

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
1010 HURLEY WAY, SUITE 300
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825
(916) 263-6000
FAX (916) 263-6042



MEDICATION COMMITTEE MEETING

of the California Horse Racing Board Medication Committee will be held on Tuesday, August 19, 2008, commencing at **8:00 a.m.**, at the Del Mar Surfside Race Place, (Downstairs General Admission Area) 2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd., Del Mar, California. Non-committee Board members attending the committee meeting may not participate in the public discussion, official committee vote or committee closed session.

Agenda Items

1. Report and discussion on **preparation for the October 24th and 25th 2008 Breeders Cup to be held at Santa Anita Racetrack.**
2. Report and discussion regarding **CHRB Rule 1866, Veterinarian's List, and issues impacting the veterinarian's list.**
3. Report and discussion regarding **CHRB Rule 1846, Racing Soundness Examination, and issues related to pre-race examinations.**
4. Report and discussion regarding **the anabolic steroids boldenone, nandrolone, stanozolol and testosterone as classified in CHRB Rule 1843.2, Classification of Drug Substances, CHRB Rule 1843.3, Penalties for Medication Violations and California's anabolic testing program.**
5. Discussion of **industry initiatives from the Jockey Club Safety Committee, Grayson-Jockey Club Welfare and Safety Summit, Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association (TOBA), Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC), American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) and other organizations, relating to policies and regulation concerning medication, drug testing and equine welfare and safety issues.**

Additional information regarding this meeting may be obtained from Jacqueline Wagner at the CHRB Administrative Office, 1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone (916) 263-6000; fax (916) 263-6042. A copy of this notice can be located on the CHRB website at www.chrb.ca.gov. *Information for requesting disability related accommodation for persons with a disability who require aids or services in order to participate in this public meeting, should contact Jacqueline Wagner.

MEDICATION COMMITTEE

Chairman Richard B. Shapiro, Chairman
Vice-Chairman John Harris, Member
Kirk E. Breed, Executive Director

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

There is no committee package material for Item 1

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15, VETERINARY PRACTICES

RULE 1866 VETERINARIANS LIST

1866 Veterinarians List.

The Official Veterinarian shall maintain a Veterinarian's List of those horses determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to physical distress, unsoundness or infirmity. When a horse is placed on the Veterinarian's List, the trainer of such horse shall be notified within 72 hours. A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List shall be removed from the List only after having demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Official Veterinarian or the Racing Veterinarian that the horse is then raceably sound and in fit physical condition to exert its best effort in a race. A horse may be required to perform satisfactorily in a work-out or qualifying race to demonstrate its physical fitness, and if so a blood and/or urine post-work test sample shall be taken from the horse and the provisions of this article shall apply to such official work-out in the same manner as to a scheduled race.

Authority: Sections 19440 and 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19440 and 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15, VETERINARY PRACTICES

RULE 1846 RACING SOUNDNESS EXAMINATION

1846. Racing Soundness Examination.

Each and every horse entered to race shall be subjected to a veterinary examination for racing soundness and health on race day not later than two hours prior to official post time for the race in which the horse is to compete. Such an examination shall be referred to as the "Racing Soundness Exam". (a) The examination shall include but not be limited to close inspection of the eyes, examination of the legs, recording of the temperature of the horse and observation of the horse at rest and while in motion. (b) All such examinations shall be conducted in or near the stall to which the animal is assigned and shall be conducted by the Official Veterinarian or the Racing Veterinarian. (c) The Official Veterinarian shall keep or cause to be kept a continuing health and racing soundness record of each horse so examined.

Authority: Section 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 337f, g and h, Penal Code.
Sections 19401 and 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
RULE 1843.2. CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG SUBSTANCES

Medication Committee
August 19, 2008

1843.2. Classification of Drug Substances.

The Board, the board of stewards, the hearing officer, or the administrative law judge, when adjudicating a hearing for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 19581, shall consider the classification of the substance as referenced in the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) Penalty Categories Listing by Classification (Revised 05/08), hereby incorporated by reference, which is based on the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances (4/05), as modified by the Board.

Authority: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

California Horse Racing Board (CHRB)

Penalty Categories

Listing by Classification

Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids and psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	A	Metaraminol	Aramine	1	A
Amphetamine		1	A	Methadone	Dolophine	1	A
Anileridine	Leritine	1	A	Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1	A
Apomorphine		1	A	Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	A
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	A	Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	A
Carfentanil		1	A	Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1	A
Cocaine		1	B	Morphine		1	B
Darb-erythropeetin		1	A				
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	A	Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Diamorphine		1	A	Oxycodone	Percodan	1	A
Endorphins		1	A	Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	A
Enkephalins		1	A	Pemoline	Cylert	1	A
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	A	Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1	A
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	A	Phenazocine	Narphen	1	A
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	A	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1	A
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	A	Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1	A
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	1	A	Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	A
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1	A	Picrotoxin		1	A
Lofentanil		1	A	Piritramide		1	A
				Recombinant equine-Growth Hormone		1	A
				Recombinant human-Growth Hormone		1	A
Mazindol	Sanorex	1	A	Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	A
				Recombinant human-erythropeetin		1	A
Meperidine	Demerol	1	A	Strychnine		1	B
Mephentermine		1	A	Sufentanil	Sufenta	1	A

