-668-3300 or DEA.EmergingTrends@usdoj.gov



# NPS Discovery

## Center for Forensic Research and Education (CFRE)

-Includes seized drug samples and biological samples

<https://www.npsdiscovery.org/>

Trend Report: Q2 2019
Opioids in the United States

**Purpose:** The objective of this report is to provide timely information regarding the status of opioids including novel opioids and fentanyl analog prevalence, positivity, and discovery within the United States.

**Project Overview:** There are many indicators from emergency room admissions, poison center calls, drug treatment admissions, drug possession and trafficking arrest, crime laboratory statistics, and medical examiner data, that the illicit use and abuse of both prescription opioids such as oxycodone, fentanyl and oxycodone, and traditionally abused opioids, most notably heroin are increasing. In addition, many novel opioid agonists have been identified over the last three years that are now contributing to the opioid death statistics at an increasing but poorly documented rate. In collaboration with NMS Labs, this project sought to use de-identified raw electronic high resolution mass spectrometry data from postmortem and diverting under the influence of drugs (DUID) cases to develop trend reports and perform denaturing and repeated interrogations of the raw data, against a continually updated database of common opioids and emerging opioid drugs. Data processed against a library containing 170 different opioids and/or fentanyl analogs.

### Opioid Positivity

Between April and June 2019, there were a total of 20,079 cases positive for one or more routine opioid. Fentanyl accounted for the highest positivity with 5,061, up slightly from 4,353 cases in the previous quarter. There were 1,718 heroin positive cases, which was also an increase from quarter 1 (n=1,621). The number of positive morphine cases increased in quarter 2 to 1,947 from 1,666 in quarter 1.

#### OPIOID POSITIVITY APRIL - JUNE 2019

\*Heroin positivity determined by detecting 6-MAM in any fluid and morphine in the blood.

### Fentanyl

Heat Map of Fentanyl Positive Cases April - June 2019

#### Fentanyl Demographics (n= 5,061)

Sex	
Male	2,960
Female	1,229
Unknown	872
Age	
Average	40 (#13)
Median	42
Range	0-107

79% of cases were death investigation; 18% were law enforcement; 3% were other

### Heroin

Heat Map of Heroin Positive Cases April - June 2019

#### Heroin Demographics (n= 1,718)

Sex	
Male	1,162
Female	393
Unknown	163
Age	
Average	40 (#12)
Median	42
Range	0-82

91% of cases were death investigation; 8% were law enforcement; 1% were other

Data has not been normalized to account for testing volume. Geographical distribution may be skewed by location of agencies submitting samples to NMS Labs and not necessarily representative of all jurisdictions.

Acknowledgments: This report was prepared by Amanda L. A. Mohr, MSFS, D-ABFT/PT; Melissa F. Fugate MSFS, D-ABFT/PT; Justin DeBoguer, MSFS; and Barry K. Logan, PhD, P-ABFT at the Center for Forensic Science Research and Education at the State Justice Faculty Foundation. This project is supported by Award Number 2017-DK-014168, awarded by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.



# NMS/CFRE Webinar

Opioids and Emerging Drug Threats:  
Integrating Public Safety and Health  
Data for Forensic Response

Barry K Logan PhD, F-ABFT

MJ Menendez JD

2019: What's going on with NPS in the U.S.?

2018

The Peak of Fentalogs;  
Fentalog Combinations;  
More U47xxx;  
Decline in Synthetic  
cannabinoid t/o;  
Stimulants: N-  
ethylpentylone - >  
N-ethylhexylone ;  
Halo-cathinones ...

2019

Return to illicit fentanyl;  
New focus on high  
potency synthetic  
cannabinoids;  
Increasing diversity of  
boutique drugs;  
Drug combinations;  
Kratom; Loperamide  
abuse; U-series

