

MATERIAL RELIED UPON

- 1) Equine Medication Monitoring Program Advisory Committee, February 2, 2015, Meeting Minutes.
- 2) 2015 Guidelines for Drugs and Medications, United States Equestrian Federation (USEF), [excerpt] General Rule, "GR 414 Prohibited Practices".
- 3) Brochure dated January 2014, "Equine Medication Monitoring Program, Drugs and Medication Guidelines".
- 4) Brochure dated January 2014, "Equine Medication Monitoring Program, Event Registration Instructions and Guidelines".
- 5) Brochure dated January 2014, "Equine Medication Monitoring Program, Information for Exhibitors and Consignors".
- 6) Economic Impact Assessment

Equine Medication Monitoring Program Advisory Committee February 2, 2015 Meeting Minutes

Item
No.

(1) **Call to Order**

- (a) The meeting was called to order on Monday, February 2, 2015 at 10:05 A.M.
- (b) Welcoming remarks provided by Dr. Katie Flynn, Staff Veterinarian Equine Programs and Dr. Annette Jones, State Veterinarian.

(2) **Roll Call**

Present:

Ms. Sandy Arledge, California Farm Bureau Federation
Ms. Tania Bennett, American Competitive Trail Horse Association
Mr. Robert Gage, California State Horsemen's Association
Dr. Marta Granstedt, California Veterinary Medical Association
Mr. William Hughes, International Arabian Horse Association
Ms. Jo Ann Jackson, California Draft Horse and Mule Association
Dr. Michelle LaMantia, Pinto Horse Association
Ms. Patricia Lincourt, California Professional Horsemen's Association
Dr. Janette Mero, American Endurance Ride Conference
Ms. Charlea Moore, California Gymkhana Association
Ms. Christine Oswald, Pacific Coast Cutting Horse Association
Dr. Russ Peterson, American Association of Equine Practitioners
Mr. William Pettis, American Morgan Horse Association
Ms. Lori Pfaff, Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Association
Dr. Steven Schumacher, United States Equestrian Federation (non-voting member)
Dr. Mike Tomlinson, United States Equestrian Federation
Ms. Maureen Van Tuyl, California Dressage Society

Absent:

Ms. Leslie Berndt, Northern California Driving Club
Dr. Greg Fellers, North American Trail Ride Conference
Mr. Thomas Kirsch, Equestrian Trails, Inc.
Dr. Chris Smith, Pacific Coast Horse Show Association
Ms. Julia Tarnawski, National Plantation Walking Horse Association

CDFA and Guests Present:

Dr. Katie Flynn, Staff Veterinarian Equine Programs
Dr. Annette Jones, State Veterinarian
Dr. Heather Knych, EAAC, Pharmacologist
Ms. Nancy Ragen, Office Staff, EMMP
Dr. Claudia Sonder, UC Davis, Center for Equine Health, Director

(3) Review of Minutes

Minutes of the November 5, 2014 conference call were reviewed and amended.

MOTION #1: Committee members Mr. Bill Hughes motioned to approve amended minutes and Dr. Mike Tomlinson seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: None

(4) Center for Equine Health Update, Dr. Claudia Sonder, Director

Dr. Sonder presented an overview of the Center for Equine Health (CEH) and the research being conducted. The mission of the CEH is to fund and facilitate equine research by working collaboratively with University faculty to advance veterinary medicine. The Center includes a layup facility as well as a federally approved Contagious Equine Metritis Quarantine Center. The CEH is responsible for conducting the research and publishing research in lay format, namely through the quarterly Horse Report (Copies provided to committee members.) Additionally, a bi-annual research review is published as the lay summary of the research conducted.

Dr. Sonder provided an overview of some of the current research projects specifically, biomarker screening for health/musculoskeletal wellness; imaging modalities to detect injuries earlier in the disease process (quantitative MRI imaging); evaluating the role of arena surface on soundness and equine health; advancing diagnostic modalities for infectious diseases namely, EHV-1, Lawsonia, and Coronavirus; and scientific data collection on complementary medicine. Additionally, the recently installed force plate which provides quantitative measurement of weight bearing before and after treatment, is becoming a tool for advancing podiatry. Lastly, the regenerative medicine team researches the ideal way to administer stem cells and results indicated intra-arterial injections lead to the best perfusion of the foot.

Lastly, Dr. Sonder presented an online performance horse survey developed to better understand performance horse management practices and how they relate to musculoskeletal health and performance. Owners, trainers and veterinarians are asked to complete the 10 minute anonymous survey. The intent of the survey is to identify trends in management practices and correlate them with health, injury and performance. The goal is to target research to address the knowledge gaps and to establish science based recommendations for equine athletes. The survey also includes information on drug and medication use in the performance horse. The Center for Equine Health has agreed to share this data with the EMMP advisory committee to help advance the EMMP.

Survey can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/qzm3pws>

(5) Overview of EMMP Advisory Committee Responsibilities

Dr. Flynn provided an overview of the Public Meeting Act including the 2015 change which requires individual recording of votes. Members were provided the weblink (http://www.dca.ca.gov/publications/bagleykeene_meetingact.pdf) for reference. The roles and responsibilities of the advisory committee member were discussed including acting as a representative of industry organization by presenting concerns related to the California Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP); disseminating EMMP and regulatory disease related information to organization members, and participating in two of the three yearly meetings of the EMMP Advisory Committee. Dr. Flynn indicated three advisory committee members failed to participate in the required two of three meetings in 2014. Additionally, Dr. Flynn outlined state mandates for committee members, specifically, the completion of ethics training every two years and the annual filing of the Form 700 Statement of Economic Interest.

MOTION 2: Committee members Chris Oswald motioned and Dr. Mike Tomlinson seconded that attendance at two of three EMMP Advisory Committee meetings in a year is mandatory. Those not participating may be subject to removal from committee and replacement by the organization. If the organization chooses not to replace the individual then the organization becomes a non-voting member until the representative fulfills the attendance requirements. Motion Approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: None

(6) Equine Disease Update

Dr. Katie Flynn presented an overview of 2014 equine disease incidents including Equine Infectious Anemia, Equine Piroplasmiasis, Equine Herpes Virus, West Nile Virus and Foreign Animal Disease investigations.

Dr. Flynn provided a more detailed update on the current Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) and Equine Piroplasmiasis (EP) investigation involving California's Racing Quarter Horse Population. Since June 9, 2014, twenty-six (26) racing Quarter Horses have been confirmed positive for EIA and eleven (11) racing Quarter Horses have been confirmed positive for *Theileria equi*, the causative agent of EP. Approximately, 247 exposed horses identified on 19 premises tested negative and have been released from quarantine.

Dr. Flynn provided a Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VS) situation report. Vesicular Stomatitis Virus, New Jersey Serotype, was confirmed in Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska and Texas in 2014/15. A total of 434 VS positive premises were identified. California entry requirements for horses include a VS statement for horses originating from or returning to California from the VS affected state. Nebraska and Texas released quarantines and no longer require VS statement. The last infected premises in Colorado was released on January 28 and California will rescind VS statement requirement on February 28, 2015. Arizona's VS affected premises remains under quarantine. California conducted 11 Foreign Animal Disease Investigations in 2014 related to vesicular lesions in horses and cattle. All were negative.

(7) **Program Discussions**
Administrative Update

Dr. Flynn presented an EMMP administrative overview, which included status of field tester and veterinary personnel and a 7-year program review of testing and event registrations. Dr. Flynn provided summary reports of 2014 trips attended on behalf of EMMP. Dr. Flynn demonstrated the new online event registration system and the new EMMP webbased administrative database. Committee members discussed recommended changes to data fields and reports. The FY 2015-16 budget proposal was provided to the committee for review and approval. Due to time issues, the EMMP policy discussion was placed in abeyance for discussion at the next meeting.

