



Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP) Event Manager Newsletter

January 2020

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EMMP Reminders and Updates

Fee Increase:

As of January 1, 2020, the California drug testing fee increased from \$5 to \$8 per horse entered into competition or consigned to a public sale. For all events held after January 1, 2020, event managers must collect \$8 per horse at each event.

Payment for events held before December 31, 2019 must be made by check as the online credit card system automatically calculates at the new \$8 rate.

Contact CDFA EMMP at emmp@cdfa.ca.gov or 916-900-5002 with questions about fees.

Responsibilities of an Event Manager

Reminder the following are the responsibilities of an event manager:

1. Filing an Application to Register Equine Event (Form 76-024A) with the EMMP at least **sixty (60) days** before the event is to begin.
2. Collecting the fee of \$8.00 for each horse being entered or consigned to the event.
3. Remitting the fees collected and submitting the Assessment Report for Registered Event (Form 76-024A) to EMMP within fifteen (15) days after the final day of the event.
4. Retaining event records for two (2) years after the final day of the event. To enable verification of the collection and remittance of appropriate event fees, event records must be made available, if requested, for inspection and photocopying by EMMP staff.
5. Collecting, signing, and promptly submitting exhibitor or consignor Drug Declaration Forms (CA Form 76-027 or USEF Medication Report Form) to the EMMP.

Failure to Submit Fees in a Timely Manner

Event managers are required to submit fees within 15 days of the final day of the event. A civil penalty of 10% of the amount due plus 1.5% interest/month on the unpaid balance calculated from the date of the event will be levied on an event manager who fails to remit collected fees within fifteen (15) days of the final day of the event.

CDFA EMMP
1500 W. El Camino
#215
Sacramento, CA
95833
(916) 900-5002
emmp@cdfa.ca.gov

EMMP Reminders and Updates (*continued*)



Cancellation Or Modification Of Registered Events:

Event Managers are required to immediately notify EMMP staff of event cancellations and changes to the event date, time or location via an email to EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov.

Updated Forms:

As of January 1, 2020, EMMP is distributing newly formatted Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027) and the Application to Register Event Form (CA Form 76-024A). All forms have been updated to meet state requirements to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The Application to Register Event Form (CA Form 76-024A) is now one page (instead of the original three pages) and includes the updated \$8 per horse fee. Please dispose of old versions of these forms. To access revised 2020 version of EMMP forms and updated outreach materials visit:

https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Animal_Health/EMMP/.

Drug Declarations—Event Managers Responsibilities

An owner/exhibitor/trainer must complete and file a drug declaration form with an event manager for any prohibited substance administered to any horse at an event within three (3) days before the day of competition.

A public horse sale consignor must complete and file a drug declaration form with a sale manager for any prohibited substance or a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) administered to a horse consigned to a sale within the five (5) days before the day of the sale.