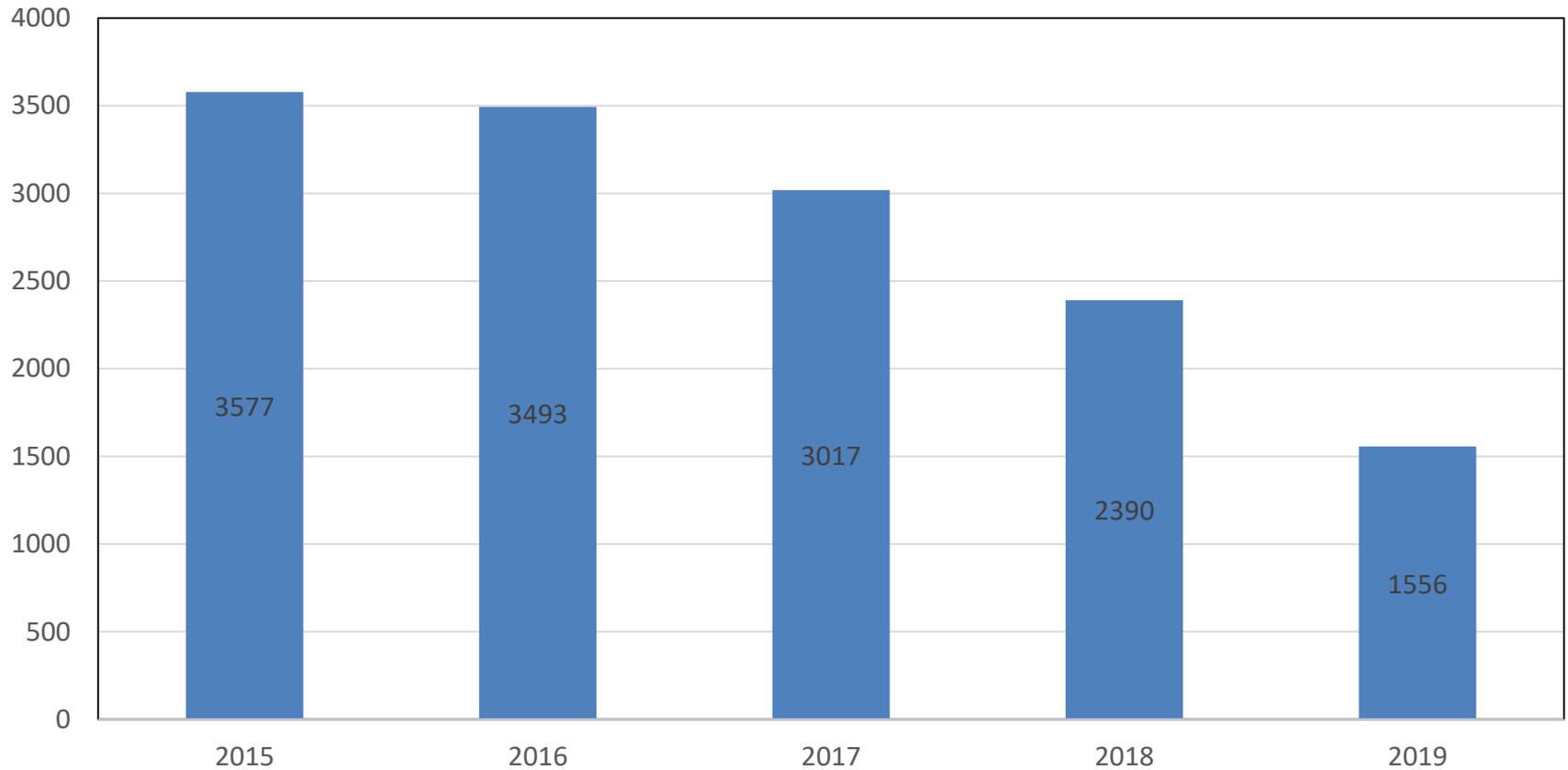


# Crime Lab Data

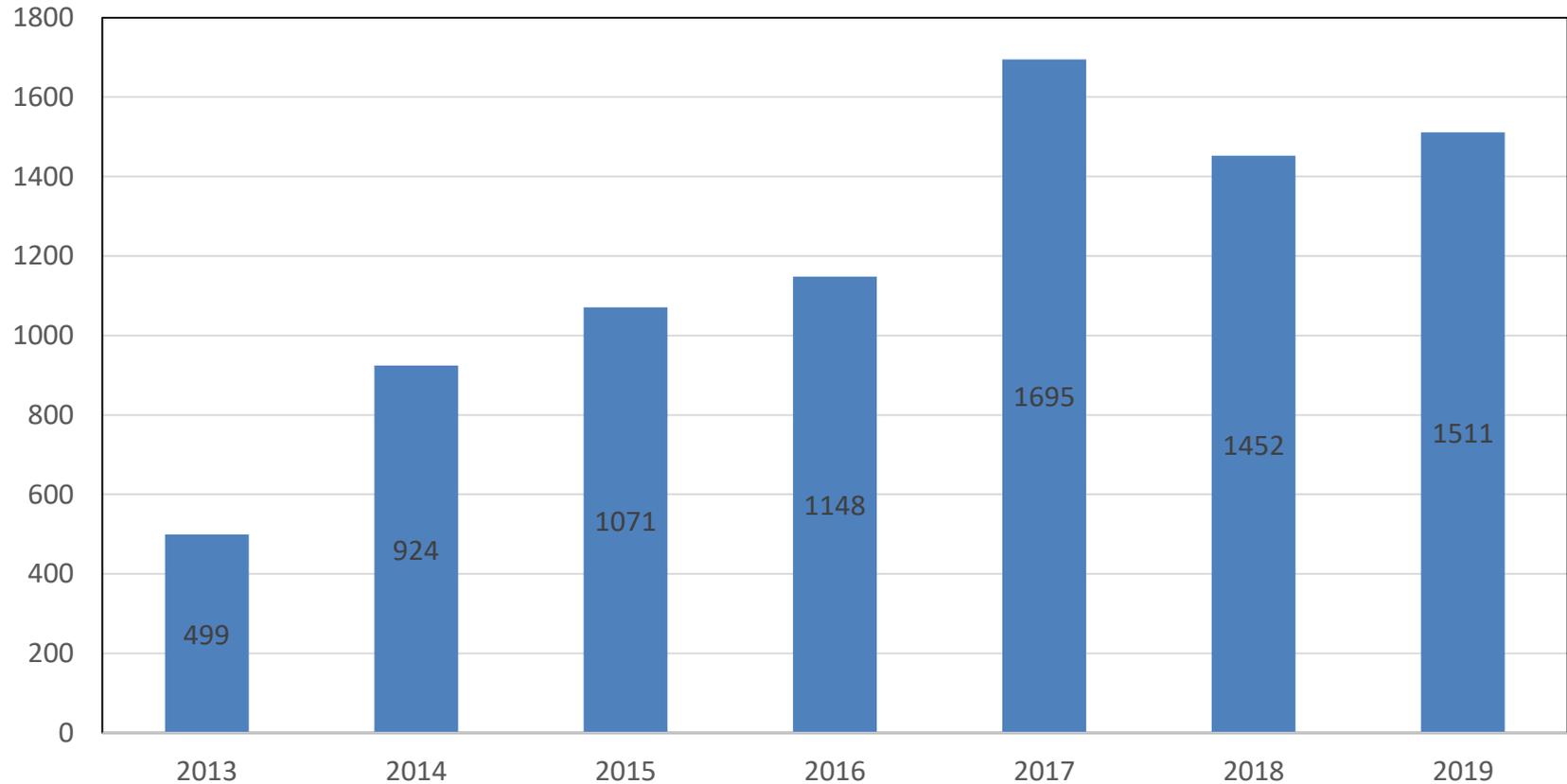
- Data affected by submission guidelines and law changes (hemp/marijuana)
- Data includes items analyzed vs. cases
- Data for 2019 is January through October
- Data for 2019 only includes major controlled substances reported; largely affects heroin/fentanyl cases