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Acecarbromal		2	A	Benzazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A	Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	2	A
Adinazolam		2	A	Benzocetamine		2	A
Alclofenac		2	B				
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	A	Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A	Benztropine	Cogentin	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A	Biriperone		2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A	Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A	Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2	A
Amisulpride	Solian	2	A	Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2	A
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A	Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	A
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A	Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	A
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	A	Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	A
Amperozide		2	A	Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	A
Anilopam	Anisine	2	A	Buspirone	Buspar	2	A
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	A	Buspropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	A	Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2	A
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	A	Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2	A
Barbital	Veronal	2	A	Butanilcaine	Hostacain	2	A
Bemegrade	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A	Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Benoxapofen		2	B				
Benperidol		2	A	Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A

Listing by Classification

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Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Caffeine		2	B	Clocapramine		2	A
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A	Clomethiazole		2	A
Captodiame	Covatine	2	A	Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A	Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	A
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A	Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Carphenazine	Proketazine	2	A	Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	A	Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A	Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	A	Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	A	Codeine		2	B
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A	Conorphone		2	A
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	A	Corticaine	Ultracain	2	A
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A	Crotetamide		2	A
Chloroform		2	A	Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Chlorhexidol		2	A	Cyclobarbitol	Phanodorm	2	A
Chlorprocaine	Nesacaine	2	A	Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2	A	Demoxepam		2	A
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2	A	Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2	A	Dezocine	Dalgan®	2	A
Citalopram	Celex	2	A	Diazepam	Valium	2	B
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A	Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2	A

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2	A	Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2	A	Etidocaine	Duranest	2	A
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2	A	Etifoxin	Stresam	2	A
Dilorazepam	Briantum	2	A	Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	A
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	A	Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	A
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	A	Etomidate		2	A
Dopamine	Intropin	2	A	Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	A
				Fenclozic acid	Myalex	2	B
Doxapram	Dopram	2	A	Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	A
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	A	Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	A	Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	A
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	2	A	Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	A
Enciprazine		2	A	Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A
Ephedrine		2	A	Fluoresone	Caducid	2	A
Epibatidine		2	A	Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	A
Epinephrine		2	A	Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	A
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	2	A	Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol	2	B
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2	A	Flurazepam	Dalmane	2	A
Ethamivan		2	A	Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Ethanol		2	B	Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	A	Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	A	Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	A	Gepirone		2	A

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Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Glutethimide	Doriden	2	A	Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	A	Lobeline		2	A
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A	Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	A
				Loperamide	Imodium	2	B
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A	Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	A
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure	2	A	Lorazepam	Ativan	2	A
Hexafluorenum	Myalexen	2	A	Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	A
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A	Loxapine	Laxitane	2	A
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A	Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	A
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)	Hycodan	2	A	Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	A
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	B	Meclofenoxate	Lucidril, etc.	2	A
Ibomal	Noctal	2	A	Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	A	Melperone	Eunerpan	2	A
Isapirone		2	A	Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A	Mepazine	Pacatal	2	A
Isomethadone		2	A	Mephenoalone	Control, etc.	2	A
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A	Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	2	A
Isoxicam	Maxicam	2	B				
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	B	Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2	A	Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	B
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A	Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	B
Levomethorphan		2	A	Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A
Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2	B	Metaclazepam	Talis	2	A

Listing by Classification

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Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Metazocine		2	A	Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	A	Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2	A
Methohexital	Brevital	2	A	Oxazepam	Serax	2	A
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	A	Oxazolam	Serenal	2	A
Methyprylon	Noludar	2	A	Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	A
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A	Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A	Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A	Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Midazolam	Versed	2	A	Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	A
Mirtazepine	Remeron	2	A	Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A	Perazine	Taxilan	2	A
Molindone	Moban	2	A	Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Moperone	Luvatren	2	A	Perlazine	Hypnodin	2	A
Mosaprimine		2	A	Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Nalbuphine	Nubain	2	A	Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	A
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2	A	Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2	A
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	A	Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	A
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	A	Phentermine	Iomamin	2	A
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A	Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A	Pimozide	Orap	2	A
Norepinephrine		2	A	Pinazepam	Domar	2	A

Listing by Classification

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Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	A	Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Pipequaline		2	A	Racemethorphan		2	A
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	A	Racemorphan		2	A
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	A	Raclopride		2	A
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	A	Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	A	Reserpine	Serpasil	2	B
Piquindone		2	A	Rilmazafone		2	A
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2	A	Risperidone		2	A
Prilocaine	Citanest	2	A	Ritanserlin		2	A
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2	A	Rivastigmine	Exelon	2	A
				Rofecoxib	Vioxx	2	B
Propanidid		2	A	Romifidine	Sedivet	2	B
Propiomazine	Largon	2	A	Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	B	Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Propiram		2	A	Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex	2	A
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A	Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	A
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A	Snake Venoms		2	A
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A	Spiclomazine		2	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	A	Spiperone		2	A
Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A	Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	A
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	A	Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A
Quazipam	Doral	2	A	Sulfonmethane		2	A