Motion #3: Committee Member Bob Gage moved that the Committee approve the FY 2015-16 budget proposal as presented. Committee Member Dr. Mike Tomlinson seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: None

Motion #4: Committee Member Lori Pfaff moved that the Committee approve the expenditure of funds to support Dr. Flynn's annual out of state travel to United States Equestrian Federation Annual Convention, American Quarter Horse Association Annual Convention, American Horse Council Annual Convention, United States Animal Health Association Annual Meeting and American Association of Equine Practitioners Annual Convention. Committee Member Dr. Mike Tomlinson seconded the motion. Motion Approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: None

Financial Update

Dr. Flynn provided a 7 year analysis of expenditures and revenue including the break out of collection, testing and administrative costs. Over the last 4 years there has been a 52% increase in operating costs for EMMP. Only 17% of those costs are controlled by EMMP as the remaining costs are state associated costs such as facility costs and indirect costs. Additionally, the number of horses participating in equine events has leveled off. The current identified trend is for horses to enter more classes per competition and less competitions over the year. With this decrease number of horses entering public competitions the program revenues have become stagnant with increasing program costs. To address the decreased funding, for the last five years, significant cuts were made to remain within budget. Some of the changes were a decreased percentage of events tested, a decreased in hours spent at events, a decreased number of testers at events and decreased mileage to events. Additionally, the administrative costs were reduced over the last five years to include one full time office staff, a part time office staff and a program veterinarian. Reductions in administrative staff resulted in the reduction in program analysis, in outreach developed and in audits conducted.

Committee members discussed the need to: increase the percentage of events tested by 10%, increase the number of testing days at events longer than 3 days, increase the number of testers at multi-ring events, increase the number of hours at smaller events to a minimum of 5 hours, and increase the private practitioner blood collections to a total of 1500 samples. Additionally, committee members discussed administrative enhancements including drug declaration data analysis, increased field investigations of treatments at equine events, evaluation of published research data to identify research gaps related to medications utilized by performance horse, re-evaluation of drug administration studies to ensure representation of non-racing performance horse, development of outreach to increase awareness of medication rule and current research and sample collection data analysis to determine areas of over/undertesting and to develop urine sample collection strategies to increase urine sample collection. Dr. Flynn discussed funding required to meet the committee objectives of increased field testing and increased administrative workload. This includes the hiring of five additional field testers and securing funding for three full time EMMP dedicated administrative positions, namely, the program veterinarian, the research scientist I and the management services technician.

Motion #5: Committee Member Bill Hughes moved that the Committee approve the increase in fees to \$8.00 per horse. Committee member Lori Pfaff seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: Oswald

Legislative Update

Dr. Flynn presented an overview of proposed regulation change specifically, the definition revision to include withdrawal times for specified prohibited substances namely, anabolic steroids, fluphenazine, and reserpine; the revision to allow acceptance of the drug declaration document of the event sanctioning organization; the modification of the fluid language from a minimum of 10 liters to a minimum of 1L per 100 pounds of body weight; and the addition of a new section for fines and penalties. The new section includes the parameters of a serious, moderate and minor violation and a violation matrix.

Motion #6: Committee Member Dr. Mike Tomlinson moved that the Committee approve the proposed regulation changes as presented. Committee member Dr. Marta Grandstedt seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Gage, Grandstedt, Hughes, Jackson, LaMantia, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyl

No: None

Abstain: None

Violations

Dr. Flynn presented a summary of the twenty one (21) drug detections and the one (1) failure to comply investigations conducted in FY 2013-14. All closed cases will be published on the website. Dr. Flynn highlighted concerns related to an out of state repeat violator with two current open cases. The committee discussed options for handling this case if the individual does not respond within the designated 35 days. Based on the committee discussion, the case will be referred to the legal department to investigate the protocols and fees associated with filing a civil judgment out of state. Additionally, the legal department will be asked to provide guidance for protocols on issuance of a suspension. A subcommittee will be formed to review information provided by legal.

Delinquent Drug Fees

The FY 2013-14 delinquent drug fee lists, which includes eleven (11) events, was distributed to committee members for follow up with event managers in their organizations who failed to pay EMMP drug fees. Committee recognized significant decrease in delinquent fees due to the new process in place. EMMP staff will continue to follow up with event managers in 2015 and those repeat offenders will be included on the list of audits.

(8) USEF Update, Dr. Stephen Schumacher, Chief Administrator

Dr. Stephen Schumacher presented USEF Update. Rules in effect December 1, 2104 include the prohibition of intra-articular injections within 4 days of competition and the prohibition of shockwave therapy within 3 days of competition with the exception of backs and dorsal pelvis which can be used no closer than 12 hours prior to competition. Additionally, an online medication report form is available for USEF. USEF has agreed to allow the online medication report forms to be shared with EMMP upon request.

At the 2015 USEF convention, a proposed vaccine rule was approved. The rule provides exhibitors and event manager's guidance on EHV-1 and Equine Influenza vaccination and recommends vaccination every 6 months prior to competition. The rule prohibits event managers from being more restrictive without written consent from the USEF Veterinary Committee. Dr. Schumacher highlighted USEF biosecurity efforts including the new biosecurity brochure for exhibitors and event managers and the future recommendation of isolation stalls at USEF competitions.

(9) Laboratory Update, Dr. Heather Knych, EAACL

Tryptophan Study

Dr. Heather Knych, provided an update on the Tryptophan research project. The study involved determining the endogenous level of tryptophan in horses, Research reports in horses is sparse regarding tryptophan, 1994 study administered .05mg/kg low oral dose of tryptophan and saw excitation (increased heart rate) in a small number of horses (mix breeds Standardbreds and Arabians), the 1991 study gave 600mg/kg by stomach tube and observed adverse effect at higher doses including restlessness, increased respiratory rate and hemolysis, and the 1998 study gave 100mg/kg IV and reported decreased endurance. Based on data it has varied effects. Tryptophan is endogenous determining level of normal tryptophan level is critical including variation in age, breed and sex. In other species uptake of tryptophan is influenced by diet and exercise. EMMP funded research study objectives, establish baseline level of tryptophan in normal population; quantitate the plasma concentration levels of tryptophan after administration of oral and IV products; and describe behavioral and physiologic effect of tryptophan after IV and oral administration. Samples collected from a population of normal horses

and data has been accumulated and needs to be analyzed to set normal level. Administration included four different products one IV(1.5gm), one paste(1.7gm), one powder(2gm) and one pelleted (2.5gm) tryptophan product. Behavioral observations were limited to chin to ground distance, step count, and heart rate. Study results include detection of a wide range in endogenous tryptophan levels which will require statistical analysis, post administration plasma concentrations for all four products ranged between 30-40mcg/ml an appreciable level above baseline, oral products appeared to be fairly well absorbed based on the study, and minimal behavioral change observed included droopy eyes in one horse, two quiet horse between 30 minutes and 40 minutes based on products, one horse leaning on the wall, an overall decreased step count and no effect on heart rate. Future study to look at long term effect of higher doses of the product, particularly IV product.

Methocarbamol Study

Due to concerns raised regarding the metabolism of methocarbamol, particularly the compounded product, the 2014 EMMP funded research project was changed from a study on acepromazine to a study on methocarbamol. The revised project title is "Effects of concurrent administration of phenylbutazone on the clearance of compounded and FDA approved formulations of methocarbamol in the horse". The goal of the study described here is to describe the pharmacokinetics and more specifically the clearance of different formulations of methocarbamol (compounded and FDA approved) when administered concurrently with phenylbutazone. Dr. Knych provided an outline of the study design and data collection. Study results will be provided next year.

Clenbuterol Update

Dr. Knych provided an overview of clenbuterol and current and future research.

The committee discussed possible topics for the 2015-16 research project including insulin, acepromazine, cobalt, and medroxyprogesterone in geldings.

Motion #6: Committee Member Lori Pfaff moved that the Committee approve the funding for the research study to be conducted on insulin. Committee member Dr. Mike Tomlinson seconded the motion. Motion approved.

Votes:

Yes: Arledge, Bennett, Grandstedt, Jackson, Lincourt, Mero, Moore, Oswald, Peterson, Pettis, Pfaff, Tomlinson, Van Tuyt

No: None

Abstain: None

Left meeting prior to the vote: Gage, Hughes, LaMantia

(10) Committee New Business Discussion

The committee discussed topics of split sampling, drill teams and vaulting under our regulations, USEF and CA fees for the same events, drug detection and therapeutic effects. No actions were taken.

(11) Closing Comments

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

The image shows a perspective view down a stable aisle. On the left, there are wooden stalls with dark metal trim. A dark leather halter with a lead rope is hanging from a metal hook in the center of the aisle. The floor is light-colored concrete. The background is slightly blurred, showing more stalls and a green fern plant hanging from the ceiling.