# THC



# Methamphetamine



2018

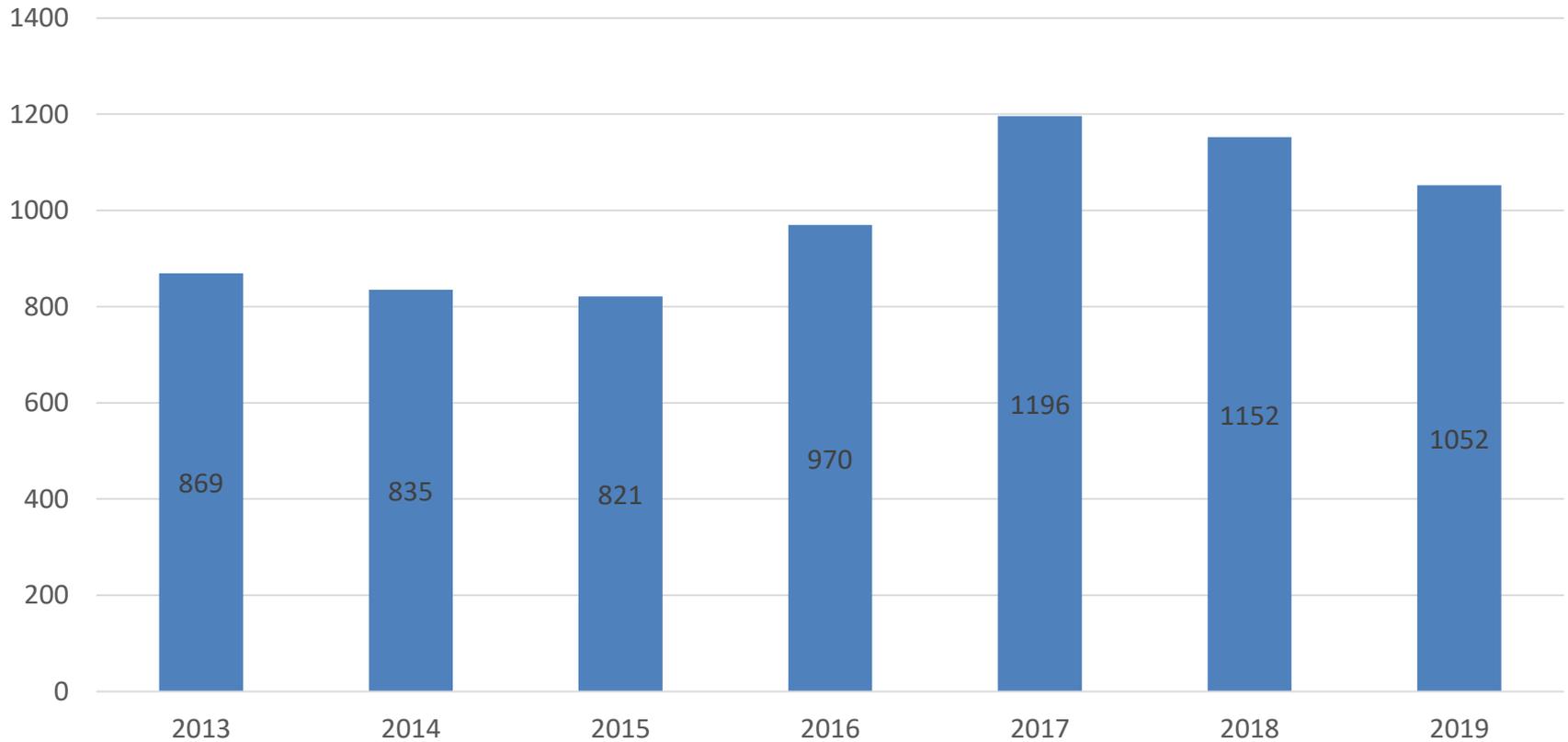
Barron – 155

Outagamie – 90

Douglas - 77



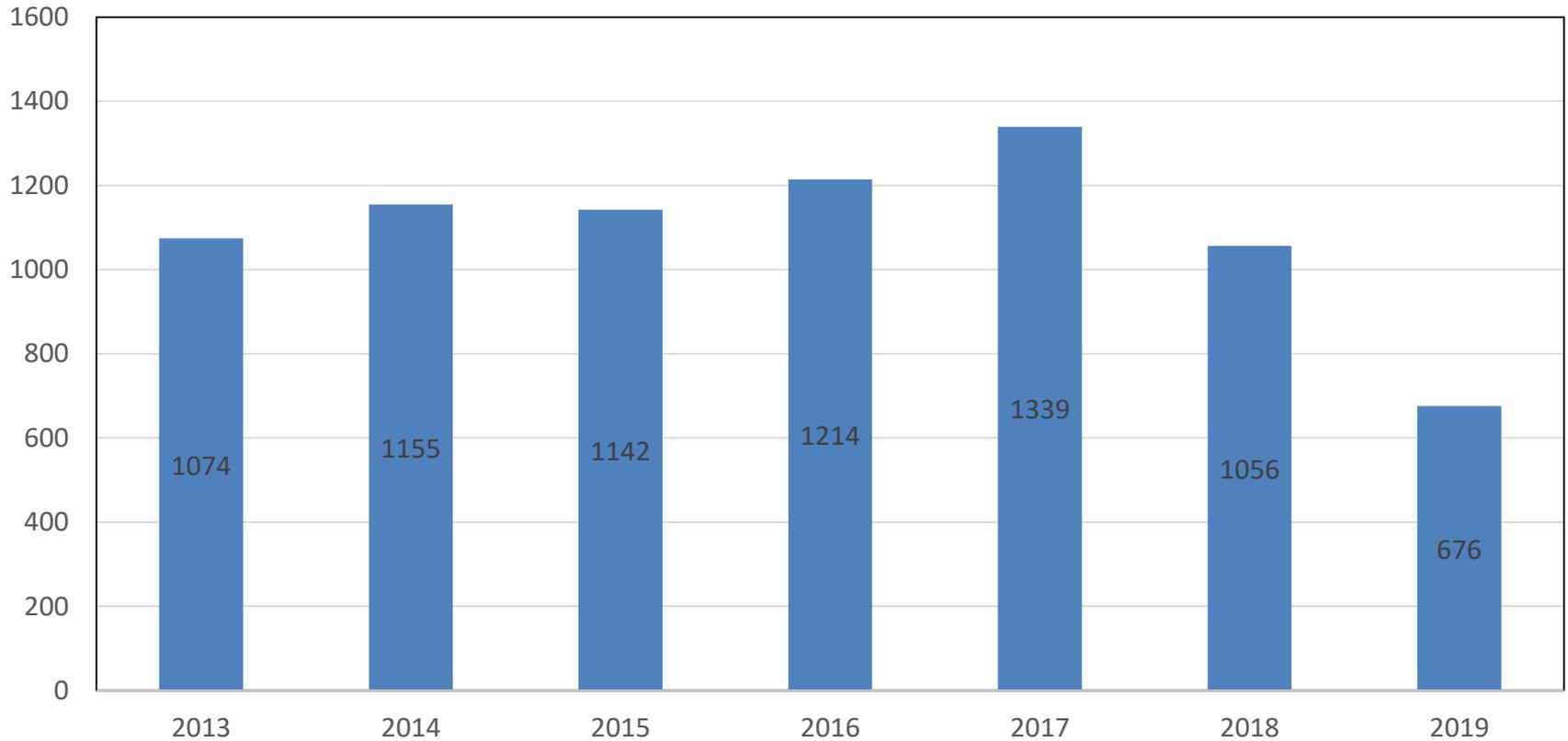
# Cocaine



2018 Milwaukee – 309 Waukesha – 89 Racine - 85



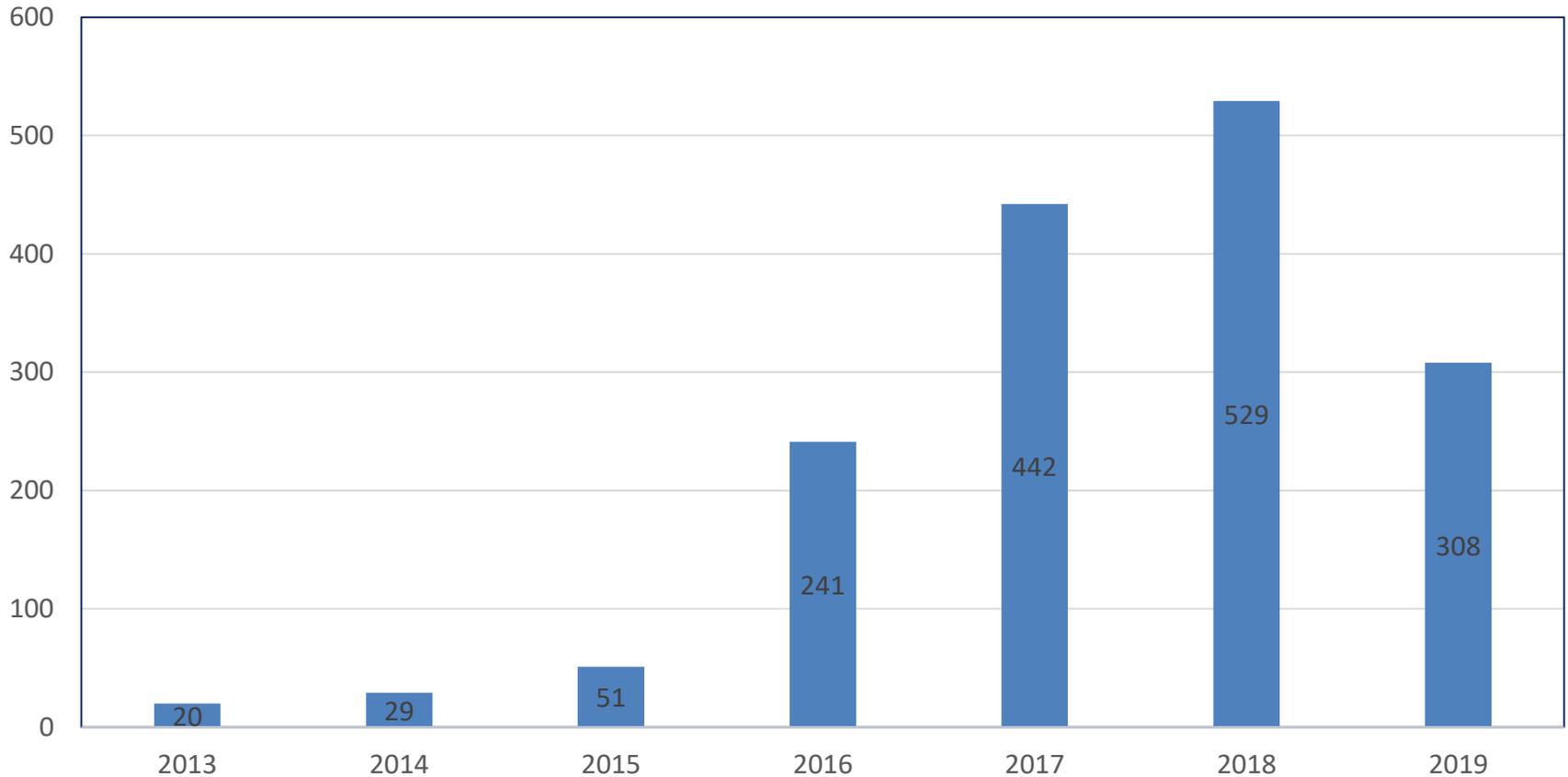
# Heroin



2018 Milwaukee – 286 Waukesha – 112 Racine/Dane - 59



# Fentanyl/Fentanyl Analogs



2018

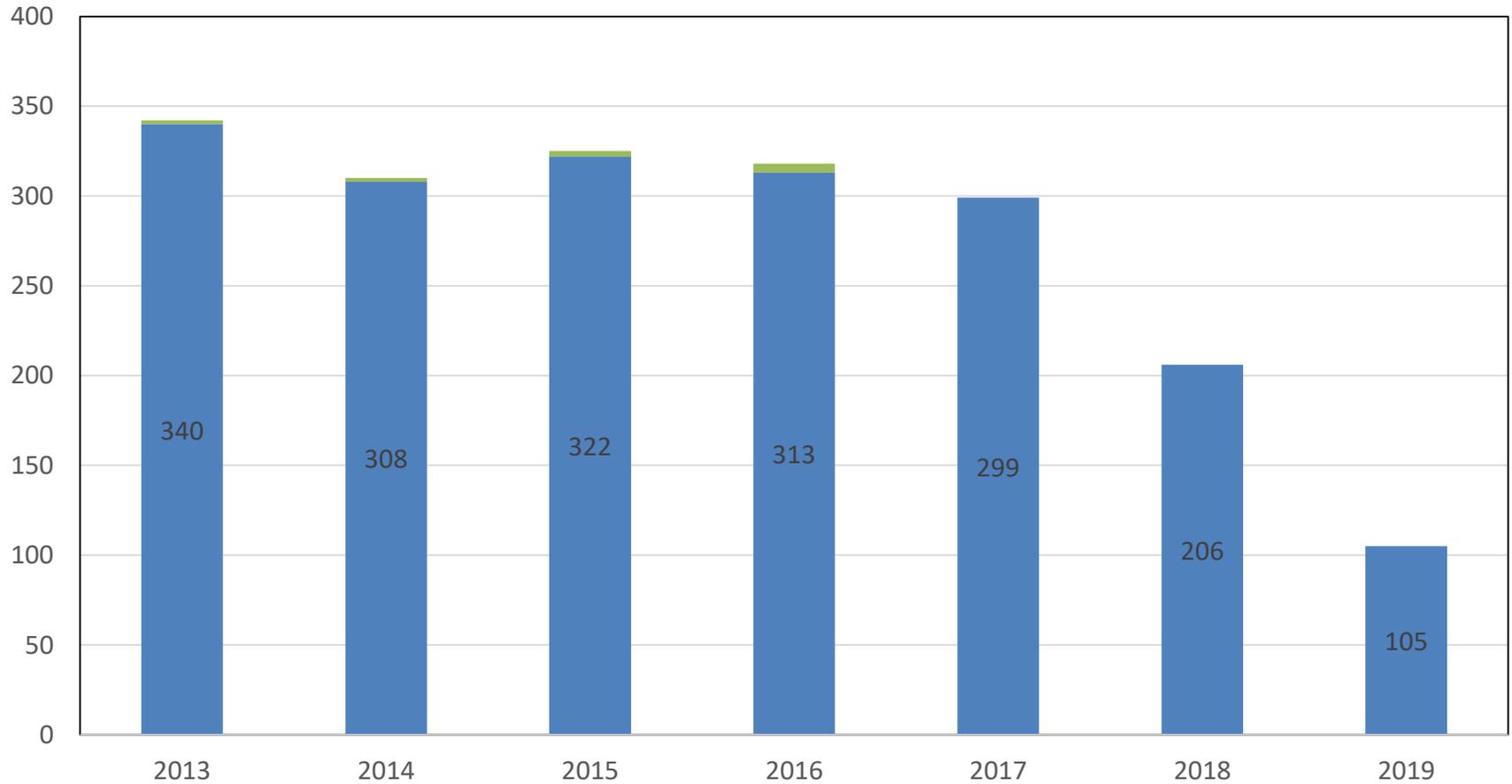
Milwaukee -142

Waukesha -48

Dane - 41



# Oxycodone



# Summary

- THC submissions decreasing
- Methamphetamine slight decrease from 2017 to 2018 but increase in 2019
- Cocaine fairly steady over the last few years
- Heroin slight decrease in 2018
- Fentanyl increase in 2018