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A	Tribromethanol		2	A
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitol	2	A	Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A	Trichloroethanol		2	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A	Trichloethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	A
Tandospirone		2	A	Triclofos	Triclos	2	A
Temazepam	Restoril	2	A	Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A	Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	B	Trifluoperidol	Triperidol	2	A
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A	Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	A
Thebaine		2	A	Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	A	Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Thiamylal	Surital	2	A	Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	A	Urethane		2	A
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	A	Valdecocixib		2	B
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	A	Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	A
Thiopropazine	Majeptil	2	A	Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2	A
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A	Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A	Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Tiaprider	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A	Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	A	Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Timiperone	Tolopelon	2	A	Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	2	A	Yohimbine		2	A
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A	Zolazepam		2	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	A	Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	A
				Zomepirac	Zomax	2	B
Tranlycypromine	Parnate	2	A	Zopiclone	Imovan	2	A
Trazodone	Desyrel	2	A	Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A
Triazolam	Halcion	2	A	Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
19-Norandrostenediol		3	B	Bumetanide	Bumex	3	B
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B	Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3	B
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B	Candesartan	Atacand	3	B
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	B	Captopril	Capolen	3	B
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	B	Carazolol	Carbacel, Conductor	3	A
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	B	Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	B
Alprenolol		3	A	Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	B
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	B	Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	B
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B	Carteolol	Cartrol	3	B
Amlodipine	Norvasc	3	A	Carvedilol	Coreg	3	B
				Celecoxib	Celebrex	3	B
				Cimeterol		3	A
Amyl nitrite		3	A	Clausterone	Methosorb	3	B
Arecoline		3	A				
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	B	Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	B
Atropine		3	B	Clonidine	Catapres	3	B
				Clostebol		3	B
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	B	Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	A	Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	B
				Danazol	Danocrine	3	B
Biperiden	Akineton	3	A	Dehydrochloromethyl- testosterone		3	B
				Deracoxib ²		3	C
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	B	Desoxymethyl- testosterone		3	B
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	B	Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	B
Bolasterone		3	B	Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3	B
Boldenone	Equipoise	3	B	Diazoxide	Proglycem	3	B
Boldione		3	B	Diffunisal		3	C
Bretylum	Bretylol	3	B	Dimeflin		3	A
Brimonidine	Alphagan	3	B	Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	B
Bromfenac	Duract	3	A	Dipyridamole	Persantine	3	B
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	B	Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	B
Bufexamac		3	B				

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	B	Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Dyphylline		3	B	Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	B
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	B	Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	B
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec	3	B	Kebuzone		3	B
Ergoloid mesylates		3	C	Ketorolac	Toradol	3	B
Erthryl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	A	Labetalol	Normodyne	3	B
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	B	Losartan	Hyzaar	3	B
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	3	B				
Etamiphylline		3	B	Mabuterol		3	A
Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	3	B	Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	B
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephyrine	3	A	Medetomidine	Domitor	3	B
Etodolac	Lodine	3	C	Mefenamic acid	Ponstel	3	B
Fenbufen	Gincopal	3	B				
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	B	Mestanolone		3	B
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	3	B				
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	B	Mesterolone		3	B
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	B	Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3	B
Fentiazac		3	B	Metenolone		3	B
Flufenamic acid		3	B				
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	3	B				
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A	Methacholine		3	A
Flurbiprofen	Froben	3	B	Methandienone		3	B
Formebolone		3	B	Methandriol	Probolic	3	B
Formoterol	Altram	3	B	Methasterone		3	B
Furazabol		3	B	Methixene	Trest	3	A
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	B	Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	A
Gestrinone		3	B	Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	A
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3	B	Methyl-1-testosterone		3	B
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A	Methylatropine		3	B
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A	Methyldienolone		3	B
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	B	Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	A
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	B	Methylnortestosterone		3	B
Homatropine	Homapin	3	B	Methyltestosterone	Metandren	3	B
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	B	Metolazone		3	B
Indomethacin	Indocin	3	B	Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	B
Ipratropium		3	B	Mibefradil	Posicor	3	B

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Mibolerone		3	B	Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	B
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	B	Physostigmine	Eserine	3	A
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	B	Pindolol	Viskin	3	B
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	B	Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	B
Muscarine		3	A	Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	B
Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Relifex	3	B	Piroxicam	Feldene	3	B
Nadol	Corgard	3	B	Prazosin	Minipress	3	B
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	B	Primidone	Mysoline	3	B
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	3	B				
Nefopam		3	A	Procaine		3	B
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	B	Procaterol	Pro Air	3	A
Niflumic acid	Nifluril	3	B				
Nimesulide		3	B				
Nitroglycerin		3	B	Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3	B
Norbolethone		3	B	Promazine	Sparine	3	B
Norclostebol		3	B	Promethazine	Phenergan	3	B
Norethandrolone		3	B	Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	B
Oxabolone		3	B	Propranolol	Inderal	3	B
Oxandrolone	Anavar	3	B				
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	B	Prostanazol		3	B
Oxymesterone		3	B	Protokylol	Ventaire	3	A
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Andarol	3	B				
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	A	Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	B
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A	Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	B
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A	Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	B
Penbutolol	Levatol	3	B	Quinbolone		3	B
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3	A	Ractopamine	Raylean	3	B
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	B	Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	B
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3	B	Rizatriptan	Maxalt	3	B
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	B	Salmeterol		3	B
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	B	Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3	B

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	B
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	B
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	3	B
Stenbolone		3	B
Sulindac	Clinoril	3	B
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Telmisartan	Micardis	3	B
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	3	B
Tepoxalin		3	C
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	B
Testolactone	Teslac	3	B
Testosterone		3	B
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	B
Theophylline	Aqualphyllin, etc.	3	B
Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	3	B
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	B
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	B
Tolmetin	Tolectin	3	B
Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	B
Trandolapril (and metabolite, Trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	B
Trenbolone	Finoplix	3	B
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	B
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ	3	B
Valerenic acid		3	C
Valsartan	Diovan	3	B
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3	B
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	B
Δ -1-androstene-3,17-diol		3	B
Δ -1-androstene-3,17-dione		3	B
Δ -1-dihydrotestosterone		3	B
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	B

