



## Wyoming

### State-Specific Controlled Substance Requirements

Updated 6/24/23

<p><b>Biennial Inventory (DEA):</b></p>	<p>A physical inventory of all controlled substances on hand must be taken at least every <u>two years</u>. The biennial inventory may be taken on any date, which is within two years of the previous biennial or initial inventory. <a href="#">[21 CFR 1304.11]</a></p> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate biennial inventories must be completed for schedule II and schedule III-V controlled substances.</li> <li>• Biennials may be conducted more frequently than every two years. As a recommendation, conduct your DEA biennial inventory at the same time you conduct your annual inventory for the state.</li> <li>• Biennial inventories must be conducted by the DEA registrant, or their designee who has been granted Power of Attorney, along with an authorized witness.</li> </ul> <p>Biennial inventories must indicate whether they are conducted at the start or close of business.</p>
<p><b>Annual Inventory (WY):</b></p>	<p>"Every registrant required to keep records shall take a physical inventory count of controlled substances <b>during the first seven (7) days of May of each year</b> or other date approved by the Board." <a href="#">059-4 Wyo. Code R. § 4-5</a></p>
<p><b>CE:</b></p>	<p><u>Veterinarian</u>: 24 hours every 2 years, including <b>at least 3 hrs. of controlled substance CE</b>.</p> <p><b>Controlled substance topics: 3 of 24 hrs are required to be related to responsible prescribing of controlled substances, every other year.</b> <a href="#">W.S. 33-30-211(e)</a></p> <p><u>Veterinarian Tech</u>: Not required by state; however, if registered by the WyVTA, 10 hours are required.</p> <p>The licensees shall maintain their CE records for <b>3 years</b> and be ready to provide them upon request.</p>
<p><b>Compounding:</b></p>	<p>"8.2.10 Compounding of a controlled substance by a practitioner is permitted as long as the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP) 795 and 797 standards and guidelines are followed." <a href="#">24 Del. Admin. Code § 8.0</a></p> <p><u>Compounding</u> is <u>any manipulation</u> of a drug beyond that stipulated on the drug label. Veterinary drugs should only be compounded based on a licensed veterinarian's prescription, and to meet the medical needs of a specific patient. Manipulation might include mixing, diluting, concentrating, flavoring, or changing a drug's dosage form. Examples of compounding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixing two injectable drugs in the same syringe</li> <li>• Creating an oral suspension from crushed tablets or an injectable solution</li> <li>• Adding flavoring to a commercially available drug</li> <li>• Creating a transdermal gel for a drug typically taken through other routes</li> <li>• Mixing two solutions for instilling into the ear</li> </ul> <p><u>WY Compounding</u>:</p> <p>"<u>Compounding</u>" means and includes the preparation, mixing or assembling of a drug or device, and the packaging and labeling incident thereto for sale or dispensing:</p> <p>(i) As the result of a practitioner's prescription drug order or initiative based on the practitioner/patient/pharmacist relationship in the course of his/her professional practice;</p> <p>(ii) For the purpose of research, teaching, or chemical analysis; or</p> <p>(iii) In anticipation of prescription drug orders based on routine, regularly observed prescribing patterns.</p> <p>(iv) Compounding does not include mixing, reconstituting, adding flavoring or other such acts that are performed in accordance with directions contained in approved labeling provided by the product's manufacturer and other manufacturer directions consistent with the labeling.</p>