2015 GUIDELINES FOR
**DRUGS AND
MEDICATIONS**

800.633.2472

LAST REVISED DECEMBER 2014

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PLEASE DIRECT ALL INQUIRES TO:
United States Equestrian Federation®
Equine Drugs and Medications Program
956 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43212
Phone 800.633.2472
Fax 614.299.7706
Email: medequestrian@aol.com
www.usef.org
Rules & Regulation
Drugs & Medications

USEF DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS GUIDELINES

The USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rules are driven by a mission to protect equine welfare and to maintain a balance of competition among USEF's 29 unique breeds and disciplines, while simultaneously recognizing and accommodating the varied differentiations required of each. The common thread that binds all of equestrian sport is a dedication and commitment to the health, welfare and safety of the equine athlete, which must take precedence over all other aspects of training, competing and showing.

The USEF recognizes that horses under its jurisdictions might experience competition stressors which could result in situations where legitimate, therapeutic treatment is indicated near the time of competition.

Provisions of the Equine Drugs and Medications Rules address these circumstances; however, the USEF and its members mutually acknowledge that these practices should never be a substitute for good horsemanship. Similarly, there are some medications that may be used responsibly for treatment of injury or illness in equine athletes outside of competition, but these same medications should never be found in a horse at the time of competition.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The Federation rules have, over time, been primarily focused upon detection of prohibited substances and have provided guidelines for the administration of permitted therapeutic medications for competition horses. The concept of legislating prohibited practices was introduced in the 1970's by the USDA in the Horse Protection Act and was focused primarily upon soring techniques which were (and continue to be) prevalent in certain segments of the Tennessee Walking Horse breed.

Today's advances in medicine, cutting-edge therapies, and nutritional science afford practitioners and equestrians alike numerous opportunities to aid and assist the equine athlete in the competition environment. With a view to the landscape of these advancements coupled with analysis of the current equestrian competition environment, there is a need to closely examine these advancements for the purpose of providing guidelines for owners, trainers, and treating veterinarians regarding appropriate use with horses in competition.

"12-HOUR RULE:"

The United States Equestrian Federation recently reviewed relevant concerns to the welfare of our equine athletes that involve specific practices. Serving as a basis for this review was the white paper released by the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) in December 2011 entitled *Clinical Guidelines for the Treatment of Non-Racing Performance Horses*. **"AAEP White Paper."** Review of "same day" medication protocol in the "AAEP White Paper" led to the conclusion that there is no basis upon which it is necessary for equine athletes to be injected within 12 hours of competing. The USEF Veterinary Committee has subsequently identified three specific scenarios where injection might be appropriate that have been written into the "12-Hour Rule." In racing, no medications are permitted to be administered for 24-48 hours (depending upon the racing jurisdiction), prior to a race. The USEF Equine Drugs & Medications Program is underpinned by a belief that judicious use of certain therapeutic substances may be appropriate for equine athletes in competition, the new "12-Hour Rule" remains consistent with this philosophy which continues to guide the Program.

WITHDRAWAL FOLLOWING INTRA-ARTICULAR INJECTIONS

As referenced above, the AAEP produced a white paper for the "Clinical Guidelines for the Treatment of Non-Racing Performance Horses" in 2011. This document was intended to provide its members and the equine industry an understanding of appropriate care that should be considered when treating this subset of the equine population. It is recognized that there are differences between the various breeds and disciplines and their specific needs.

Regarding the use of intra-articular (IA) injections, this document includes the following statement: "AAEP recognizes that the judicious use of intra-articular medications with a valid veterinarian-patient relationship is appropriate treatment and can benefit a horse's health and wellbeing. AAEP defines this relationship to be a clinical or lameness examination with appropriate diagnostic tests prior to initiation of a therapeutic plan. Clinicians treating performance horses in the competitive environment are encouraged to develop treatment regimens, particularly with reference to the use of IA corticosteroids, which allow adequate evaluation of the horse's response to treatment prior to competition."

There is a growing concern in the field of equine practice that intra-articular injections are less frequently used to treat a specific diagnosis and are more commonly used as a type of "maintenance" therapy. Frequently Medication Report Forms are received in the Equine Drugs and Medications Program office documenting intra-articular injections of yearlings within 24-48 hours of competing in the in-hand classes. These injections are not being performed as part of a specific treatment plan for a specific diagnosis. Additionally, the timing does not provide for a sufficient interval to allow evaluation of the response to treatment prior to returning to competition.

Intra-articular injections are intended to be therapeutic, but are not necessarily benign procedures. Not all substances being injected are considered to be protective of the articular cartilage and some corticosteroids are even thought to be damaging to articular cartilage. Due to these concerns, racing authorities around the world have begun to address the issue of intra-articular injections. In December of 2012, the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) approved a prohibition on intra-articular use of corticosteroids within seven days of race.

The USEF Veterinary Committee proposed in 2013 that a withdrawal time following intra-articular injections be implemented. The Federation's Board approved the rule change with an effective date of 12/1/14.

WITHDRAWAL FROM SHOCKWAVE THERAPY

Currently, most racing jurisdictions prohibit the use of shockwave within the 5-7 days preceding competition. The FEI prohibits the use of shockwave within the FEI compound and within the 5 days preceding competition. While shockwave is a valuable tool to be used in the treatment of soft tissue injuries in horses, it can also be misused if solely used to provide analgesia close to competition and/or without a specific diagnosis.

Concerns in racing focus around the analgesic effect provided by extracorporeal shockwave therapy, and its potential to place a horse at risk for catastrophic failure and further injury or death. The USEF Veterinary Committee has recommended a 3 day withdrawal from competition following extracorporeal shockwave therapy. The deviation from a 5-7 day prohibition as implemented by other governing bodies is due to the acknowledgement by the USEF Veterinary Committee that horses competing at USEF competitions are at less risk for catastrophic failure. However, the Veterinary Committee agrees that no horse should be exposed to shockwave and then compete within 3 days based on current science and expert opinion.

Shockwave Therapy may be administered by a licensed veterinarian within the 3 day prohibited period, but no closer than 12 hours prior to competing, and is limited to application to the back and dorsal pelvis areas. No Shockwave Therapy is permitted within the 12 hours prior to competing.

GR 414 PROHIBITED PRACTICES

1. No injectable substances may be administered to any horse or pony within 12 hours prior to competing, with the following three exceptions subject to paragraph 2:
 - a. Therapeutic fluids, which amount must consist of a minimum of 10L of polyionic fluids; and which must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines. The fluids must not be

supplemented with concentrated electrolytes, such as magnesium.
b. Antibiotics. Procaine penicillin G is prohibited under this exception.
c. Dexamethasone. This is permitted only for the treatment of acute urticaria(hives). The dose must not exceed 0.5 mg per 100lb (5.0 mg for 1000lb horse) if administered more than 6 hours and less than 12 hours prior to entering the competition ring, and must not exceed 1.0 mg per 100lb (10.0 mg for 1000lb horse) within any 24 hour period.

2. These three exceptions are permitted only when (i) the substance is administered by a licensed veterinarian and no less than six hours prior to competing; and (ii) the "Trainer" as defined under General Rule 404 properly files, or causes to be properly filed, an Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form with the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative within one hour after the administration of the substance or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative returns to duty if the administration occurs at a time outside competition hours. The Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative shall sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form.

3. No horse may be injected with any substance, forbidden or permitted, into an intra-synovial space (joint, tendon sheath, or bursa) within the 4 days preceding competition. No horse less than two years of age may be treated with intrasynovial injections within the 30 days preceding competition.

4. Shockwave Therapy may only be administered by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. If sedation is required for Shockwave Therapy, only sedation performed by a licensed veterinarian and administered at the same time as the Shockwave Therapy will be considered therapeutic and GR411 will apply. No sedation associated with Shockwave Therapy will be considered therapeutic if administered within 24 hours prior to competition. No horse may be treated with Shockwave Therapy within the 3 days preceding competition with the following exception:

a. Shockwave Therapy may be administered by a licensed veterinarian within the 3 day prohibited period, but no closer than 12 hours prior to competing, and is limited to application to the back and dorsal pelvis areas. No Shockwave Therapy is permitted within the 12 hours prior to competing. This exception is permitted only when the "Trainer" as defined under General Rule 404 properly files, or causes to be properly filed, an Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form with the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative within one hour after the administration of Shockwave Therapy or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative returns to duty if the administration occurs at a time outside competition hours. The Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative shall sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form. (Effective 12/1/14)



EQUINE MEDICATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Drugs and Medication Guidelines



January 2014

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Introduction

The California Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP) is an industry funded program to ensure the integrity of public equine events and sales in California through the control of performance and disposition enhancing drugs and permitting limited therapeutic use of drugs and medications. The EMMP and the industry is dedicated and committed to promote the health, welfare and safety of the equine athlete.