- Heroin/Fentanyl 2019 numbers look promising but misleading
- Oxycodone continues to decrease
- Data coincides closely with national data from NFLIS  
Methamphetamine, THC, Cocaine, Heroin; Heroin decrease with Fentanyl increase



# Fentanyl Analogs

Acetyl Fentanyl

Furanyl Fentanyl

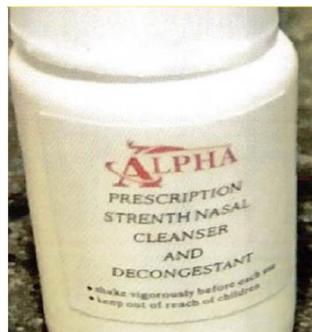
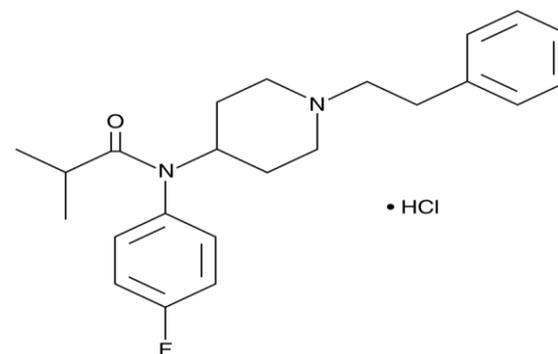
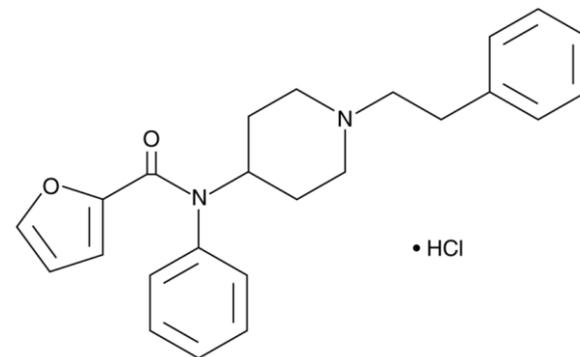
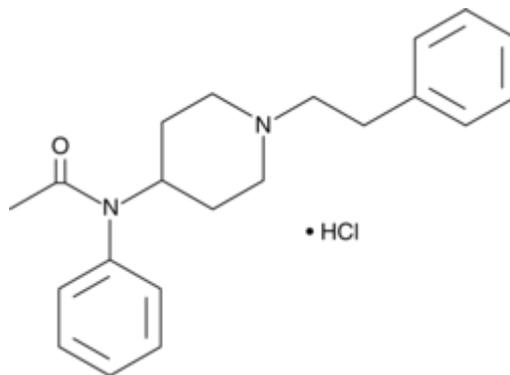
Cyclopropyl Fentanyl

Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl

Methoxyacetyl fentanyl

Valeryl Fentanyl\*

Benzyl Furanyl Fentanyl\*



# Heroin/Fentanyl Adulterants

## Xylazine

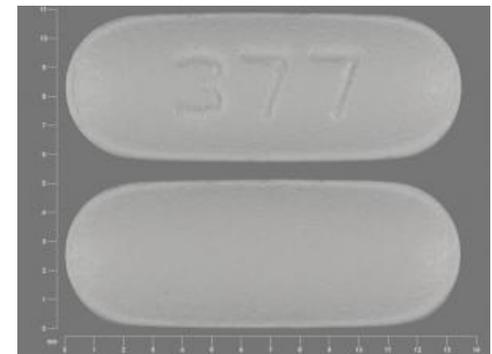
- Veterinary anesthesia/tranquilizer

## Tramadol

- Pain relief - Schedule IV
- Desmethyltramadol (tramadol metabolite)

## Gabapentin

- Gamma-aminobutyric acid analog -not controlled



# Heroin/Fentanyl Adulterants

## Designer Benzodiazepines

- Etizolam, bromazolam (not controlled)

## Piperidylthiambutene

- Synthetic opioid with similar potency to morphine (not controlled)

## Synthetic Cannabinoids

- 5F-ADB



### FLUALPRAZOLAM 1MG

BRAND: **BLUE MAN CHEMICALS**

PRODUCT CODE: **FLUALPRAZOLAM**

AVAILABILITY: **IN STOCK**

#### AVAILABLE OPTIONS

\* Select Number of Pellets:

- 10 Pellets (+10.00€)
- 25 Pellets (+20.00€)
- 50 Pellets (+35.00€)