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	C	Baclofen	Lioresal	4	B
Acetanilid		4	B	Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	C
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	B	Benazepril	Lotrel	4	B
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	B	Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	B
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C				
				Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	C
Aclomethasone	Aclovate	4	C	Benzocaine		4	C
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	B	Benzthiazide		4	B
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	B	Bepidil	Bepadin	4	B
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	C	Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	C	Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Aminodarone		4	B				
2-Aminoheptaine	Tuamine	4	B	Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4	C
Aminopyrine		4	B	Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4	B
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	B	Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4	C
Amlodipine	Norvasc, Ammivin	4	B	Butacaine	Butyn	4	B
Amrinone		4	B	Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	C
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	B	Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	B
Antipyrine		4	B				
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	B	Camphor		4	C
Aprindine		4	B	Carisoprodol	Relo, Soma	2	B

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Carprofen		4	C	Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4	C
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	B	Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	C
Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4	C	Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	C
Chloroquine	Avloclor	4	C	Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	C
Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4	B				
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4	B	Desonite	Des Owen	4	C
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	B	Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	C
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	B	Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	C
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4	C	Dextromethorphan		4	C
Clanobutin		4	C				
Clibucaine	Batrax	4	C	Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4	C
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	4	B	Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4	C
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	C	Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4	C
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	C	Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4	C
Clofenamide		4	B	Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4	C
Clormecaine	Placacid	4	C				
Colchicine		4	B	Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4	B
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	C	Digoxin	Lanoxin	4	B
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	B	Dihydroergotamine		4	C
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	B	Diltiazem	Cardizem	4	B
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	C	Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4	B
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	B	Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	B

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Dipyron	Novin, Methampyrone	4	C	Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	B
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	B	Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	C
Dromostanolone	Drolban	4	C	Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	C
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	C				
Eltenc		4	C	Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	C
Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4	C	Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	B
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4	C	Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	B
Etanercept	Enbrel	4	B	Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	C
Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4	B	Flunixin	Banamine	4	C
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	4	B	Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	C
Ethotoin	Peganone	4	B	Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	C
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4	C	Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4	C
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4	C				
				Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	C
				Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	C
Felodipine	Plendil	4	B				
				Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	C
				Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
				Halcinonide	Halog	4	C
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	C	Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	C
Firocoxib		4	C	Hexocyclium	Tral	4	B
Flecainide	Idalon	4	B				

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4	C	Meloxicam	Mobic	4	C
Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	C	Mepenzolate	Cantil	4	B
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	C	Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	B
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	B	Meralluride	Mercurhydrin	4	B
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	4	B or C	Merbaphen	Novasural	4	B
				Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B
Infliximab	Remicade	4	B	Mercumalilin	Cumertilin	4	B
Isoflupredone	Predef	4	C	Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	B
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	B	Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	B
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	B				
				Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4	C
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4	C	Methantheline	Banthine	4	B
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	B	Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4	B
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	C	Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	C
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	C	Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4	B
				Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	C
Loratidine	Claritin	4	B	Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	B
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4	B	Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	B
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4	C	Methsuximide	Celontin	4	B
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	C	Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron	4	B
				Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4	C

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	C	Orphenadrine	Norflex	4	B
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	C				
				Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	C
Methysergide	Sansert	4	B	Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	B
Metiamide		4	B				
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	C	Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	C
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	B	Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4	B
Milrinone		4	B	Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	B
Mometasone	Elocon	4	C	Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Montelukast	Singulair	4	C	Pentoxifylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	C
				Phenacemide	Phenurone	4	B
Naepaine	Amylsine	4	C	Phensuximide	Milontin	4	B
				Phenylbutazone		4	C
Naphazoline	Privine	4	B	Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	B
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4	C				
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	B	Polythiazide	Renese	4	B
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	B	Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	C
				Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	C
				Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	C
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	B	Probenecid		4	C
Norethandrone		4	C	Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	B
Nortestosterone		4	C				

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	B	Tocainide	Tonocard	4	B
Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	4	B				
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	C	Tranexamic acid		4	C
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	B				
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	B	Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4	C
				Triamterene	Dyrenium	4	B
Salicylamide		4	C	Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	C
Salicylate		4	C	Tolmetin	Tolectin	4	B
Spironolactone	Aldactone	4	B	Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	B
				Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	B
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	C	Tripolidine	Actidil	4	B
				Tuaminoheptane	Tuamine	4	C
				Vedaprofen		4	C
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	B	Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	B
				Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4	B
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	B	Zafirlukast	Accolate	4	C
Theobromine		4	C	Zeranol	Ralgro	4	C
Thiosalicylate		4	C	Zileuton	Zyflo	4	C
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	B				

Listing by Classification

Class 5: This class includes *the following* therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established.

Drug	Trade Name	Drug Class	Penalty Class
Anisindione		5	D
Cilostazol	Pletal	5	D
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cromolyn	Intel	5	D
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5	D
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	5	D
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5	D
Diphenadione		5	D
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5	D
Lansoprazole		5	D
Misoprostel	Cytotec	5	D
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	D
Nizatidine	Axid	5	D
Omeprozole	Prilosec, Losec	5	D
Phenindione	Hedulin	5	D
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	D
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	D
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	D
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	D

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15, VETERINARY PRACTICES
RULE 1843.3. PENALTIES FOR MEDICATION VIOLATIONS

Medication Committee Meeting
August 19, 2008

1843.3. Penalties for Medication Violations.

(a) In reaching a decision on a penalty for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 19581, the Board, the board of stewards, the hearing officer or the administrative law judge shall consider the penalties set forth in subsections (d) and (e) of this Rule and any aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Deviation from these penalties is appropriate where the facts of the particular case warrant such a deviation, for example: there may be mitigating circumstances for which a lesser or no penalty is appropriate, and aggravating factors may increase the penalties beyond the minimum.

