

**BEFORE THE HORSE RACING BOARD**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

In the Matter of the Complaint Against:

**MIGUEL GONZALEZ**  
**CHRB License #283245**  
**Respondent**

CHRB Case #15GG0117

**DECISION**

The attached Proposed Decision is adopted by the California Horse Racing Board as its Decision in the above-entitled matter.

The Decision is hereby remanded to the Board of Stewards to issue a ruling and order for payment of the twenty thousand dollar (\$20,000.00) fine and setting the one hundred-eighty (180) days of suspension.

IT IS SO ORDERED ON March 1, 2016.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD  
Chuck Winner, Chairman



Rick Baedeker  
Executive Director



## BACKGROUND

Respondent Miguel Gonzalez (hereinafter Gonzalez) was charged in complaint, #15GG0117, filed by CHRB Investigator Louis Quezada (hereinafter Quezada) on behalf of the California Horse Racing Board (hereinafter Board), with alleged violations of Board rules #1843 (a)(b)&(d) (Medication Drugs and Other Substances), #1843.1 (a) (Prohibited Medication), #1844 (a) and (e)(6) (Authorized Medication), #1859.5 (Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding), #1887(a) (Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse) and #1894 (Duties of Trainer) pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Division 4.

Respondent Samuel Galeote (hereinafter Galeote) was charged in complaint #15GG0125, filed by Quezada on behalf of the Board, with alleged violation of Board rules #1843 (a)(b)&(d) (Medication, Drugs and Other Substances), #1843.1(a) (Prohibited Medication), #1844(a) and (e)(6) (Authorized Medication), #1859.5 (Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding), #1887(a) (Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse) and #1902 (Conduct Detrimental to Horse Racing).

The complaint filed against Gonzalez states in part:

**“Trainer Miguel Gonzalez allowed two horse owners, Samuel and Candido Galeote, to enter two horses under his name at the San Joaquin County Fair without him actually seeing or training the horses. He was unaware who transported the horses to the track or who paddocked them prior to the race. The two horses subsequently tested positive for Clenbuterol. The horses were apparently brought directly to the track on race day from a ranch and were not stabled 24 hours prior to the race at a CHRB authorized auxiliary racing facility.”**

The complaint filed against Galeote states in part:

**“Owners Samuel and Candido Galeote medicated their two horses, Bowyer and Sparkin One, with Clenbuterol three days prior to racing them at the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds. The horses were never under the care of a licensed trainer with them being taken directly to the track from a private ranch. Both owners bypassed the need for the horses to be stabled at a CHRB Auxiliary track at least 24 hours prior to racing. Both Quarter Horses tested positive for Clenbuterol in their system.”**

It should be noted that both Gonzalez and Galeote were originally cited with a violation of Board rule #1588 (j) (Horse Ineligible to Start in a Race) but that alleged violation was withdrawn by Laird on the record at the outset of the hearing.

## EXHIBITS

### CHRB EXHIBITS:

- 1 Data Packet from University of California, Davis Equine Analytical Laboratory, for urine sample #F13628 taken from the horse Bowyer
- 2 Complaint packet for Trainer Miguel Gonzalez (Case #15GG0117)
- 3 Complaint packet for Owner Samuel Galeote (Case #15GG0125)

## FINDINGS OF FACT

### I

On September 11, 2015 the quarter horse Bowyer ran in and finished first in the second race at the San Joaquin County Fair in Stockton.

### II

The trainer of record for Bowyer was Miguel Gonzalez. The owner of record for Bowyer was Samuel Galeote.

### III

At all relevant times herein Gonzalez was licensed by the Board as a trainer; license #283245- 09/2016.

### IV

At all relevant times herein Galeote was licensed by the Board as an owner; license #314352-08/2016.

### V

Following the running of the second race the horse Bowyer was taken to the test barn at the San Joaquin County Fair and urine sample #F13628 was obtained from the horse. The urine sample was subsequently sent to the University of Davis Maddy Analytical Laboratories for analysis.