Owners, trainers, exhibitors, veterinarians and consignors of equines to public sales have a responsibility to be familiar with the California EMMP and the California Equine Medication Rule. California law (Food and Agricultural Code Sections 24000-24018) outlines the equine medication rule for public equine events in California. **The owner, trainer and consignor have responsibility to ensure full compliance with all elements of the California Equine Medication Rule.** Owners, trainers, exhibitors, veterinarians and consignors of equines to public sales must comply with both the California Equine Medication Rule and any sponsoring organization drug and medication rule for an event. **The more stringent medication rule applies for the event.** The California Equine Medication Rule is posted on the website:
http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfs/Animal_Health/emmp/

The information contained in this document provides advice regarding the California Equine Medication Rule and application of the rule to practical situations. The EMMP recognizes that situations arise where there is an indication for legitimate therapeutic treatment near the time of competition at equine events. The EMMP regulations permit the use of therapeutic medication in certain circumstances to accommodate legitimate therapy in compliance with the requirements of the rule. This document provides information on rules, regulations and general guidance to exhibitors, consignors and veterinarians to help avoid inadvertent violations and to minimize the chances of positive drug detections.

Exempt Events

The following events are **exempt** from EMMP regulations:

- A rodeo-related competition, which is strictly a timed performance, with no subjective judging, held apart from a public equine event. (Includes barrel racing, team penning, ranch sorting, ropings, and gymkhana)
- A sale of solely race horses.
- Competitions under the jurisdiction of the California Horse Racing Board.
- A public equine event for which the class or event entry fee is less than \$4.99 per class and other fees do not exceed \$19.99. (Other fees include, but are not limited to, grounds fees, stall fees or office fees.)
- A public equine event in which all fees for participation are less than \$19.99. (Fees include, but are not limited to, class fees, grounds fees, stall fees or office fees).

Prohibited and Permissible Drugs

The California Equine Medication Rule classifies drugs as prohibited substances and permissible substances. A **prohibited substance** is defined as any drug or medication that is a stimulant, a depressant, a tranquilizer, an anesthetic including local anesthetic, an analgesic, an anabolic steroid, a corticosteroid (excluding dexamethasone) and a soring agent. A prohibited substance administered for therapeutic purposes must be withdrawn 24 hours before a public competition or 72 hours before a public sale. The rule requires filing of a Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027) for any prohibited substance administered to an equine in the three (3) days before public competition or in the five (5) days before a public sale.

A **permissible substance** is a therapeutic drug or medicine or a drug or medicine found in a sample within the established maximum detectable plasma or urine levels. There are nine (9) permissible drugs with restriction on the established maximum detectable plasma or urine levels. The nine (9) permissible medications, not to exceed maximum allowable levels, include: dexamethasone (Azium®), diclofenic acid (Surpass®), firocoxib (Equioxx®), flunixin (Banamine®), ketoprofen (Ketofen®), meclofenamic acid (Arquel®), methocarbamol (Robaxin®), naproxen (Naprosyn®), and phenylbutazone (Butazolidin®). See the table on pages 4-5, *Nine (9) Permissible Medications with Maximum Allowable Limit Restrictions - Dose and Time Recommendations*.

Therapeutic Use

The California Equine Medication Rule defines a **therapeutic drug or medicine** as a drug or medicine prescribed by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of a diagnosed illness or injury. All drug and medication use must be for legitimate therapeutic purposes only. Administration of a prohibited substance for non-therapeutic purposes including but not limited to, clipping, shipping, shoeing, or training, requires that the animal be kept out of competition until the prohibited substance is no longer detectable in equine blood or urine samples. See Page 9 for the list *Estimated Drug Detection Times*. The California Equine Medication Rule allows use of modern therapeutic pharmacologic treatments for illness or injury, unless the treatment 1) involves use of a prohibited substance and the animal is not withdrawn from competition or sale following treatment, 2) results in the presence of more than one non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) in the urine or plasma, or 3) results in the presence of the substance exceeding the maximum allowable level in blood or urine. The EMMP advises owners and trainers to contact the EMMP veterinarian to confirm if intended drug use for a particular purpose is therapeutic.

Herbal/Natural Products

Herbal and natural products have the potential to contain prohibited substances. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval is not necessary for manufacturers to produce commercial herbal products; therefore, herbal products are not scientifically tested or regulated as modern medications. When administering a product with an herbal or natural label to an equine, be aware that specific ingredients and quantitative analyses are not known for these products. Contrary to a manufacturer claim, detection of a prohibited substance (positive drug test) may occur after use of herbal products, such as valerian root, kava, chamomile, capsaicin, and devils claw.

The Equine Medication Monitoring Program began an effort in 2011 to attain consistency with the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF), the national governing body for equestrian sports. Both organizations strive for programs to protect the health and welfare of the equine athlete. Over the last few years, the EMMP and the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Program collaborated to align the drug rules of the two programs. Effective January 1, 2014, the California EMMP permissible drug list and maximum permissible drug levels (micrograms/milliliter) in plasma are consistent with the levels set forth by USEF.

Nine (9) Permissible Medications with Maximum Allowable Limit Restrictions Dose and Time Recommendations

Medication Generic Name	Medication Trade Name	Maximum Dose Per Pound of Body Weight	Number of Hours Last Administration Before Competition	Administration Method (Single dose / 24 hours unless otherwise specified)	Maximum Permissible Plasma Level (micrograms / milliliter)
Dexamethasone	Azium®	1.0 mg / 100 lbs (10.0 mg / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral, IV, IM	0.0005 mcg / ml
	Azium®	0.5 mg / 100 lbs (5.0 mg / 1000 lbs)	> 6 hours	IV*	0.0005 mcg / ml
Diclofenac	Surpass®	5 inch ribbon 1/2 inch thick / 1 site	> 12 hours	Topical, 2 doses 12 hours apart	0.005 mcg / ml
Firocoxib	Equioxx®	0.1 mg / kg (45.5 mg / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral	0.240 mcg / ml
Flunixin meoglumine	Banamine®	0.5 mg / lb (500 mg / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral, IV	1.0 mcg / ml
Ketoprofen	Ketofen®	1.0 mg / lb (1.0 gm / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	IV	0.250 mcg / ml
Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin®	2.0 mg / lb (2.0 gm / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral, IV	15.0 mcg / ml
	Butazolidin®	1.0 mg / lb (1.0 gm / 1000 lbs)	AM & PM Feed	Oral, 2 doses / day 12 hours apart	15.0 mcg / ml
Meclofenamic Acid	Arquej®	0.5 mg / lb (500 mg / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral doses, 2 doses / day 12 hours apart	2.5 mcg / ml
Methocarbamol	Robaxin®	5.0 mg / lb (5.0 gm / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral	0.5 mcg / ml
Naproxen	Naprosyn®	4.0 mg / lb (4.0 gm / 1000 lbs)	> 12 hours	Oral	40.0 mcg / ml

*** Administration must be by a licensed veterinarian and a Drug Declaration Form filed.**

Please Note:

1. The California Equine Medication Rule permits use of only one (1) NSAID. When two (2) NSAIDs are part of a therapeutic regimen, one must be discontinued 72 hours before competition.
2. Use caution when administering compounded medications by routes other than specified above.
3. This chart is a quick reference and is not a replacement for the detailed guidelines in this document.

12 Hour Injectable Rule

The California Equine Medication Rule prohibits the administration of any injectable substance to an equine within twelve (12) hours of competition, **except for a veterinarian administering the following:**

1. A minimum of 10 liters of polyionic fluids within 6-12 hours of competition. (NOTE: Fluids supplemented with concentrated electrolytes, such as magnesium, are prohibited.)
2. Antibiotics (NOTE: Procaine Penicillin is prohibited).
3. Dexamethasone injection, not to exceed 0.5 milligrams per 100 pounds, exclusively for the treatment of acute urticaria (hives) within 6-12 hours of competition.

The veterinarian must file a Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027 or USEF Form) within 1 hour of administration of these injectable substances.

Therapeutic Administration of Dexamethasone

The California Equine Medication Rule provides for the use of dexamethasone in equines only for therapeutic purposes, such as the treatment of an existing inflammatory condition related to illness or injury. Administration of products or preparations that contain dexamethasone as an active ingredient (i.e., Naquasone® bolus contains 5.0 milligrams of dexamethasone), should take into account the actual weight of the equine with the dosing guidelines on Page 4-5. See Page 9, *Estimated Detectable Timelines For Drugs*.