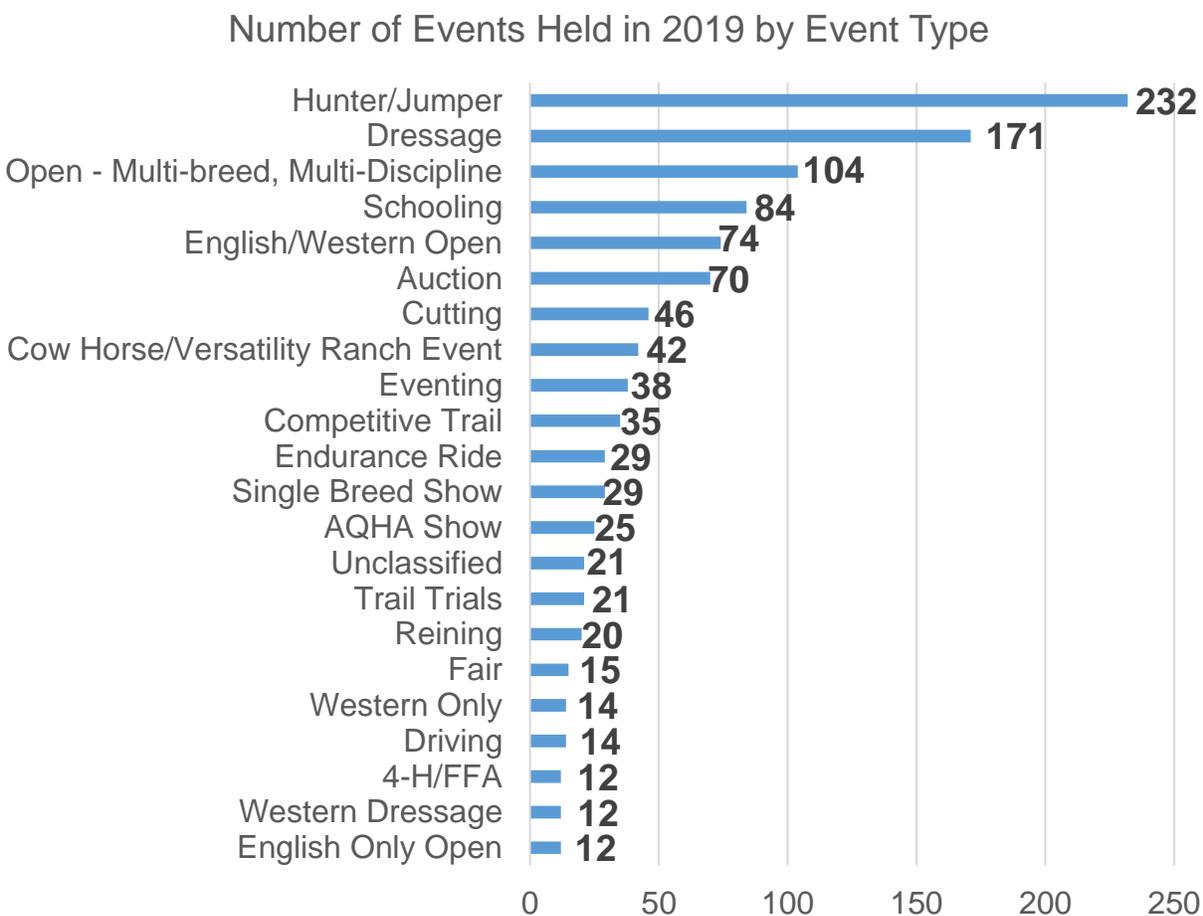
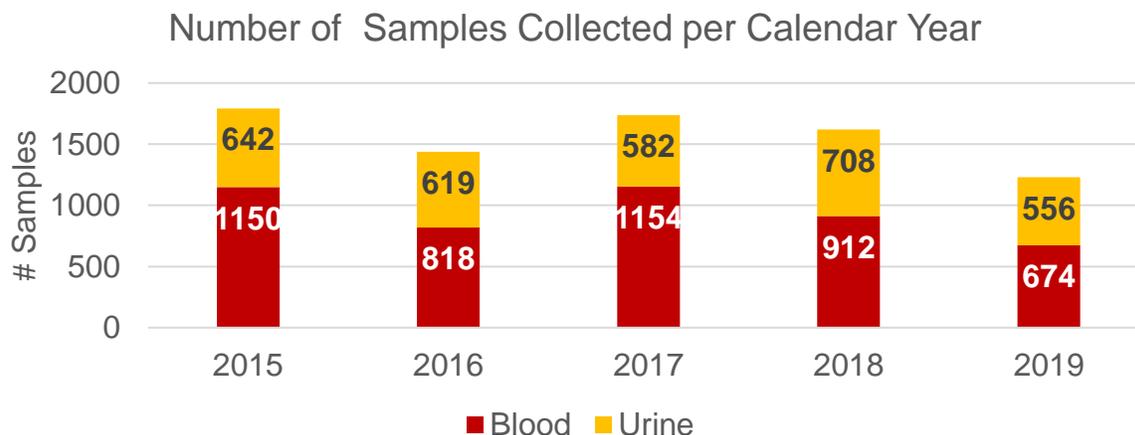
Event managers must provide a Drug Declaration Form ([CA Form 76-027](#) or USEF Form) to exhibitors upon request. Exhibitors must complete and provide the Drug Declaration to the event manager or designee within one hour of administering a prohibited substance or within one hour of the event manager return to duty.

An event manager must ensure that the drug declaration is filled out completely then sign, time/date the EMMP Drug Declaration Forms and either submit them to the EMMP field representative upon request or mail them to the EMMP office, with the remittance form and fees collected, within fifteen (15) days of the last day of the event. The white copy of the drug declaration goes to EMMP, yellow copy stays with event manager and pink copy goes to exhibitor/consignor. USEF Forms should be submitted to USEF who will, if necessary, share them with EMMP.



EMMP Program Data

The EMMP monitors equines in public shows, competitions and sales through random collection of blood or urine for chemical analysis. Below is some data from the EMMP sample collection program.



Reminder to Event Managers: When registering events, be sure to select the appropriate type of event, as this graph depicts the summary data based on event manager registration information. Note, the graph only includes event types with ten or more events held in the year.

Equine Health Updates

California now accepts the Extended Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

As event managers, you may be presented a new type of health certificate, namely the Extended Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (EECVI).