### PIPERIDYLTHIAMBUTENE .HCL

Piperidylthiambutene (Piperidinonon) is an opioid analgesic drug from the thiambutene family, which has around the same potency as morphine. If sold / was obtained for the purpose of human consumption it could be considered a controlled substance in some

Item Code: LF-0061

★★★★★ (1) [Write a review](#)

USD ▾ **\$105.00** ~~€300.00~~ You Save: 65%

Formal Name: 1-[4,4-Di(2-thienyl)-3-buten-2-yl]piperidine

Chemical Formula: C17H21NS2

Molecular Weight: 303.485 g/mol

CAS NO: 54160-31-5

WEIGHT	1g	5g	10g	25g	50g		
PRICE	<	\$105.00 (per gram)	\$40.00 (per gram)	\$28.00 (per gram)	\$19.20 (per gram)	\$15.00 (per gram)	>



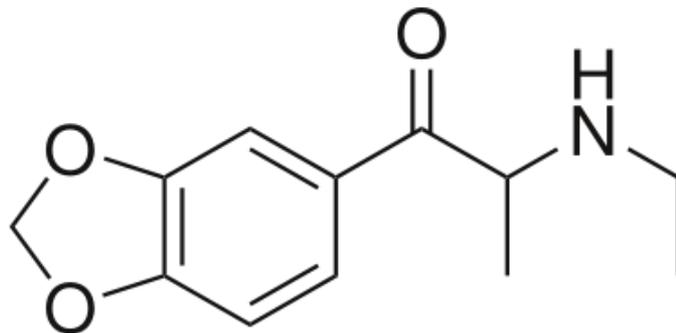
# 2019 Synthetic Cathinones

Ethylone

Ethylpentylone

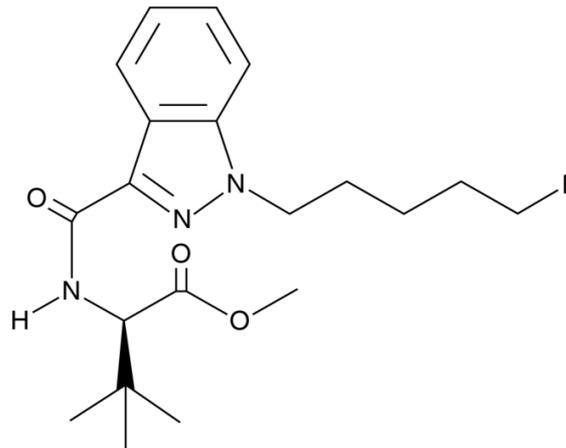
Eutylone

Benzylone\*



# Synthetic Cannabinoids

- Decrease in cases
- 5F-ADB
- 5F-MDMB-PICA\*
- 4F-MDMB-BINACA and MMB-FUBICA\*

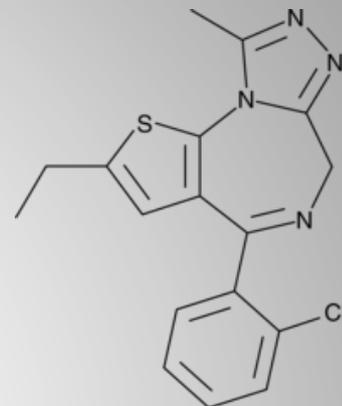


# Designer Benzodiazepines

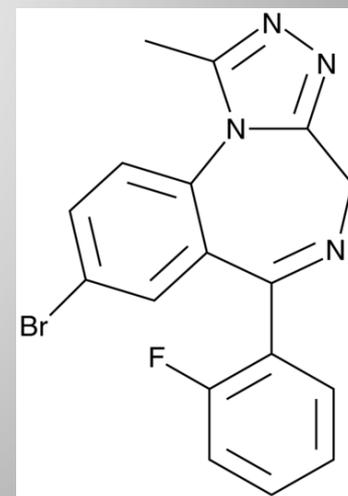
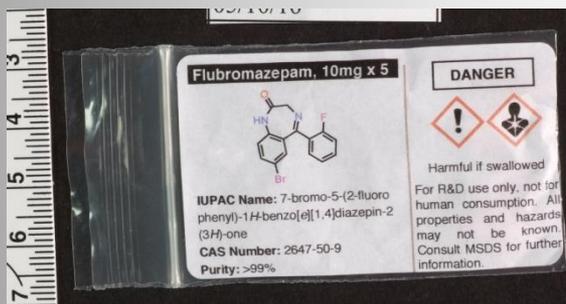
## Etizolam

Not FDA approved

Several states have controlled



## Flubromazepam



## Clonazepam

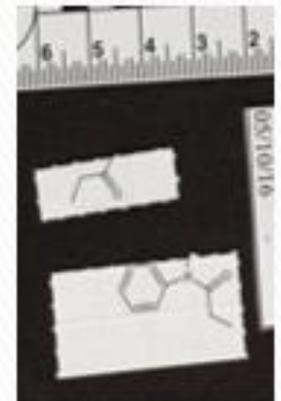
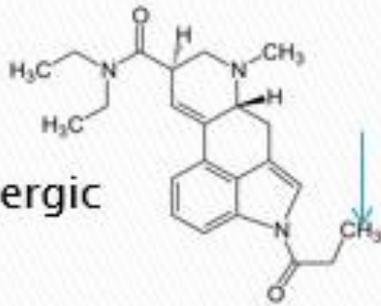
## Bromazolam

## Flualprazolam

# LSD Analogs

## 1P-LSD

- ▶ Analog LSD
- ▶ 1-propionyl-lysergic acid diethylamide



# Counterfeits

- More counterfeits being seen
- Most common counterfeits are oxycodone preparations
- Alprazolam 2<sup>nd</sup> most common counterfeit
- Some counterfeits very difficult to visually distinguish
- Watson 385



[www.rollingstone.com](http://www.rollingstone.com)



- A/215 (most common counterfeit in our lab)

Visual -Oxycodone  
Identified –fentanyl,  
No Controlled substances,  
alprazolam, furanyl fentanyl



# Hemp/Marijuana/CBD products

- Have seen several different CBD products for several years
- First case of plant material sold as “hemp” and consistent with hemp seen at the end of 2018; identified both THC and CBD
- Now analyzing for THC and CBD; No quantitative analysis
- Since January 2019 seeing an increase in plant material more consistent with hemp; CBD major component compared to THC (34 items of 1590 items tested)
- Majority of rest of cases identify THC without CBD or trace amounts not identifiable
- 2 cases involving 4 items outsourced to Armstrong Forensic Laboratories for quantitative analysis.
- Now seeing vape cartridge samples with major component of delta-8-THC and minor component of delta-9-THC



# Who Do I Contact?

**Technical Questions: Any CS analyst**

**Submission Questions: Case Manager/Supervisor**

**Madison Laboratory: (608) 266-2031**

**Megan Niebauer (Chemistry Supervisor)**

**Milwaukee Laboratory: (414) 382-7500**

**Kathy Mahnke (Forensic Case Manager)**

**Ruth Henk (Chemistry Supervisor)**

**Sandy Koresch (Technical Unit Leader)**

**Wausau Laboratory: (715) 845-8626**

**Katie Hoffmeyer (Chemistry Supervisor)**

Truth

Quality

Service

Mission: to promote excellence in analysis, training and service to the community and our organization with integrity and uncompromising quality.