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<b>Dispensing:</b>	<p>"Dispense" means the interpretation, evaluation and implementation of a prescription drug or nonprescription drug under a lawful order of a practitioner in a suitable container appropriately labeled for subsequent administration to or use by a patient, research subject or an animal.</p> <p>A practitioner may administer or directly dispense a controlled substance listed in Schedule II without a prescription if it is dispensed in the course of his professional practice.</p>
<b>Diversion Reporting:</b>	<p>The registrant shall notify the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Board of any theft or significant loss of any controlled substances upon discovery of such theft or loss. The registrant shall also complete an inventory regarding such theft or loss and submit a copy of such inventory to the Board. Thefts must be reported whether or not the controlled substances are subsequently recovered and/or the responsible parties are identified and action taken against them.</p> <p><a href="#">059-3 Wyo. Code R. § 3-27</a></p>
<b>Euthanasia:</b>	<p>Euthanasia may be performed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licensed veterinarians</li> <li>• Certified animal euthanasia technicians</li> <li>• Any employee of the Wyoming game and fish department who is euthanizing wildlife in the course of his or her duties.</li> </ul>
<b>Ownership:</b>	<p>Non-veterinarian ownership is allowed but a licensed veterinarian is required to be on the clinic/hospital premises permit as the licensee responsible for the clinic.</p>
<b>Power of Attorney:</b>	<p>In Wyoming, power of attorney documents require notarization.</p>
<b>Prescribing:</b>	<p>A prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance shall be valid up to six (6) months from the date issued by the practitioner.</p> <p>(e) A pharmacist shall cancel all written Schedule II controlled substance prescriptions when dispensed by dating and signing the face of the paper prescription.</p> <p><u>Emergencies:</u></p> <p>(c) In the case of an emergency situation, as defined in this section, a pharmacist may directly dispense a controlled substance listed in Schedule II upon receiving verbal authorization of a practitioner, provided that:</p> <p>(i) The quantity prescribed and dispensed shall be limited to the amount necessary to treat the patient during the emergency period (dispensing beyond the emergency period must be pursuant to a written or electronic prescription signed by the practitioner);</p> <p>(ii) The emergency verbal prescription shall be immediately reduced to writing by the pharmacist and shall contain all information required in this chapter except for the signature of the practitioner;</p> <p>(iii) If the practitioner is not known to the pharmacist, the pharmacist shall make a reasonable effort to determine that the verbal authorization came from a registered practitioner; and</p> <p>(iv) Within seven (7) calendar days after authorizing an emergency verbal prescription, the practitioner shall cause a written prescription for the emergency quantity prescribed to be delivered to the dispensing pharmacist. In addition to conforming to the requirements of this chapter, the prescription shall have written on its face "Authorization for Emergency Dispensing" and the date of</p>