GlobalVetLINK (GVL) recently released an Extended Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (EECVI) that meets California's interstate movement requirements. As of January 1, 2020, the California Department of Food and Agriculture accepts GVL's EECVI documents, allowing an individual to transport horses (and other equines) interstate for purposes other than change of ownership. The EECVI extends the time a standard health certificate is valid from 30 days after the date of inspection to 6 months after the EECVI is issued, or until the expiration of the EIA test, whichever comes first.

For more information on the EECVI visit <https://www.globalvetlink.com/eecvi/>.

Biosecurity at Horse Shows

Ensuring the health of horses in California is of great importance to the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the EMMP. Show management is encouraged to work with the event veterinarian to implement biosecurity measures at all equine events. In 2012, the department developed a biosecurity toolkit to assist event organizers in this effort. To access the biosecurity toolkit and its many resources visit: https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/Equine_Biosecurity.html

EDCC- Great Resource for Event Managers

The Equine Disease Communication Center (EDCC) is a communication system designed to seek and report real time information on equine disease incidents. This resource allows event managers to know what diseases are in the area of the show or in the area where event horses are originating. In addition to disease alerts, there are resources such as disease fact sheets and biosecurity resources. For more information visit <http://www.equinediseasecc.org/>.

Number of Cases of Reportable Equine Diseases by Year

Year	Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)	Equine Piroplasmiasis (EP)	EIA/EP Dual Infection	Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)	Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-1)	West Nile Virus (WNV)	Totals
2014	26	14	8	0	3	15	66
2015	3	0	0	0	5	19	27
2016	0	0	0	0	20	21	41
2017	1	0	0	0	5	21	27
2018	0	0	0	0	13	11	22
2019	0	0	0	0	17	15	32
TOTALS	30	14	8	0	63	102	215

Disease Incidents in California

West Nile Virus Incidents

For 2019, a total of fifteen (15) horses were confirmed positive for West Nile Virus. The positive horses were located in Fresno (2), Kern (2), Madera (2), Merced, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Stanislaus (2), Tuolumne and Ventura counties. Eight (8) horses were unvaccinated, seven (7) horses had an unknown vaccine history, and no horses were fully vaccinated. Three (3) horses died or were euthanized and twelve (12) are alive.

CDFA continually monitors and investigates equine neurologic cases for WNV in California. CDFA urges horse owners to consult their veterinarian about a WNV vaccination program to ensure maximum protection of their horses. For more information regarding WNV, see https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/WNV_Info.html.

Equine Herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) Incidents

Shasta County- September 2019

In September 2019, a 20-year-old Quarter Horse gelding started to display neurologic signs at a team roping event in Shasta County and was confirmed positive for equine herpes myeloencephalopathy (EHM) caused by Equine Herpesvirus -1 (EHV-1) infection. The gelding was isolated and placed under quarantine at his home premise along with two other exposed horses. One additional 20-year-old Quarter Horse gelding on the origin premise also displayed neurologic signs and was confirmed positive for EHM. Additionally, a 12-year-old Quarter Horse mare trailered with the index case became febrile and tested positive for EHV-1, as did a 12-year-old Quarter Horse gelding that competed at the team roping event; both febrile horses were placed under voluntary quarantines. No additional cases were identified, and the index quarantine was released after 27 days, following two consecutive negative tests seven days apart for both EHM cases.

Alameda County- October 2019

A 12-year-old Arabian mare was presented to a veterinary hospital in October 2019 for progressive neuropathy and was confirmed positive for EHV-1 and classified as a case of EHM. A quarantine was issued to the mare as well as the origin premises in Alameda County which contained 64 exposed horses. The mare was euthanized due to poor prognosis. Two exposed febrile horses and one exposed horse displaying neurologic signs were confirmed positive for EHV-1. Clinical horses were promptly isolated and recovered fully, and no additional cases were identified. The quarantine was lifted after 19 days and two consecutive negative tests for all cases.

San Bernardino County- November 2019

In November 2019, a 12-year-old Quarter Horse mare in San Bernardino county displaying acute progressive neurological signs was euthanized and subsequently confirmed positive for EHV-1 and classified as a case of EHM. A quarantine was issued to the index premise with 21 exposed horses. Of the 21 exposed horses, four displaying neurologic signs and four with fevers were confirmed positive for EHV-1. One of the positive neurologic horses was euthanized due to the severity of clinical signs. As of January 1, no additional cases have been identified, and all surviving clinical horses have fully recovered. The quarantine was lifted after 71 days due to extended virus shedding of one horse.

For more information regarding EHV-1, see https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/equine_herpes_virus.html.