Character

Lead

Science

Integrity



Advancements

History

Training

Experts

Vision: to search for the truth through science and to lead and shape the advancement of forensic science.

Competence

Analysis

**WSCL** | Wisconsin State Crime Laboratories

## 11/15/2019 Controlled Substances Board: Administrative Rule Matters - CSB 3

### Chapter CSB 3

#### SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION

<p>CSB 3.01 Authority. CSB 3.02 Definitions. CSB 3.03 Permits generally. CSB 3.04 SUA permit application. CSB 3.045 Limited special use authorization.</p>	<p>CSB 3.05 Limitations on narcotic dog trainer drugs and drug quantities. CSB 3.06 Amendment. CSB 3.07 Record-keeping; records retention; disclosure. CSB 3.08 Violations.</p>
--	---

**CSB 3.01 Authority.** The provisions in this chapter are adopted under the authority in s. 961.335 (8), Stats.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.

**CSB 3.02 Definitions.** In this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the controlled substances board.

(2) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (4), Stats.

(3) "Humane shelter" means a facility that is intended to provide for and promote the welfare, protection, shelter, and humane treatment of animals, and that is operated by a humane society, animal welfare society, animal rescue group or other non-profit group. "Humane shelter" includes a shelter that provides foster care to animals.

(4) "Special use" means to manufacture, obtain, possess, use, administer, or dispense a controlled substance for purposes that include, ~~but are not limited to,~~ scientific research, instructional activities, chemical analysis, drug-detecting animal training, and euthanasia in humane shelters.

(5) "Special use authorization" or "SUA" means permission from the board to manufacture, obtain, possess, use, administer, or dispense a controlled substance for a special use.

(6) "SUA permit" means a special use authorization permit granted to an individual by the board.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.

**CSB 3.03 Permits generally.** (1) No individual may manufacture, obtain, possess, use, administer, or dispense a controlled substance for a special use without a valid SUA permit for such purpose.

(2) An SUA permit may be issued to an individual only. ~~Entities are not eligible to receive an SUA permit, except that an individual may be designated and authorized to receive the permit for a college or university department, research unit, or similar administrative organization unit. Students, laboratory technicians, research specialists, or chemical analysts under the designee's supervision may possess and use the substances named in the designee's permit for the authorized purposes without obtaining an individual permit.~~

(2m) An individual who is designated and authorized to receive a SUA permit for a college or university department, research unit, or similar administrative organizational unit. Students, laboratory technicians, research specialists, or chemical analysts under his or her supervision, may, without obtaining a special use authorization, possess and use a controlled substance, for the purposes authorized in the permit received for the department or unit.

(3) An SUA permit authorizes the holder to manufacture, obtain, possess, use, administer, or dispense the controlled substances specified in the permit and in the amounts specified in

the permit. A permit holder shall use the authorized controlled substances only in the manner delineated in the SUA permit application, and as approved by the board. Any deviation from the permit's specifications and subsequent amendments shall constitute a violation of the permit, and may result in revocation or suspension of the permit as set forth in s. CSB 3.08 (2).

(4) An SUA permit is valid for one year from the date of issuance. An SUA permit shall not be extended or renewed. A new application shall be completed and a new permit shall be granted to continue authorization beyond an existing permit's expiration date.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.

CSB 3.04 **SUA permit application.** (1) Every applicant for an SUA permit shall:

(a) Submit a completed application ~~and any required checklists using forms provided by the board.~~ A complete application shall include a detailed description of the anticipated uses for each identified controlled substance in Schedules I to V of ch. 961, Stats., including each identified controlled substance by name and schedule and the protocols for such uses.

**Note:** Application forms and checklists are available upon request to the board office at 1400 E. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or online at <http://dps.wi.gov>, under "Professions," then "Controlled Substance Special Use Authorization."

(b) Pay the applicable permit fee of \$25 ~~as set forth in s. 961.335, Stats.~~ No fee for an SUA permit may be charged to an employee of a state agency or institution if the permit is necessary to perform employment functions.

(c) Provide ~~proof an affidavit~~ that the applicant ~~has submitted intends to file~~ an application for registration with the federal drug enforcement administration.

(d) Provide ~~proof of the applicant's compliance with the board's requirements plan~~ for maintaining the physical security of the controlled substances identified in the application.

(e) Provide the calculations that led to the amounts requested in the application.

(f) Any individual applying for an SUA permit shall provide any other information or documentation requested by the board.

(g) The board may request an appearance before the board.

(2) In addition to sub. (1), researchers shall also provide all of the following:

(a) A detailed one-page description of each research protocol that involves the use of controlled substances.

(b) For research involving animals, verification of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approval.

(c) For research involving human subjects, verification of Institutional Review Board approval.

(3) In addition to sub. (1), individuals providing euthanasia at humane shelters shall also provide all of the following:

(a) Estimates as to the number of animals and dosage per animal.

(b) Documentation of individual's completion of a board-approved euthanasia by injection course ~~by each staff member performing euthanasia.~~

(4) In addition to sub. (1), narcotic dog trainers shall also provide the following:

(a) ~~Unless other documentation is required by the board, a~~ A letter from the sheriff or chief of police, in the jurisdiction where the controlled substances are stored, that includes all of the following for dog training purposes:

1. Authorizing possession of controlled substances.
2. Accepting responsibility for the narcotic dog trainer.
3. Agreeing to supervise the narcotic dog trainer's storage and use of controlled substances.

(b) Verification of membership in a board-approved national or Wisconsin police dog association for each narcotic dog trainer.