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	<p>the verbal order. The written prescription may be delivered to the pharmacist in person or by mail. If delivered by mail, it must be postmarked within the seven (7) day period. Upon receipt, the dispensing pharmacist shall attach this prescription to the verbal emergency prescription which had earlier been reduced to writing. The pharmacist shall notify the DEA if the practitioner fails to deliver a written prescription</p> <p><u>Changes:</u> Information that can be changed on a Schedule II prescription shall meet the following requirements: (i) After consultation/approval of the prescribing practitioner, the pharmacist is permitted to change the following: (A) Drug strength; (B) Drug quantity; (C) Directions for use; or (D) Dosage form. (ii) The pharmacist is permitted to add or change the patient's address with proper verification without consulting the practitioner. (iii) The practitioner's DEA registration number may be added to a prescription drug order after consulting the practitioner or verifying the number from another reliable source. (iv) Required information may appear on the front or back of the paper prescription drug order. Computer generated modifications to the prescription drug order are allowed. (v) Any change made by the pharmacist shall be documented and shall include the date, name of person consulted, and initials of the pharmacist.</p> <p><u>E-prescribing:</u> was mandated on January 1, 2021. <b>Veterinarians are exempt.</b></p>
<b>WORx PMP:</b>	<p>Enrollment in WORx is required for prescribers and dispensers, and prescribers are required to use it. <b>Veterinarians are required to enroll</b> with the PDMP as data requesters. Data monitored or accessible pertain to drugs listed in Schedules II-V, with the authority to monitor other substances.</p>
<b>Recordkeeping:</b>	<p><u>Patient records:</u> must be kept onsite for at least <b>3 years</b> from last visit Controlled substance records must be kept for <b>3 years</b></p>
<b>State-Scheduled CS's:</b>	<p><u>Schedule III:</u> Butalbital &amp; Butalbital containing products</p>
<b>State CS License:</b>	<p>A <b>Wyoming Controlled Substance Registration is required</b> for all practitioners who will be prescribing controlled substances in Wyoming prior to applying for a federal DEA certificate. This registration is bi-annual, renewed every two years.</p>
<b>Supervision:</b>	<p>The supervising Licensee shall not: (A) Be absent from the veterinary clinic for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days or more than twenty-one (21) total days, in a six (6) month period, exclusive of weekends; (B) Conduct the supervision from a separate clinic. <a href="https://www.wyoleg.gov/ARules/2012/Rules/arr12-033.pdf">https://www.wyoleg.gov/ARules/2012/Rules/arr12-033.pdf</a></p> <p><b>a)</b> A licensee is professionally and legally responsible for any practice of veterinary medicine by the licensee's unlicensed employees. An employee's practice of veterinary medicine without a license constitutes grounds for the Board to take disciplinary action against the licensee. A licensee shall have established a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship before delegating an animal health care task to a non-licensed employee as allowed by the Act. <b>(b)</b> A licensee shall not authorize a non-licensed employee to perform the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>(i)</b> Surgery;</li> <li>• <b>(ii)</b> Diagnosis and prognosis; or</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>(iii)</b> Prescribing drugs, medicines, or appliances.</li> </ul> <p><b>(c)</b> A licensee shall ensure that the activities of a supervised non-licensed individual are within the scope of the orders, assignment, or prescriptions of the licensee and within the capabilities of the individual. This does not prohibit performing animal health care tasks by the unlicensed individual as allowed by the Act and only at the customary place of business. Nor does it prohibit, under emergency situations where an animal requires immediate treatment to sustain life or prevent further injury, an unlicensed employee from rendering lifesaving aid and treatment in the absence of a licensee. A licensee shall not supervise from a separate location.</p> <p><a href="#">251-9 Wyo. Code R. § 9-4</a></p>
<b>Telemedicine:</b>	Where telemedicine occurs is not defined.
<b>Veterinary Professional License:</b>	<p>All licenses shall expire annually on December 31 of each year and shall be renewed by registration with the board and payment of the registration renewal fee established and published by the board. On December 1 of each year, the board shall mail a notice to each licensed veterinarian that his license will expire on December 31 and provide him with a form for reregistration. The board shall issue annual certificates of registration to all persons registering under this act.</p> <p>The board may, by rule establish a grace period for license renewal not to exceed sixty (60) days and establish a late fee for license renewal which shall not exceed the annual renewal fee. At the discretion of the board, any person not practicing in the state may renew an expired license within five (5) years of the date of its expiration by making written application for renewal and paying the current renewal fee plus a late fee and all delinquent renewal fees. After five (5) years have elapsed since the date of the expiration, a license may not be renewed, but the holder must make application for a new license.</p> <p><a href="#">W.S. 33-30-211(e)</a></p>
<b>VCPR:</b>	<p>VCPR must be established in-person and only applies to one veterinarian.</p> <p>For a licensee to properly exercise the rights granted by the license, a veterinarian-client- patient relationship shall exist.</p> <p>No prescription drug shall be prescribed, dispensed or administered without the establishment of a valid veterinarian-client- patient relationship (WY Rules and Regulations AI VET Ch. 9 s 3).</p>

### Information and Resources

**FEDERAL:**

Drug Enforcement Administration, Denver Division  
 12154 East Easter Avenue  
 Centennial  
 Denver, CO 80112  
 Phone: (720) 895-4040

**Cheyenne Office**

Cheyenne Wyoming DEA Office  
 1205 Airport Parkway



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Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001

Phone: (307) 778-1500

Federal Law: [www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov](http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov)

Controlled Substances Act: [21 USC 801 – 904](#)

Code of Federal Regulations: [21 CFR Part 1300 – 1399](#)

NDC drug: [www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/UCM070829](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/UCM070829)

Diversion Control Division: <https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/>

#### **STATE:**

Wyoming Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners website: <https://vetboard.wyo.gov>

Wyoming Board of Pharmacy website: <https://pharmacyboard.wyo.gov>