The rule establishes a maximum detectable permissible level for dexamethasone in blood and urine. The maximum permissible plasma concentration of dexamethasone is 0.0005 micrograms per milliliter; the maximum permissible urine concentration is 0.09 micrograms per milliliter. The dose of dexamethasone should be accurately calculated for the actual weight of the animal before administration. The maximum allowable daily dose of dexamethasone is 10.0 milligrams. No more than 1.0 milligrams/100 pounds of body weight of Dexamethasone injectable solution or oral powder should be administered to the equine in a 24 hour period. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.

Guidance for Administration of Dexamethasone:

1. 12 Hour Injectable Administration: A dose of dexamethasone 1.0 mg (or less) per 100 pounds IV or IM is permitted 12 hours or MORE before competition.
2. 12 Hour Oral Administration: A dose of dexamethasone 1.0 mg (or less) per 100 pounds orally is permitted 12 hours or more before competition.
3. Emergency Use for Treatment of Hives (Urticaria): A dose of dexamethasone 0.5 mg (or less) per 100 pounds administered by a licensed veterinarian is permitted at 6 or more hours before competition for the treatment of hives (urticaria).

Note:

*Corticosteroids, including but not limited to, prednisolone (i.e., Solu-Delta-Cortef®) are prohibited substances. Prohibited substances used for the therapeutic treatment of illness or injury must be withdrawn 24 hours before competition. A written Drug Declaration Form must be filed for the administration of a prohibited substance administered within the three (3) days before competition and within the five (5) days before public sale. The rule does not permit the use of corticosteroids for non-therapeutic purposes, such as to affect mood or enhance performance. The animal receiving the corticosteroid for non-therapeutic purposes must be kept out of competition until the substance is no longer detectable in the animal's blood or urine sample.

Therapeutic Administration of Methocarbamol

The California Equine Medication Rule provides for the use of methocarbamol in equines only for legitimate therapeutic purposes. Before administration, the dose of methocarbamol should be accurately calculated for the actual weight of the animal. Methocarbamol administration should be no more than 5.0 mg per pound of body weight in twelve (12) hours. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum dose is 5 grams each 12 hours, which equals ten (10) 500 milligram tablets or 50 cc of methocarbamol injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a methocarbamol dose should be administered during the 12 hours before competition. Feed medicated with methocarbamol must be consumed and/or removed from access 12 hours before competition. Methocarbamol should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.

Therapeutic Use of Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

The California Equine Medication Rule permits the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for the therapeutic treatment of equine illness or injury. Permitted NSAIDs include: diclofenac acid, firocoxib, phenylbutazone, flunixin, ketoprofen, meclofenamic acid and naproxen. The California Equine Medication Rule allows use of only one (1) NSAID. Detection of more than one NSAID in a plasma or urine sample collected from an equine in show or competition is a violation. When two NSAIDs are part of a therapeutic regimen, one NSAID must be discontinued at least 72 hours before competition.

The dose for any NSAID should be accurately calculated for the actual weight of the animal before administration. No part of any NSAID dose should be administered during the 12 hours before competition. Feed medicated with an NSAID must be consumed and/or removed from access at least 12 hours before competition.

Guidance for the Administration of NSAIDs:

- 1. Diclofenic Acid (Surpass®):** The maximum dose of diclofenic acid cream is not more than 73 mg (1/2 inch wide 5 inch ribbon) every 12 hours to not more than one site. Application of diclofenic acid cream should not be in combination with any other topical preparations, including but not limited to, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), nitrofurazone or liniments. Administration of diclofenic acid cream should not be for more than ten (10) consecutive days.
- 2. Firocoxib (Equioxx®):** The maximum daily dose of firocoxib for a 1,000 pound equine is 45.5 mg, which equals four (4) marks on the medication dosing syringe supplied by the manufacturer. Firocoxib should not be administered for more than fourteen (14) consecutive days.
- 3. Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin®):** The maximum daily dose of phenylbutazone is 2.0 grams for a 1,000 pound equine, which equals two (2) 1.0 gram tablets or two (2) 1.0 gram units of paste or 10.0 cc of 200 mg / ml injectable solution. Half of the maximum daily dose (1.0 gm/1000 lbs) can be administered orally every 12 hours during a five (5) day treatment program. Phenylbutazone should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.
- 4. Flunixin (Banamine®):** The maximum daily dose of flunixin is 500 milligrams for a 1,000 pound equine, which equals two (2) 250 milligram packets of granules *or* 500 milligrams of the oral paste *or* 10 cc of 50 mg/ml injectable solution. Flunixin should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.

Therapeutic Use of NSAIDs

- a. Emergency administration of flunixin (Banamine®) by a veterinarian is allowable for the treatment of colic or an ophthalmic emergency provided there is a 24 hour withdrawal of the equine from competition after administration. The veterinarian must file a Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027 or USEF Drugs and Medications Report Form) with an event manager within 1 hour of drug administration. A finding of flunixin (Banamine®) and any other NSAID in the same plasma or urine sample collected 24 hours or more after documented emergency treatment of an equine is not a violation.
5. **Ketoprofen (Ketofen®):** The maximum daily dose of ketoprofen is 1.0 gram for a 1,000 pound equine, which equals 10.0 cc of the 100 mg / ml of injectable solution. Ketoprofen should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.
6. **Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel®):** The maximum daily dose of meclofenamic acid is 0.5 gram for a 1,000 pound equine, which equals one (1) 500 milligram packet of granules. Meclofenamic acid should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.
7. **Naproxen (Naprosyn®):** The maximum daily dose of naproxen is 4.0 grams for a 1,000 pound equine, which equals eight (8) 500 milligram tablets. Naproxen should not be administered for more than five (5) consecutive days.

Withdrawal of Equine from Event after Administration of Therapeutic Medication

An equine must be withdrawn from competition for a minimum of:

- 24 hours after therapeutic administration of a prohibited substance
- 45 days after the administration of reserpine and fluphenazine
- 90 days after the administration of an anabolic steroid.

An equine must be withdrawn from a public sale for a minimum of:

- 72 hours after therapeutic administration of a prohibited substance
- 72 hours after the administration of a therapeutic NSAID.

Estimated Detectable Timelines for Drugs

The California Medication Rule allows for the therapeutic administration of drugs and medications. The California Equine Medication Rule does not permit use of a permissible or prohibited substance for other than therapeutic treatment of illness or injury. If a prohibited substance is administered for any other purpose, including but not limited to, clipping, shipping, or training, the animal must be kept out of competition until the prohibited substance is no longer detectable in the animal's blood or urine sample. To assist in determining an appropriate withdrawal time of an equine from competition after drug administration see *Estimated Drug Detection Times* (Page 9). Reliance upon this guidance does not guarantee compliance with the rules since individual equine response to drugs may vary. Depending upon the drug administration scenario (i.e., the formulation of the drug, the dose or doses of drug administered, the frequency of administration, the route of administration, animal weight, and health status of the animal), it is possible that substances and their metabolites may remain detectable in the blood or urine of the animal for a number of days following the last administration. At the time of this printing, this EMMP guidance is consistent with USEF guidance. Please note, implementation of improved testing procedures occur as more sensitive tests develop; therefore, reliance on this guidance information is not acceptable as a defense to a violation of the rule in the event of positive drug test.

Exhibitors, owners and trainers should consult the drug manufacturer, knowledgeable veterinarians or the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory for more specific advice on the administration of medications for non-therapeutic purposes.

Estimated Drug Detection Times

Anabolic Steroids

Bolderone	82 days
Nandrolone	35 days
Stanozolol	47 days
Testosterone	30 days

Long Acting Tranquilizers and Psychotropics

Fluphenazine and Reserpine	90 days
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Shorter- Acting Tranquilizers and Sedatives

Acepromazine, Detomidine, Xylazine	7 days
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Procaine and Procaine Penicillin

14 days

Local Anesthetics (other than procaine)

Lidocaine, Mepivacaine	7 days
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Methylprednisolone

14 days

Corticosteroids (Other than Methylprednisolone)

Triamcinolone and betamethasone	7 days
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Antihistamines

Cyproheptadine and Pyrilamine	7 days
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Albuterol

7 days

For additional guidelines on other drugs or medications, call 916-900-5039

Drug Declarations Forms

A **Drug Declaration Form** (CDFA Form 76-027 or USEF Drugs and Medication Report Form) is a legal document that an exhibitor or consignor must complete and file with an event manager for any equine at an event that has received a prohibited substance deemed by a licensed veterinarian as therapeutically necessary for the treatment of an illness or injury. An **owner/exhibitor/trainer** must complete and file a Drug Declaration Form for any equine that has received a **prohibited substance within the three (3) days before the day being shown.** A consignor must complete and file a Drug Declaration Form for any equine that has received a **prohibited substance or NSAID within the five (5) days before the day of the sale.**

The owner/exhibitor/trainer is to submit the completed Drug Declaration Form to the event manager within one (1) hour of administration of the product(s) at the event. If the product administration occurs at a time other than during equine event or sale hours, the owner/exhibitor/trainer is to submit the completed form within one (1) hour after an event manager returns to duty. An event manager must sign and date the Drug Declaration Forms and submit them to the EMMP or USEF. Properly filed drug declarations, along with other relevant evidence, are given consideration when the chemical analysis of a sample obtained from an equine at an equine event or sale indicates the presence of a prohibited substance **or** more than one (1) NSAID **or** presence of a substance exceeding maximum allowable limits.