(b) Mitigating circumstances and aggravating factors, which must be considered, include but are not limited to:

- (1) The past record of the licensee regarding violations of Business and Professions Code section 19581;
- (2) The potential of the drug(s) to influence a horse's racing performance;
- (3) The legal availability of the drug;
- (4) Whether there is reason to believe the responsible party knew of the administration of the drug or intentionally administered the drug;
- (5) The steps taken by the trainer to safeguard the horse;
- (6) The steps taken by an owner to safeguard against subsequent medication violations including, but not limited to, the transfer of the horse(s) to an unaffiliated trainer;

(A) For the purpose of this regulation “unaffiliated trainer” means a trainer or an assistant trainer who is not related by blood, marriage or domestic partnership, or who is not or was never employed by the trainer from whose care such horse(s) were transferred.

(7) The probability of environmental contamination or inadvertent exposure due to human drug use or other factors;

(8) The purse of the race;

(9) Whether the drug found to be present in the official test sample was one for which the horse was receiving treatment as determined through the process described in Rule 1842 of this division;

(10) Whether there was any suspicious wagering pattern on the race;

(11) Whether the licensed trainer was acting under the advice of a licensed veterinarian.

(c) For the purpose of this regulation, the Board shall consider the classification of a drug substance as referred to in Rule 1843.2 of this division and the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) Penalty Categories Listing By Classification, (1/08), which is hereby incorporated by reference, if a determination is made that an official test sample from a horse contained:

(1) Any drug substance, medication, metabolites or analogues thereof foreign to the horse, whose use is not expressly authorized in this division, or

(2) Any drug substance, medication or chemical authorized by this article in excess of the authorized level or other restrictions as set forth in the article.

(d) Penalties for violation of each classification level are as follows:

CATEGORY "A" PENALTIES

Penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug substance in an official test sample, which CHRB drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category A penalty are as follows:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense	2nd LIFETIME offense	3rd LIFETIME offense
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum one - year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10% of gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$25,000 or 25% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the Board for any further action deemed necessary by the Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum two-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$20,000 or 25% of gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$50,000 or 50% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the Board for any further action deemed necessary by the Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum three -year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of permanent license revocation. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$25,000 or 50% of gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$100,000 or 100% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the Board for any further action deemed necessary by the Board.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense	2nd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable	3rd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse may be placed on the veterinarian's list for up to 90 days and must pass a Board - approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for up to 120 days and must pass a Board - approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse, loss of purse and absent mitigating circumstances, minimum fine of \$10,000. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$50,000. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for up to 180 days and must pass a Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Referral to the Board with a recommendation of a suspension of owners license for a minimum of 90 days.

CATEGORY "B" PENALTIES

Penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug substance in an official test sample, which CHRB drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category B penalty are as follows:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 30 -day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$20,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 90-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$50,000 or 10% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the Board for any further action deemed necessary by the Board.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense	2nd offense in stable (365-day period)	3rd offense in stable (365-day period)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse must pass a Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse must pass a Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse, loss of purse and absent mitigating circumstances minimum fine of \$5,000. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$20,000. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for up to 45 days and must pass a Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Be subject to drug testing at the owner's expense and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1.

CATEGORY "B" PENALTIES FOR RULE 1843.6 TOTAL CARBON DIOXIDE (TCO₂) TESTING

Penalties for violations due to exceeding permitted levels of TCO₂ as defined in Rule 1843.6 are as set forth below. All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)	2nd offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)	3rd offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Up to a 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$1,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$5,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 120-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 90-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$5,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$15,000.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)	2nd offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)	3rd offense TCO₂ (> 37.0mmol/l- <39mmol/l)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse, loss of purse and in the absence of mitigating circumstances, \$2,500 fine.
LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)	2nd offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)	3rd offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$5,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$15,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 90-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 365-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$10,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum fine of \$25,000.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)	2nd offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)	3rd offense TCO₂ (≥ 39.0mmol/l)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification of horse, loss of purse and a fine ranging from a minimum of \$5,000, up to a maximum of \$20,000.

CATEGORY "C" PENALTIES

Penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug substance in an official test sample, which CHRB drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category C penalty and for the presence of more than one non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) in a plasma/serum sample, as defined in Rule 1844 of this division, and furosemide as defined in Rule 1845 of this division in an official test sample are as set forth below. All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$500 to a maximum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 to a maximum fine of \$2,500, and up to a 15 - day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 and up to a 30 - day suspension absent mitigating circumstances

CATEGORY “C” PENALTIES FOR RULE 1844, AUTHORIZED MEDICATION (C) (1), (2), (3)

Penalties for violations due to overages for permitted non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substances (NSAIDs) as defined in Rule 1844 (c) (1), (2) and (3) of this division. All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.

The official veterinarian shall consult with the treating veterinarian in all violations of 1844 (c). With permission of the official veterinarian the trainer may elect to pay the minimum fine in lieu of a stewards’ hearing. If the trainer has not had an 1844 (c) violation within the previous three years, the official veterinarian or the board of stewards may issue a warning in lieu of a fine for violations of 1844 (c)(1), phenylbutazone, provided the reported level is below 7.5mcg/ml.