### VI

On September 18, 2015 Dr. Scott Stanley, Chief Chemist for the Maddy Laboratories, notified the Board that sample #F13628 tested positive for the prohibited substance Clenbuterol at a level of 291 picograms per milliliter.

### VII

Clenbuterol is listed as a class 3 prohibited substance when found at any level in a post race urine sample taken from a Quarter Horse who has competed in a Board sanctioned race.

### VIII

Pursuant to Board rules and regulations the threshold level for Clenbuterol in Quarter Horses which have competed in a Board sanctioned race is zero.

### IX

For thoroughbreds competing in a Board sanctioned race the allowable limit for Clenbuterol in a post race urine sample is 140 picograms per milliliter.

### X

A finding of a class 3 prohibited substance in a post race test sample taken from a horse in a Board sanctioned race requires the disqualification of such horse from all purse monies earned in that race pursuant to Board rule #1859.5 and for such horse to be deemed unplaced.

### XI

On September 24, 2015 Board Investigator Louis Quezada was notified by Board headquarters in Sacramento, California of the test results from urine sample #F13628 and Quezada opened an investigation.

### XII

Bowyer was shipped to the San Joaquin County Fair in Stockton from a ranch in Morgan Hill, California by Galeote.

**XIII**

Three days prior to the race in Stockton the horse Bowyer was administered Clenbuterol by Galeote at the ranch in Morgan Hill.

**XIV**

Galeote obtained the Clenbuterol on the internet and administered the substance because the horse had flu like symptoms for approximately one to two weeks prior to the race.

**XV**

Galeote administered 3cc's of Clenbuterol orally to Bowyer in the days leading up to the race in Stockton.

**XVI**

There was conflicting testimony concerning the number of times (between one and four) that the Clenbuterol was administered to Bowyer.

**XVII**

Galeote did not considered scratching Bowyer from the race in Stockton on September 11, 2015 even though he had administered Clenbuterol to the horse three days before the race.

**XVIII**

At no time did Galeote inform Gonzalez that Clenbuterol had been administered to Bowyer three days prior to the race.

**XIX**

Galeote admitted that he was actually training Bowyer at the ranch in Morgan Hill.

**XX**

Gonzalez acknowledged that he was the trainer of record for Bowyer but that he did not actually train the horse.

**XXI**

Gonzalez admitted he was letting Galeote use his name as a trainer while Galeote was actually in charge of the care, the training and the custody of the horse prior to the race in Stockton.

**XXII**

Gonzalez did not see the horse before the race until it appeared in the paddock shortly before post time.

**XXIII**

Gonzalez was to receive 10% of the purse money if the horse won the race.

**XXIV**

Gonzalez did not specifically ask Galeote if the horse had been administered any medications prior to the race but rather relied on a conversation months before with Galeote and Galeote's brother, Candido, in which Gonzalez stated he did not want to have any problems with their horses.

**XXV**

Gonzalez acknowledged that he had, in the past, entered into a similar arrangement with another owner to lend his name as a trainer when Gonzalez did not actually have that horse under his care or in his custody.

**XXVI**

Gonzalez' license history with the Board indicates he received a 180 day suspension for rule infractions as a result of that arrangement.

**CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD RULES**  
California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Division 4

**Alleged rule violations by Trainer Miguel Gonzalez:**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1843 (a) (b) & (d) | Medication, Drugs and Other Substances      |
| 1843.1 (a)         | Prohibited Drug Substances                  |
| 1844 (a)           | Authorized Medications                      |
| 1844 (e) (6)       | Authorized Medications - Clenbuterol        |
| 1859.5             | Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding |
| 1887 (a)           | Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse        |
| 1894               | Duties of Trainer                           |