EMMP will consider the information on the Drug Declaration Form and any other relevant evidence in determining if there is a rule violation.

Sample Collection

EMMP field personnel receive assignments to randomly select equines competing in or consigned to a registered event for sample collection. At public shows and competitions, selection often focuses on animals that have placed in a class; **however any equine on an event premises is subject to random selection for sampling and testing.** The California Equine Medication Rule **does not** require collection of both blood and urine samples. Trained EMMP field personnel will collect urine samples from selected equines when an EMMP-approved California licensed veterinarian is not assigned to the event. When an EMMP-approved California licensed veterinarian is assigned to work with EMMP field staff at an event, **only** blood samples will be collected from selected equines.

When an equine is selected, the owner, trainer, or designee must maintain control of the selected animal and take it to a location designated by the EMMP representative for sample collection. Once in the designated location, the individual must remove themselves from the immediate proximity of the animal and avoid any activities distracting to the animal. Any activity causing delay of sample collection, including but not limited to, schooling or training, lengthy cooling out period, or bandaging, shall be considered "non-cooperative." Failure to cooperate with EMMP staff or refusal/failure to submit a selected equine for sampling is a violation of the California law and subject to civil penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000.

An EMMP priority is the safety of the public, the equine and EMMP representatives. An EMMP representative may officially release a selected equine without sample collection if the animal poses a safety risk. If a reasonable attempt to collect a sample is made without successful collection of a sufficient sample volume, EMMP field personnel will document the sample collection attempt and may officially release the selected equine.

Owners, trainers or designees have the option to serve as a witness during the time of sample collection, labeling, and sealing. The witness may sign the record of sample collection acknowledging observation of the collection procedure. A decision to not observe sample collection or to not sign the sample collection document, constitutes a waiver of any objections to the identification of the equine selected and the manner of sample collection, labeling and sealing. Failure to witness the collection procedure is not an acceptable defense for challenging the identity of the equine or sample collection procedures.

Drug Detection Investigations and Violations

EMMP personnel seal collected samples, maintain chain of custody and submit the samples for chemical analysis to the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, Davis, CA. The chemical analysis of blood or urine is positive when a prohibited substance is found to be present in the sample or when a permissible substance is detected above the maximum allowable level. A positive chemical analysis shall be prima facie evidence that the substance was administered in some manner to the equine, whether intentionally or unintentionally, which caused it to be present in the sample at the time of competition or sale. According to the California Equine Medication Rule, the owner, trainer and consignor are responsible and accountable for the equine's condition at the time of sampling.

When the chemical analysis of a blood or urine specimen is positive for detection of a drug or medicine, an EMMP investigation begins. An initial investigatory letter is sent to the owner/exhibitor/trainer or consignor of the equine with the positive sample. Relevant evidence or information about the detected substance must be submitted to the EMMP within a designated timeframe. Submitted information is given consideration by EMMP in determining a violation.

Under the rule, the EMMP staff may take into account relevant factors to determine an appropriate penalty, including but not limited to, the pharmacology of the prohibited substance, past violations of the responsible party, previous penalties in similar cases and reliance on the professional advice of a licensed veterinarian.

EMMP staff will issue a Notice of Violation (NOV) when a rule violation determination is made. Individuals may request an Informal Hearing to contest a Notice of Violation (NOV) within thirty (30) days of issuance of the Notice of Violation (NOV). The California Department of Food and Agriculture Legal Department assigns a Hearing Officer to the case and coordinates the hearing. The Hearing Officer provides the EMMP and the owner, trainer or consignor the opportunity to present their case. The Hearing Officer has fourteen (14) days to render a decision to release the case, to hold the violation in abeyance or to support the issuance of violation and civil penalty.

The type of drug detection and the background case investigation information are given consideration in the assessment of the civil penalty for violations.

- Civil penalties, of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000 for each offense, will apply to the owner, the trainer, or both the owner and trainer of an equine found to have a chemical analysis with a prohibited substance, more than one NSAID, or detection of a substance above the maximum permissible level in violation of the rule.
- The owner, trainer, or both owner and trainer may receive a suspension from all public shows and competitions for a period of not less than 90 days or more than one year for each violation.
- The owner of an equine found in violation of the rule may have to pay a penalty fee of \$50.00 to the public show or competition, where the animal was sampled.
- If an equine sample is found in violation of the rule, the event manager of the public show or competition where the animal was sampled, may require owner forfeiture of all prize money, sweepstakes, trophies, ribbons and points won, in accordance with event organization by-laws.
- The contract of sale on an equine may be declared void at the buyer's discretion, if a sample obtained from the animal at a registered public sale is found in violation of the California Equine Medication Rule.

Veterinarian Responsibilities

When dealing with illness or injury of an equine at a public event in California, the veterinarian should administer or prescribe whatever is indicated for therapeutic treatment. The veterinarian administering or prescribing a prohibited substance should provide the owner, trainer or exhibitor guidance for withdrawal of the animal from competition to comply with the California Equine Medication Rule. Compliance with the California Equine Medication Rule is the responsibility of the owner and the trainer, who are thereby subject to the appropriate fines and penalties for violations.

For Drugs and Medications Information:

Equine Medication Monitoring Program

Dr. Katie Flynn

EMMP Veterinarian

1500 W. El Camino Ave #215

Sacramento, CA 95833

phone 916-900-5039

fax 916-900-5338

kflynn@cdfa.ca.gov

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/emmp/

Notification to Exhibitors

Event managers are responsible for ensuring that competitors are aware of the Equine Medication Monitoring Program and the California Equine Medication Rule. Event managers are encouraged to display EMMP materials and have EMMP materials available for distribution.

EMMP staff request that event managers post the EMMP notice poster in a high traffic area for exhibitors, consignors and spectators to see. Upon request, event managers must provide exhibitors with drug medication guideline materials. Refer exhibitors with specific questions on the California Equine Medication Rule and compliance with the administration of drugs and medications to the Equine Medication Monitoring Program Veterinarian, Dr. Katie Flynn.

Following receipt of an event registration, EMMP Staff will mail the event manager the event number, an assessment form for remittance with fees collected, a poster and a limited number of EMMP educational materials. Please request additional materials for larger events by contacting the EMMP office at 916-900-4045 or EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov.

Drug Declaration Form Completion (Form 76-027)

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 being shown. A public horse sale consignor must complete and file a drug declaration form with a sale manager for any prohibited substance or 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 administration of a prohibited substance or within one hour of the event manager return to duty. An event manager must sign, time/date the 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.

PROGRAM INQUIRIES

For more information about EMMP contact:

CDFa-EMMP

1500 W. El Camino #215, CA 95833

http://cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/EMMP.html

Event Registration and Administration:

(916) 900-5045

EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov

Drugs and Medications:

Dr. Katie Flynn

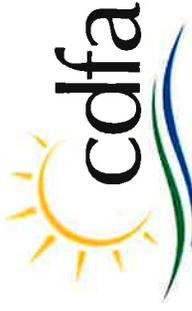
Equine Staff Veterinarian

(916) 900-5039

kflynn@cdfa.ca.gov

Event managers are responsible for immediately notifying EMMP staff of event date changes or event cancellations.