LICENSED TRAINER:	Phenylbutazone (5.1-<10.0mcg/ml) Flunixin (50-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-49 ng/ml)	Phenylbutazone (5.1-<10.0mcg/ml) Flunixin (50-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-49 ng/ml)
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
◦ Minimum fine of \$500 to a maximum fine of \$1,000.	◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 to a maximum fine of \$2,500.	◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 to a maximum fine of \$5,000.
LICENSED OWNER:	Phenylbutazone (5.1-<10.0mcg/ml) Flunixin (50-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-49 ng/ml)	Phenylbutazone (5.1-<10.0mcg/ml) Flunixin (50-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-49 ng/ml)
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
No penalty administered.	No penalty administered.	No penalty administered.
LICENSED TRAINER:	Phenylbutazone (≥ 10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥ 100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥ 50 ng/ml)	Phenylbutazone (≥ 10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥ 100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥ 50 ng/ml)
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 to a maximum fine of \$2,500.	◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 to a maximum fine of \$5,000.	◦ Minimum fine of \$5,000 to a maximum fine of \$10,000.
LICENSED OWNER:	Phenylbutazone (≥ 10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥ 100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥ 50 ng/ml)	Phenylbutazone (≥ 10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥ 100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥ 50 ng/ml)
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period)	3rd offense (365-day period)
◦ Horse must pass Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run.	◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. If same horse, placed on veterinarian’s list for up to 45-days, must pass Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run.	◦ Disqualification of horse and loss of purse. Minimum \$5,000 fine. If same horse, placed on veterinarian’s list for 60 days, must pass Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run

(e) Violations due to the presence of a drug substance in an official test sample, which CHRB drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category “D” penalty, may result in a written warning to the licensed trainer and owner. A Category “D” penalty is a written warning to the licensed trainer or owner.

(f) Any drug or its metabolite or analogue thereof found to be present in an official test sample that is not classified in Rule 1843.2 of this division shall be classified as a Class 1 substance and a Category "A" penalty until classified by the Board.

(g) The administration of a drug substance to a race horse must be documented by the treating veterinarian through the process described in Rule 1842 of this division.

(h) Any licensee found to be responsible for the administration of any drug substance resulting in a positive test may be subject to the same penalties set forth for the licensed trainer and his presence may be required at any and all hearings relative to the case.

(1) Any veterinarian found to be involved in the administration of any drug substance resulting in a positive test in Penalty Category "A" shall be referred to the California Veterinary Medical Board (CVMB) for consideration of further disciplinary action.

(2) Any veterinarian found to be involved in the administration of any drug substance resulting in a positive test in Penalty Category "B" or "C" may be referred to the CVMB for consideration of further disciplinary action upon the recommendation of the Equine Medical Director, the board of stewards or hearing officers.

(i) A licensee who is suspended, or whose license is revoked, because of a medication violation is not able to benefit financially during the period of suspension or revocation. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that horses are not transferred to licensed family members.

(j) For the purpose of this regulation "licensed family members" means any person who holds an occupational license issued by the CHRB and who is related to the suspended licensee, or the licensee whose license is revoked, by blood, or by marriage or domestic partnership, or who is related by blood to the spouse or domestic partner of such licensee.

(l) For the purpose of this regulation, licensed trainers suspended 60 days or more, or whose license is revoked, shall be banned from all inclosures under the jurisdiction of the CHRB. In addition, during the period of suspension, or revocation, such trainer shall forfeit all assigned stall space and shall remove from the

inclosures all signage, advertisements, training-related equipment, tack, office equipment, and any other property.

Authority: Sections 19440, 19461 and 19580,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19461, 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

Section 11425.50,
Government Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

The Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians
Position Statement on the
Utility of Pre-race Veterinary Inspections

Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians

P.O. Box 804 Saratoga Springs NY 12866
RaceVets@yahoogroups.com

Position Statement on the Utility of Pre-Race Veterinary Inspections

- Ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the horse is the guiding principle in the decision-making process of the regulatory veterinarian. It is our resolute position that a thorough pre-race veterinary inspection of every horse entered to race is a critical part of that process.
- The primary objective of the pre-race inspection is to reduce not only the number of racing fatalities, but to reduce race-related injury and attrition, as well. Regulatory veterinarians are firmly committed to ensuring the safest racing environment possible for all horses.
- Maximizing the safety and welfare of the horse ultimately benefits the interests of riders, owners, bettors, and the industry as a whole. "What's good for the horse is good for racing."

Working Group comment:

A comprehensive pre-race inspection program allows a baseline to be established for each horse – deviations from which often present the most opportune time for veterinary intervention. Such a program helps to identify horses to be monitored more closely from paddock-to-post, at the gate, and during and after the race. It enables veterinarians to follow up on yesterday's competitors the next morning when they are in the barn checking on today's entries. Veterinarians may be the only racing officials horsemen have access to on race mornings, and their availability can enhance communication. While in the barn, veterinarians might discuss concerns about track condition with a trainer, discuss feet with a farrier, get asked "what do you think about this one, Doc?", verify the reason for veterinary or other scratches, answer questions about medications and withdrawal times, etc.

Additionally, the pre-race inspection can be an important component of an effective regulatory program. Veterinarians may come across prohibited activities during the course of their rounds. The pre-race exam period is the only time a racing official with an investigatory function can walk around the backside of a racetrack without immediately raising suspicion. As part of their normal routine, regulatory veterinarians may note traffic patterns of private practitioners, casually observe lameness exams, come across injectable medications, etc. while all the while pursuing their primary objective. This additional level of surveillance enhances the overall integrity of the racing program.