**Alleged rule violations by Owner Samuel Galeote:**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1843 (a) (b) & (d) | Medication Drugs and other Substances       |
| 1843.1 (a)         | Prohibited Drug Substances                  |
| 1844 (a)           | Authorized Medications                      |
| 1844 (e) (6)       | Authorized Medications - Clenbuterol        |
| 1859.5             | Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding |
| 1887 (a)           | Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse        |
| 1902 (c)           | Conduct Detrimental to Horse Racing         |

## DISCUSSION

The first order of business in this matter is to determine if, in fact, there was a positive test finding for the Quarter Horse Bowyer when that horse ran first in the second race at the San Joaquin County Fair in Stockton on September 11, 2015. The data packet from the University of California, Davis Maddy Laboratory (CHRB Exhibit 4) indicates that urine sample #F13628 showed the presence of Clenbuterol at a level of 291 pg/ml. CHRB rules and regulations do not allow for any Clenbuterol to be present in a post race urine sample taken from a quarter horse.

The data packet from the Maddy Laboratory was uncontested by the respondent and the only conclusion this Board of Stewards could reach was that Bowyer competed in and won the second race at Stockton with the class 3 prohibited substance Clenbuterol in its system. This violated Board rules regarding racing with prohibited Class 1, 2 or 3 substances and required the horse to be disqualified pursuant to Board rule #1859.5 (Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding). The disqualification of Bowyer was effected by the stewards on December 11, 2015 in Pacific Racing Association ruling #46. The ruling required that all monies earned by owner Samuel Galeote, trainer Miguel Gonzalez and jockey Salvador Ibarra be returned to the Paymaster of Purses for redistribution and that Bowyer be deemed unplaced in that race.

The next matter for the stewards to consider is the culpability of Gonzalez and Galeote, and determine what penalty, if any, should be imposed for their actions leading up to the positive test finding. Neither party denied their part in the scenario as it played out and were cooperative with investigator Quezada in getting to the truth of the matter.

Galeote trained Bowyer at a ranch in Morgan Hill and did nothing to prevent the horse from competing in the race at Stockton on September 11, even after treating Bowyer with Clenbuterol three days before the race. Galeote either didn't know or didn't care that racing with Clenbuterol in the horse's system was a violation of Board rules.

Gonzalez, for his part, ignored the promise he had made last year, to the stewards and to himself, not to allow an owner to borrow his name as a trainer when, in fact, the owner was doing the training and Gonzalez did not have the horse in his custody or under his care prior to the race. For that previous transgression Gonzalez received a 180 day suspension.

Gonzalez has laid the blame for the positive test finding on his inability to say no to an owner who was asking him to do him a favor. Galeote wanted Gonzalez to race his horse in Gonzalez' name as trainer when Gonzalez did not have the horse under his care or in his custody until just shortly before the race. While Gonzalez shrugged his shoulders and promised, once more, that it won't happen again the stewards see a pervasive pattern developing here which is grossly detrimental to the best interests of horse racing.

Galeote was charged with alleged violation of numerous Board rules and we will consider them here. Board rules #1843 (a) (b) & (d) (Medication Drugs and Other Substances), #1843.1(a) (Prohibited Drug Substances), and #1844 (a) and(e) (6) (Authorized Drug Substances) all deal with the fact that Bowyer showed the presence of Clenbuterol in a post race test sample at a level of 291 pg/ml. Since Galeote had administered the Clenbuterol prior to the race he is guilty of violating those rules whether he knew it was a violation to race a horse with Clenbuterol in its system or was ignorant of that fact. Board rule #1510 (Knowledge of Rules) points out, "...Every licensee is presumed to know the rules."

Another rule Galeote is cited with violating is Board rule #1887 (a) (Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse). This rule holds the trainer responsible for the condition of a horse entered in a race regardless of the acts of third parties. The rule goes on to say that the trainer will be liable for a positive test finding in a post race test sample but also states in pertinent part "...In addition, the owner of the horse, foreman in charge of the horse, groom, and any other person shown to have had the care or attendance of the horse, may be fined, his/her license suspended, revoked, or be ruled off." Galeote's actions place him in violation of this provision.