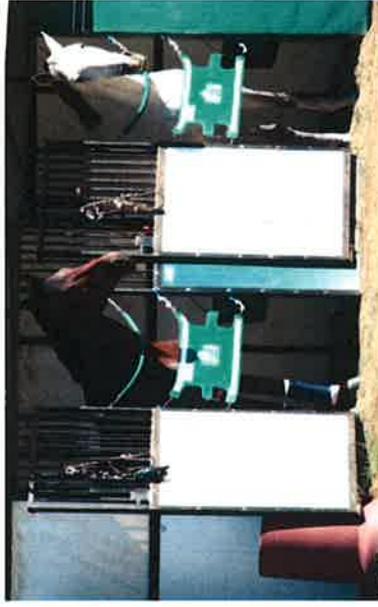
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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Animal Health and Food Safety
Services

Equine Medication Monitoring Program



Event Registrations

Instructions and Guidelines

January 2014

Event Manager - Definition

According to Food and Agricultural Code Section 24001, an event manager is defined as the person in charge of an event. The event manager is responsible for registering the event with California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP) and for collection and remittance of fee assessments. The event manager is personally liable for fees and penalties owed to CDFA. Failure to comply with the requirements of the EMMP regulations may result in issue of a Notice of Violation and an associated civil penalty between \$100 and \$10,000.

Event Exemptions

The following events are **exempt** from EMMP regulations:

- A rodeo-related competition, which is strictly timed performance with no subjective judging held apart from a horse show. (This includes barrel racing, team penning, ranch sorting, ropings, and gymkhana.)
- A sale of solely race horses.
- Competitions under the jurisdiction of the California Horse Racing Board.
- A public horse show for which the class or event entry fee is less than \$4.99 per class and other fees do not exceed \$19.99. (Other fees include, but are not limited to, grounds fees, stall fees or office fees.)
- A public horse show in which all fees for participation are less than \$19.99. (To include, but are not limited to, class fees, grounds fees, stall fees or office fees.)

Event Manager Responsibilities

An event manager is responsible for:

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.
 - A civil penalty of \$100 - \$2500 may apply for failure to register an event.
2. Collecting the fee of \$5.00 for each horse being entered or being consigned to an event.
3. Remitting the fees collected and submitting the *Assessment Report For Registered Event* (Form 76-024A) to EMMP within fifteen (15) days of the final day of the event.
 - A civil penalty of 10% of the amount due plus 1 1/2% interest/month on the unpaid balance, calculated from the date of the event, will be levied on an event manager that fails to remit collected fees within fifteen (15) days of 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 for inspection and photocopying by EMMP staff when requested.
5. Collecting, signing, and promptly submitting exhibitor or consignor *Drug Declaration Forms* (Form 76-027) to the EMMP.

An event manager that fails to comply with EMMP regulations is subject to suspension from hosting or managing an event for a period of 90-365 days for each violation. An event manager who violates such a suspension by hosting or managing an event during the suspension period is subject to civil penalties for each violation.

Event Registration

There are three (3) ways to register an event sixty (60) days before the date of the event:

- Download *Application to Register Equine Event* (Form 76-024A) Event Registration Form:
http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/emmp/
 - To request an *Application to Register Equine Event* (Form 76-024A) call to 916-900-5045.
 - To request an *Application to Register Equine Event* (Form 76-024A) email at EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov
- Submit the completed form by email to: EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov, by Fax to 916-900-5338 or by mail to CDFA/EMMP, 1500 W. El Camino Ave #215, Sacramento, CA 95833.

Fee Collection and Remittance

Collect and remit \$5.00 for each horse entered or consigned to the event.

- Remit fees within fifteen (15) days of the event.
- **Payment by Check:** Mail checks payable to CDFA – EMMP with the completed assessment form to CDFA/EMMP, 1500 W. El Camino Ave #215, Sacramento, CA 95833. Include the Event Number on the check.
- **Credit Card Payment Online:** Pay online at <https://secure.cdfa.ca.gov/egov/emmp/>.
- Have details including event number and Master Card or Visa available



Animal Health and Food Safety Services

Equine Medication Monitoring Program



Information for Exhibitors and Consignors

January 2014

Drug Detection Investigation

EMMP personnel seal collected samples and submit the samples for chemical analysis to the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory. When the chemical analysis of a blood or urine specimen is positive for detection of a drug or medicine, an EMMP investigation begins. The owner/exhibitor/trainer or consignor of the equine with a sample found positive on chemical analysis will receive an initial EMMP investigatory letter requesting submission, within a designated timeframe, of relevant evidence or information about the detected substance. The EMMP considers submitted information in determining if a violation occurred.

If it is determined that a violation of the rule has occurred, a notice of violation will be issued. The assessment of the civil penalty considers the type of drug detected and the background information provided in the investigation.

- Civil penalties of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000 for each offense will apply to the owner, the trainer, or both the owner and trainer of an equine found to have a chemical analysis with a prohibited substance or NSAIDs in violation of the rule.
- The owner, trainer, or both owner and trainer may receive a suspension from all public shows and competitions for a period of not less than 90 days or more than one year for each violation.
- The owner of an equine found in violation of the rule may have to pay a penalty fee of \$50.00 to the public show or competition.

For additional information:

CDFA-EMMP
1500 W. El Camino #215
Sacramento, CA 95833

EMMP@cdfa.ca.gov

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/emmp/

Drugs and Medications:

Dr. Katie Flynn
EMMP Veterinarian
(916) 900-5039
kflynn@cdfa.ca.gov

The owner/exhibitor/trainer is to submit the completed Drug Declaration Form to the event manager within one (1) hour of administration of the product(s) at the event. If the product administration occurs at a time other than during show or sale hours, the owner/exhibitor/trainer is to submit the completed form within one (1) hour after an event manager returns to duty. An event manager must sign and date Drug Declaration forms and submit them to the EMMP. Properly filed drug declarations, along with other relevant evidence, are given consideration if and when the chemical analysis of a sample obtained from an equine at a public horse show, competition or sale indicates the presence of a prohibited substance or NSAID.

Sample Collection

EMMP field personnel receive assignments to randomly select equines competing in or consigned to a registered event for sample collection. Any equine on an event premises is subject to random selection for sampling and testing, however at public shows and competitions, selection often focuses on animals that have placed in a class. EMMP field personnel are trained to collect urine samples. When a California licensed veterinarian is assigned to work with EMMP field staff, selected equines are subject to collection of a blood sample. When an equine is selected, the owner, trainer, or designee must maintain control of the selected animal and take it to a location designated by the EMMP representative for sample collection. Once in the designated location, the individual must remove themselves from the immediate proximity of the animal and avoid any activities distracting to the animal. Failure to cooperate with EMMP staff or failure to submit a selected equine for sampling is a violation of the law and subject to civil penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000.

An EMMP priority is the safety of the public, the horse and EMMP representatives. An EMMP representative may officially release a selected equine without sample collection if the animal poses a safety risk. If a reasonable attempt to collect a sample is made without successful collection of a sufficient sample volume, the veterinarian or EMMP field personnel will document the sample collection attempt and may officially release the selected equine.

**Failure to cooperate with EMMP personnel or to submit a selected equine for sample collection is a violation and the individual involved is subject to civil penalties.
(Not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000)**

History

The California equine industry sponsored legislation in 1971 to prevent misuse of drugs and medications in equines (horses, ponies, mules and donkeys) in public shows and sales. The resulting law, found in the Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) Sections 24000-24018, is known as the California Equine Medication Rule. The California Department of Food and Agriculture manages the Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP), and monitors equines in public shows, competitions and sales through random collection of blood or urine for chemical analysis. To fund the EMMP, event managers collect a fee of \$5.00 for each equine being entered in a show/competition or being consigned to a sale.

Exhibitor and Consignor Responsibilities

An exhibitor or consignor for a registered equine event must:

- Comply with the California Equine Medication Rule.
- File an accurate and complete Drug Declaration Form with the event manager.
- Cooperate with EMMP field personnel from the time of selection for sampling until official release of the selected equine.

California Equine Medication Rule

According to the California Equine Medication Rule, a therapeutic drug or medicine is a substance prescribed by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of a diagnosed illness or injury. The rule classifies therapeutic drugs or medicines as prohibited and permitted.

California Medication Rule Restrictions

The California Equine Medication Rule prohibits the administration of any injectable substance into an equine within 12 hours of competition, except for a veterinarian administering the following:

1. A minimum of 10 liters of polyionic fluids within 6-12 hours of competition. (NOTE: Fluids supplemented with concentrated electrolytes, such as magnesium, are prohibited.)
2. Antibiotics (NOTE: Procaine Penicillin is prohibited).
3. Dexamethasone injection not to exceed 0.5 milligrams per 100 pounds exclusively for the treatment of acute urticaria (hives) within 6-12 hours of competition.