Pre-race inspection programs also benefit the racetrack and the industry as a whole. The employment of a pre-race inspection program can help develop rapport with riders. Riders, for their part, can observe the level of scrutiny their mounts receive in the morning. They may stop and chat with the veterinarian while on rounds and may be able to discuss concerns about the direction a particular horse is heading. Such dialogue assists riders when making decisions about the horses they ride and enables more informed decision-making by the veterinarian both in the morning and at the gate. The ultimate result of this teamwork is fewer gate scratches, van-offs and horses being eased. This, in turn, enhances the wagering product by increasing bettor confidence. Saving even one veterinary scratch at the gate can offset or significantly mitigate the cost of implementing a pre-race exam program, given the amount of money wagered and refunded at the last minute in today's lucrative simulcast markets and the payouts required on multi-race wagers. Additionally, the emotional and financial investments of owners are given an additional safeguard.

Finally, the industry will only continue to attract increasing scrutiny from animal welfare advocates, the media and the general public, as well. Failure to require a veterinary pre-race inspection for every horse in every race is going to become increasingly difficult to justify. The practice is included in the recommendations of both the Jockey Club's Safety and Welfare Committee and the RCI Model Rules. Other professional industry groups that govern the use of animals in sport have comprehensive pre-event inspection requirements. Examples include PRCA-sanctioned pro rodeo events, the American Endurance Ride Conference, and upper level United States Equestrian Foundation competitions. Interestingly, the RCI Model Rules recommend a pre-race veterinary inspection for all greyhounds and the Iditarod Trail Committee requires not only a pre-race physical inspection of its sled dogs, but bloodwork and EKGs are performed on all dogs prior to competition. Of all of the animals used in these sporting events, the racehorse is the only one asked to carry a rider on its back and the public's money on its nose. Maximizing the safety and welfare of the horse can only benefit the industry as a whole. "What's good for the horse is good for racing."

Jennifer Durenberger, Diane Isbell, Kathy Picciano, Bryce Peckham, Robert Schwyzer

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

The Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians
Position Statement on the
Use of Anabolic/Androgenic Steroids in Racehorses

Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians

P. O. Box 804 Saratoga Springs NY 12866
RaceVets@yahoo.com

Position Statement on the Use of Anabolic/Androgenic Steroids in Racehorses

Racing regulatory veterinarians are charged with protecting the public interests of pari-mutuel horseracing, which among other specific responsibilities includes overseeing the safety and welfare of horses and the pharmaceutical issues of racing.

The administration of anabolic/androgenic substances to racing horses must be uniformly prohibited in all racing jurisdictions. Any use of anabolic/androgenic substances at a racetrack should be restricted to therapy for a specific diagnosis in a proper veterinarian/ client/patient relationship as elaborated in the guidelines of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, and in those cases the horse must not be entered to race until detectable concentrations of the substance have cleared.

Blood and/or urine testing is acceptable to determine violations, recognizing that certain anabolic/androgenic substances, their metabolites and metabolic precursors exist naturally in horses at varying concentrations, depending on the horse's gender and reproductive status. Detection of a naturally occurring anabolic/androgenic substance in the blood or urine at a concentration in excess of that reasonably expected to be in the natural horse, respective of its gender and reproductive status, shall constitute a positive finding. Identification of any exogenous anabolic/androgenic substance in blood or urine samples collected from a racehorse shall constitute a positive finding.

A list of laboratories qualified to analyze split samples for anabolic/androgenic steroid testing should be promulgated.

Working Group Comment:

The future success of horseracing depends upon the collective opinions that race fans hold for the sport. More and more, the public does not tolerate horses breaking down during training or racing. While we do not have specific data to link breakdowns with the use of anabolic/androgenic substances, yet realizing that over-racing and over-training do contribute to breakdowns, we oppose the use of any drugs or medications that are intended to keep over-raced or over-trained horses in active training and racing.

Furthermore, fans and horsemen do not enjoy seeing unruly and unmanageable horses in the saddling paddock, post parade, at the starting gates and even the test barn. We oppose the use of any drug or medication that adversely affects the demeanor of racehorses, as the androgenic/anabolic steroids typically do.

If fans perceive that horses are administered drugs or medications to enhance racing performance, the integrity of the sport is diminished. Therefore, we oppose the use of drugs and medications that are not therapeutic and that may enhance athletic performance.

Rich Harden, Rick Sams, Keith Soring, James Summers

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

The Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians
Position Statement on the
Use of NSAID's and Corticosteroids in Racehorses

Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians

P. O. Box 804 Saratoga Springs NY 12866
RaceVets@yahoo.com

Position Statement on the Use of NSAIDs and Corticosteroids in Racehorses

The current trend regarding medications in the horse racing industry across the United States is that virtually all horses go to the track with measurable levels of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or corticosteroid drugs or some combination of these drugs given as close as 24 hours prior to the time of the race. The U.S. is the only country around the world that allows these medications to be given the day before the race.

We Racing Regulatory Veterinarians recognize the potential shroud for unsoundness and the inherent difficulties for detection of unsoundness presented by the use of these medications. It is our firm belief that by limiting the use of these drugs, a reduction in catastrophic and lesser racing injuries will follow.

Therefore, in a concerted effort to generate a healthier racehorse and implement a safer racing product, racing regulatory veterinarians in the U.S., as a whole, emphatically recommend the following therapeutic medication policies to be adopted by all horse racing jurisdictions in the USA.