The complaint against Galeote also cites a violation of Board rule #1902 (c) (Conduct Detrimental to Horse Racing). Paragraph (c) states that no licensee shall engage in any conduct which by its nature is detrimental to the best interests of horse racing including "...solicitation of or aiding and abetting any other person to participate in any act or conduct prohibited by this division." The fact that Galeote administered the Clenbuterol and then conspired with

Gonzalez to subvert Gonzalez' duties as a trainer place these actions, which resulted in a positive test finding for Clenbuterol, in this category.

The complaint also cites rule #1859.5 (Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding). This rule is not one a licensee can violate but merely sets forth the procedures by which a horse must be disqualified if the stewards determine that a post race test sample taken from that horse showed the presence of a prohibited substance classified as a level 1, 2, or 3 drug substance. In this instance that disqualification has already taken place as noted earlier.

With respect to Gonzalez, his complaint alleges violation of Board rules similar to those cited against Galeote. Rules #1843 (a) (b) & (d) (Medication Drugs and Other Substances), 1843.1 (a) (Prohibited Drug Substances) and #1844 (a) and (e)(6) (Authorized Medication) relate to the positive test finding for Clenbuterol in Bowyer's post race urine sample. Testimony indicated that Gonzalez had no knowledge that Clenbuterol had been administered to Bowyer but that does not absolve Gonzalez from responsibility for the test results because Board rule #1887(a) (Trainer To Insure Condition of Horse) was also listed in the complaint. That rule holds the trainer of a horse responsible for the positive results of a post race test sample regardless of the acts of third parties.

While Gonzalez did not administer the Clenbuterol he did not prevent that administration by Galeote. Such administration most likely would have been prevented if Gonzalez had Bowyer under his care and in his custody prior to the time the horse was entered to race. Instead he allowed Galeote to maintain care and custody of the horse up until the time the horse competed in the second race on September 11.

Gonzalez' complaint further alleges he violated Board rule #1894 (Duties of Trainer). That rule states in part "...No trainer shall delegate or sublet his duties as a trainer except as provided in this article..." Gonzalez did more than delegate or sublet his duties in this instance, in fact, he ignored them completely. Gonzalez should have had this horse, or any horse given to him by an owner, under his care and custody prior to the time the horse was entered in a race to protect not only himself but also the wagering public from the acts of unscrupulous and/or ignorant third parties. Had Gonzalez been cited in the complaint with violation of Board rule #1902 (Conduct Detrimental to Horse Racing) the evidence would support a finding that he violated that rule as well.

Although Board rule #1859.5 (Disqualification Upon Positive Test Finding) was cited in Gonzalez' complaint, as it had been in Galeote's, it is deemed irrelevant here for the same reasons stated previously.

Board rule #1843.3 (Penalties for Medication Violations) stipulates that in reaching a penalty for a medication violation the trier of fact must consider the penalty guidelines set forth in this section and must also consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances. With such instructions in mind the circumstances pertaining to each respondent's case will be considered individually.

#### **Respondent Galeote:**

Mitigating circumstances include respondent's license history with the Board which indicates that he has been licensed since 2010 and has no prior rule violations. The purse of the race was \$8000 which is not a large sum and there was no suspicious wagering pattern detected.

Aggravating factors include Clenbuterol's potential to influence a horse's racing performance. The medication will, at minimum, impact a horse's respiratory system in a positive way and may also act as a steroid by building muscle mass which would allow a horse to perform at a higher level. The drug is legal to obtain through a veterinarian but in this instance it was obtained over the internet by the respondent without any involvement by a veterinarian. Galeote took no action to safeguard the horse or to prevent the horse from running.