The veterinarian must file a Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027 or USEF Form) within 1 hour of administration of these injectable substances.

Prohibited Substances

Prohibited substances that affect performance or disposition include stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, anesthetics, local anesthetics, sedative analgesics, anabolic steroids, corticosteroids, and sooting agents. Use of therapeutic drugs or medicines other than under veterinary prescription for a diagnosed illness or injury is prohibited. Prohibited drugs for therapeutic purposes must be withdrawn 24 hours before competition or 72 hours before sale. If a prohibited substance is administered for any other purpose, such as clipping, shipping, and training, the animal must be withdrawn from competition until the substance is no longer detectable in an animal's blood or urine sample. Depending upon the drug administration scenario, the prohibited substance and its metabolites may remain detectable in the blood or urine sample of the animal for a number of days after the final administration of the substance. See *2014 Drugs and Medications Guidelines Document* for additional information.

Permissible Restricted Substances

It is acceptable to administer therapeutic drugs and medicines to equines before and during registered equine shows and competitions provided the dose of drug does not exceed any maximum allowable levels in plasma or urine. The rule allows the use of only one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) in equines. Detection of more than one NSAID in a plasma or urine sample collected from an equine in show or competition is a violation. When two NSAIDs are part of a veterinary therapeutic regime, administration of one of the NSAIDs must stop at least 72 hours before competition.

Emergency administration of Flunixin (Banamine®) by a veterinarian is allowable for the treatment of colic or an ophthalmic emergency provided there is a 24 hour withdrawal of the equine from competition after administration. A Drug Declaration Form (CA Form 76-027 or USEF Drugs and Medications Report Form) must be completed by the veterinarian and filed with an event manager within 1 hour of administration. A finding of Flunixin (Banamine®) and any other NSAID in the same plasma or urine sample collected 24 hours or more after emergency treatment of an equine is not a violation.

For specific drug and medications guidelines, including permissible levels, refer to the
2014 Drugs and Medications Guidelines
http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/emmp/

Withdrawal from Sale or Competition

An equine must be withdrawn from competition for:

- 24 hours after the administration of a prohibited substance
- 45 days after the administration of reserpine and fluphenazine
- 90 days after the administration of an anabolic steroid.

An equine that has been given a prohibited substance or NSAID cannot be sold at a public sale for a minimum of 72 hours after administration of the prohibited substance or NSAID.

Drug Declaration Form

A Drug Declaration Form (CDFA Form 76-027 or USEF Drugs and Medication Report Form) is a legal document that an exhibitor or consignor must complete and file with an event manager for any equine at an event that has received a prohibited substance that a licensed veterinarian has deemed therapeutically necessary for the treatment of an illness or injury. An **owner/exhibitor/trainer** must complete and file a Drug Declaration Form for any equine that has received a prohibited substance within the three (3) days before the day being shown. A **consignor** must complete and file a Drug Declaration Form for any equine that has received a prohibited substance or NSAID within the five (5) days before the day of the sale.

The nine permitted drugs, not to exceed maximum allowable levels, are:

- Dexamethasone (Azium®)
- Diclofenic Acid (Surpass®)
- Firocoxib (Equioxx®)
- Flunixin (Banamine®)
- Ketoprofen (Ketofen®)
- Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel®)
- Methocarbamol (Robaxin®)
- Naproxen (Naprosyn®)
- Phenybutazone (Butazolidin®)

**DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL HEALTH BRANCH
EQUINE MEDICATION MONITORING PROGRAM
ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Subject Matter of Proposed Regulations

Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP)

Section(s) Affected

Sections 1280, 1280.1, 1280.7, 1280.8, and 1280.11

Business Impact

The Department of Food and Agriculture (Department) has determined that this regulatory proposal will not have any impact on the creation of jobs or businesses or the elimination of jobs or existing businesses or the expansion of businesses in California.

The Department has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will not have any significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting California businesses including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

The Department has made an initial determination that this regulatory proposal will impact the equine industry in California; will impact persons required to register with the Department any public horse event and sales held in California, and affect persons participating in public horse events and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24001, 24012 and 24015. The Department's proposal affects small businesses.

The Department is not aware of any cost impacts that representative private persons or businesses would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

Persons/Businesses affected by this proposal:

- The California horse industry produces goods and services valued at approximately \$4.1 billion and approximately 698,000 horses in California, over 70 percent of which are involved in public events, shows, competitions, sales, and recreation.
- California hosts approximately 1,800 registered horse events annually, ranging from small backyard schooling shows to internationally recognized endurance events, shows and other types of competition, as well as public horse sales.
- The proposed regulation does not impose any new fees or costs to persons or businesses. This proposal makes technical amendments to existing regulations and adopts a violations matrix to serve to ensure the Department fulfills its mandate of the protection of both the horse and rider in public horse shows and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24005, 24006, 24007, 24008, 24009, 24010, 24011, 24012, 24013, and 24015.

- This proposal will impact persons required to register with the Department any public horse events and sales held in California, and affect persons participating in public horse shows and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24001, 24012 and 24015

Anticipated compliance requirements as a result of this proposal:

- Paperwork/reporting requirement: There are no new fees or costs associated with the paperwork requirements and there are no new reporting requirements as a result of this proposal. Existing regulations require the use of various application, registration and reporting forms for persons holding public equine events and sales in California, and for participants. This proposal allows for the use of a person or businesses' own forms providing they are similar and contain the same information as required on the Department's forms. It is an option provided to persons and businesses which is cost effect and expedient for both the Department and for persons required to register an equine event with the Department, and for participants in public equine events and sales in California.

Benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the State's environment: The Department is not aware of any specific benefits this proposal will have on the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, or the State's environment. The Department believes this proposal benefits the welfare of California residents by protecting the economic health of the affected equine industry. The California horse industry produces goods and services valued at approximately \$4.1 billion and approximately 698,000 horses in California, over 70 percent of which are involved in showing, sales, and recreation. This proposal further benefits the equine industry by promoting the safety of the horse and rider in competition and horses at public sales to prevent any potential misuse of drugs or medications that could fraudulently mask a disease, condition, or injury of the horse which could place its rider in jeopardy. The proposal is needed to make technical amendments to existing regulations and adopt a violation matrix to ensure the Department fulfills its mandate of the protection of both the horse and rider in public horse shows and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24005, 24006, 24007, 24008, 24009, 24010, 24011, 24012, 24013, and 24015.

Equine industry organizations rely on the Department's Equine Medication Monitoring Program (EMMP) for the enforcement of standard drugs and medication rules to ensure the safety of rider and the welfare of the horse. The EMMP monitors horses in public events and sales through random blood or urine sample collection for chemical analysis. The intent is to ensure the integrity of public horse shows and sales through the control of performance and disposition enhancing drugs and permitting limited therapeutic use of drugs at horse shows and competitions. "Therapeutic drugs or medicines" means drugs or medicines prescribed for use by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of a diagnosed illness or injury. Prohibited substances are therapeutic drugs or medicines used without a prescription for use by a licensed veterinarian for treatment of illness or injury; or any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, anesthetic, including local anesthetic, sedative, analgesic, corticosteroid excluding dexamethasone, anabolic steroid, or masking agent administered within 24 hours before competition or 72 hours before public sale. The misuse of drugs and medicines in a performance horse can mask a serious injury, or respiratory problem, or other serious health issue which could place the rider of the horse in jeopardy.

The above determinations are based on the fact that the proposed regulations serve to ensure the Department fulfills its mandate of the protection of both the horse and rider in public horse shows and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24005, 24006, 24007, 24008, 24009, 24010, 24011, 24012, 24013, and 24015.

Economic Impact Assessment Conclusion

The Department has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will have no significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states by making it more costly to produce goods or services, and that it will not create or eliminate jobs or occupations. The proposal does not affect the creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California, and does not affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California. This proposal does not impact multiple industries. The proposed regulation does not specifically impact or benefit human health, worker safety, or the State's environment. This proposal benefits the equine industry by promoting the safety of the horse and rider in competition and horses at public sales to prevent any potential misuse of drugs or medications that could fraudulently mask a disease, condition, or injury of the horse which could place its rider in jeopardy. This proposal is necessary to make technical amendments to existing regulations and adopt a violations matrix, to serve to ensure the Department fulfills its mandate of the protection of both the horse and rider in public horse shows and sales in accordance with Food and Agricultural Code sections 24005, 24006, 24007, 24008, 24009, 24010, 24011, 24012, 24013, and 24015.