(c) For private narcotic dog trainers, an appearance before the board shall be required.

(5) In addition to sub. (1), municipal law enforcement animal control shall also provide all of the following:

(a) ~~Unless other documentation is required by the board, a~~ A letter from the sheriff or chief of police, in the jurisdiction where the controlled substances are stored, that includes all of the following for euthanasia purposes:

1. Authorizing possession of controlled substances.
2. Accepting responsibility for the animal control officer.
3. Agreeing to supervise the animal control officer's storage and use of controlled substances.

(b) Documentation of completion of a board-approved euthanasia course by the officer performing euthanasia.

(6) In addition to sub. (1), analytical labs shall also provide all of the following:

(a) An inventory listing the total weight in grams if solid, or volume and concentration if liquid, of each controlled substance in the lab or intended for purchase for the lab.

(b) Whenever the lab purchases or otherwise adds to its inventory a new controlled substance or an additional amount of a controlled substance that was not previously authorized in a permit, an amended SUA application that includes the total weight in grams if solid, or volume and concentration if liquid, for each such new or additional substance.

(c) A detailed description of standard operating procedures relating to the use of controlled substances that includes the receipt, use, and disposition of controlled substances.

~~(7) The board may request an appearance before the board if additional information is required.~~

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12; CR 15-083: am. (6) (a), (b) Register August 2016 No. 728, eff. 9-1-16.

CSB 3.042 Storage. (1) Individuals holding a SUA permit shall meeting all of the following security requirements for storage of controlled substances:

(a) In a safe or steel cabinet or box.

(b) If the safe or steel cabinet or box weighs less than 750 pounds, it must be bolted or cemented to the floor or wall in such a way that it cannot be readily removed.

(c) The safe or steel cabinet or box must be able to withstand attempts at forced entry by individuals using common tools for a period of 10 minutes or lock manipulation for 20 hours. Fire resistance is not required.

(d) A central safe used for other security purposes may be used if the controlled substances are locked in metal boxes sufficient to prevent casual access by others authorized to use the safe.

(e) The safe or steel cabinet or box must be housed in a room which is locked during non-use hours.

(f) Other secure storage areas may be approved by the board if the manner stored will protect the controlled substances from theft and unauthorized use.

(2) Controlled substances shall be kept locked up except when they are in active use by the authorized individual or under the direct supervision of an authorized individual under s. CSB 3.03 (2m).

CSB 3.045 **Limited special use authorization.** The board may grant a limited SUA or deny a SUA based upon

consideration of public health and safety including any of the following reasons:

(1) An act constituting a violation under s. CSB 3.08 (1).

(2) Making any materially false statement or giving any materially false information in connection with an application for a SUA.

(3) Violating any federal or state statute or rule which substantially relates to the ability to manufacture, obtain, possess, use, administer, or dispense a controlled substance for a special use.

(4) An act which shows the person to be unable to safely use the SUA permit due to alcohol or other substance use.

**History:** CR 14-009: cr. Register July 2014 No. 703, eff. 8-1-14; correction in (title) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 2., Stats., Register July 2014 No. 703.

**CSB 3.05 Limitations on narcotic dog trainer drugs and drug quantities.** (1) Narcotic dog trainers shall be limited to having possession of the following drugs and quantities at any given time during the permit period:

(a) Up to 2 kilograms of marijuana. Marijuana may require periodic replacement during the permit period. Total use per year, taking into account replacement, shall be requested.

(b) Up to 30 grams of cocaine.

(c) Up to 30 grams of cocaine base, commonly known as crack cocaine.

(d) Up to 30 grams of heroin.

(e) Up to 30 grams of methamphetamine.

(2) A trainer may request, and the board may approve, with appropriate justification by the trainer, other controlled substances or different quantities of controlled substances.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.

**CSB 3.06 Amendment.** (1) A permit shall be effective only for the individual, substances, and project specified on its face and for additional projects which derive directly from the stated project. An individual holding a valid SUA permit may apply for an amendment to the permit by filing a written request with the board indicating the justification for the amendment and by paying a \$5 fee. The board may approve a request to amend a permit for any of the following reasons:

(a) A change to the original permit holder.

(b) The addition of new individuals to the permit who are participating in the functions for which the authorization was approved.

(c) An increase in the amount of a previously authorized controlled substance.

(d) The addition of specific controlled substances or schedules not previously authorized.

(e) The addition of further activity in accordance with s. 961.335 (5), Stats.

(2) An application for an amendment shall be submitted to the department and approved by the board prior to a permit holder operating under the terms of the amendment.

(3) Individuals applying for an amendment shall provide any other information or documentation requested by the board including information and documentation related to previous special use authorization permits.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.

**CSB 3.07 Record-keeping; records retention; disclosure.** (1) A permit holder shall maintain updated and accurate records of all of the following:

(a) The purchase of controlled substances pursuant to the permit, including receipts.

(b) The disbursement, use, and disposition of all controlled substances authorized by the permit.

(c) The total weight in grams if solid, or volume and concentration if liquid, of each controlled substance on hand.

(d) Documentation related to any discrepancies in a controlled substance inventory and usage, and all documentation related to investigation of such discrepancies.

(2) A permit holder shall retain the records described in sub. (1) for 4 years after the expiration of the special use authorization permit.

(3) A permit holder shall provide copies of the original records upon request of the board or the department of safety and professional services, except for those that are protected from disclosure by s. 961.335 (7), Stats.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12; CR 15-083: am. (1) (c) Register August 2016 No. 728, eff. 9-1-16.

**CSB 3.08 Violations.** (1) The following acts shall constitute a violation of an SUA permit:

(a) Any deviation from the permit's specifications related to controlled substances, schedules of drugs, or amounts authorized.

(b) Failure to comply with this chapter or s. 961.335, Stats.

(c) Failure to maintain physical security requirements for controlled substances as required by state and federal law.

(d) Failure to comply with board-approved euthanasia standards.

**Note:** The board considers the most current version of the euthanasia standards as stated in the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) panel on euthanasia available at <http://www.avma.org>.

(e) Failure to notify the board of the revocation or limitation of a drug enforcement administration registration, within 3 business days of the revocation or limitation.

(f) Failure to obtain a drug enforcement administration registration.

(g) A violation of state or federal law relating to controlled substances.

(2) Any violation of a special use authorization permit may, in the board's discretion, result in the suspension or revocation of the special use authorization permit.

**History:** CR 12-010: cr. Register October 2012 No. 682, eff. 11-1-12.