Although the penalty guidelines for a Category B penalty contained in rule #1843.3 (Penalties for Medication Violations) do not list a fine or suspension for the owner of a horse that tested positive on a first violation beyond the loss of the purse, in this instance Galeote was not acting solely as an owner. In the vacuum left by Gonzalez' dereliction of duty Galeote was acting as a trainer and it only seems fitting that he should be treated as a trainer for a first Class 3 offense.

**Respondent Gonzalez:**

Mitigating circumstances include the fact that Gonzalez was not informed by Galeote that Clenbuterol had been administered to Bowyer three days prior to the race. The purse of the race was \$8000 which is not a large sum and no suspicious wagering patterns were detected.

Aggravating factors include Gonzalez' license history with the Board which includes a 180 day suspension in 2014 for delegating his duties as a trainer to an owner. This is Gonzalez' second Class 3 Clenbuterol violation in the last 30 days. There were also some medication violations in 2008 and 2011. Clenbuterol has the potential to influence a horse's performance but Gonzalez was not aware of the administration. That in itself is an aggravating factor because Gonzalez delegated his duties as a trainer and took no steps to protect the horse from the administration of the drug substance nor to protect the public who wagered on the race.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommendations were made by the Executive Director of the California Horse Racing Board through Board Counsel Philip Laird with respect to the penalties the Board felt each respondent should receive. For Galeote the Board recommended a Sixty (60) Day suspension and a Five Thousand Dollar (\$5000.00) fine. For Gonzalez the recommendation was a suspension of One Hundred and Eighty (180) Days and a fine of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) for a second Class 3 medication violation within one year.

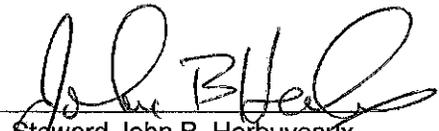
**PROPOSED DECISIONS**

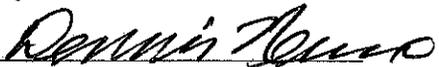
Trainer Miguel Gonzalez, who started the horse Bowyer, winner of the second race at the San Joaquin County Fair (Stockton) on September 11, 2015, is hereby suspended One Hundred and Eighty (180) Days and fined the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00) pursuant to California Horse Racing Board rule #1887(a) (Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse) for violation of California Horse Racing Board rules #1843 (a) (b) & (d) (Medication, Drugs and Other Substances; Prohibited Substance - Clenbuterol [Class 3] - Second Offense ), #1843.1 (a) (Prohibited Medication), #1844 (a) and (e)(6) (Authorized Medication) and #1894 (Duties of Trainer)

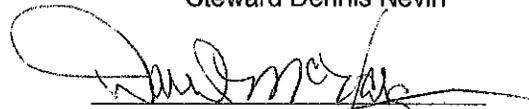
During the term of suspension all licenses and license privileges of Miguel Gonzalez are suspended and pursuant to California Horse Racing Board rule #1528 (Jurisdiction of Stewards) subject is denied access to all premises in this jurisdiction.

Owner Samuel G. Galeote, who owned the horse Bowyer, winner of the second race at the San Joaquin County Fair (Stockton) on September 11, 2015, is hereby suspended Sixty (60) Days and fined the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) pursuant to California Horse Racing Board rule #1887(a) (Trainer to Insure Condition of Horse) for violation of California Horse Racing Board rules #1843 (a) (b) & (d) (Medication, Drugs and Other Substances; Prohibited Substance - Clenbuterol [Class 3] ), #1843.1 (Prohibited Medication), #1844 (a) and (e) (6) (Authorized Medication) and #1902 (c) (Conduct Detrimental to Horse Racing).

During the term of suspension all licenses and license privileges of Samuel G. Galeote are suspended and pursuant to California Horse Racing Board rule #1528 (Jurisdiction of Stewards) subject is denied access to all premises in this jurisdiction

  
Steward John B. Herbeux

  
Steward Dennis Nevin

  
Steward Darrel McHargue

Dated: 2-7-2016

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