- 1.) All NSAID's be discontinued at least 72 hours before the horse's race day.
- 2.) Trace detection levels for the three RMTC recognized NSAID's (phenylbutazone, flunixin, ketoprofen) on race day be established and implemented.
- 3.) All parenteral corticosteroids be discontinued at least 96 hours before the horse's race day.
- 4.) Intra-articular administration of corticosteroids be discontinued seven days prior to the horse's race day

Adoption of the above measures will bring medication policies in the USA much closer in line with those of the rest of the world and reduce the risks of injury to our equine athletes.

Tom David, Lynn Hovda, Stewart Marsh, Bryce Peckham, James Summers

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

The Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians
Position Statement on the
Violative Use of Medication in Racehorses

Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians

P. O. Box 804 Saratoga Springs NY 12866
RaceVets@yahogroups.com

Position Statement on the Violative Use of Medication in Racehorses

Position: The Association of Racing Regulatory Veterinarians supports the use of out of competition testing to deter and/or detect violations of medication rules.

Action:

- As a condition of licensure, a trainer grants the racing regulatory body access to his horses at any time. The trainer further grants the regulatory body the authority to collect biologic samples (i.e., but not limited to, blood and/or urine) at any time from said horses for analysis to be performed by an accredited racing laboratory.

Position: Prescription medications are, by definition, to be used in the presence of a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship. The administration of prescription medications in the absence of said relationship and supporting documentation is the unlicensed practice of veterinary medicine.

Action:

- Identification of a parent prescription drug or its metabolites in the blood or urine of a horse in the absence of a valid doctor/patient/ client relationship is a violation irrespective of the drug's RCI classification or time at which the sample was collected.
- Increased surveillance and/or inspections of licensees, premises, and vehicles.
- Establishment of a central pharmacy where prescriptions may be filled to the exact specifications of the prescribing veterinarian and without the release of surplus medication.

Jill Bailey, Sue Bennett, Nancy Diehl, Jennifer Durenberger, Joan Hurley, Diane Isbell, Stewart Marsh, Mary Scollay

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

The Jockey Club
Thoroughbred Safety Committee Recommendations

THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNE 17, 2008

Recommendation 1: Shoes and Hoof Care

Based on published research*, prior considerations and recommendations brought forward from the 2006 Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit Shoeing and Hoof Care Committee and recent discussions with persons with expertise in shoeing matters, The Jockey Club's Thoroughbred Safety Committee ("Committee") calls for:

"An immediate ban on toe grabs other than wear plates with a height no greater than 2 millimeters, and the elimination of bends, jar caulks, stickers and any other traction device worn on the front shoes of Thoroughbred horses while racing or training on all racing surfaces."

Further, the Committee calls for:

- The Association of Racing Commissioners' International and all North American racing authorities to implement this ban by model rule as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2008.
- As an interim measure, all racetracks should immediately consider implementation of this ban by "house rule."

In addition, the Committee encourages:

- The development of educational guidebooks and DVDs on proper hoof care and shoeing for trainers and owners.
- Racing authorities to establish requirements for continuing education on the proper care and welfare of the Thoroughbred racehorse in order for trainers to renew their license.
- Racing authorities establish certification criteria for farriers practicing within the enclosure of licensed racetracks and training facilities.

Finally, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee hereby requests submission of abstracts of existing research on the effects of toe grabs and traction devices, and calls for proposals for research on the effects of toe grabs and other traction devices on rear shoes on Thoroughbred racehorses on all racing surfaces during racing and training be developed and submitted immediately (or no later than October 1, 2008) to the Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation.

* Kane AJ, Stover SM, Gardner IA, et. al. Horseshoe characteristics as possible risk factors for fatal musculoskeletal injury of thoroughbred racehorses. *Am J Vet Res* 1996; 57:1147-1152.

THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS
JUNE 17, 2008

Recommendation 2: Safety Riding Crops

The Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for the RCI Model Rules Committee to amend ARCI Rule 010-035, Articles (A)(1) "Equipment"; (C)(7) "Jockey Requirements"; and (E)(7) "Use of the Whip", as follows:

ARCI-010-035 Running of the Race

(A) Equipment

- (1) ~~No whip shall be used unless it has affixed to the end of it a looped leather popper not less than one and one quarter inches in width, and not over three inches in length, and be feathered above the popper with not less than three rows of leather feathers each feather not less than one inch in length. No whip shall exceed 31 inches in length. All whips riding crops are subject to inspection and approval by the stewards.~~

Only riding crops approved by the Association of Racing Commissioners International (RCI) Model Rules Committee panel, in consultation with the Jockeys' Guild, will be allowed in flat racing. In approving any such riding crop, the panel will have regard to all the specifications set out below including the mandatory shock absorbing characteristics.

1. Maximum weight of 6 oz.
2. Maximum length, including flap, of 28 inches.
3. Minimum diameter of 0.4 inches.

The only additional feature which may be attached to the riding crop is a flap. If a flap is attached it must fall within the specifications below:

4. A maximum length of flap from the end of the shaft of 4 inches.
5. A maximum width of the flap of 1.6 inches, with a minimum width of 0.8 inches.
6. The flap from the end of the shaft must not contain any reinforcements or additions.
7. There shall be no binding within 9 inches of the end of the flap.
8. The contact area of the shaft must be smooth, with no protrusion or raised surface, and covered by shock absorbing material throughout its circumference such that it gives a compression factor of at least .25 mm.
9. The flap must have similar shock absorbing characteristics to that of the contact area.

(C) Jockey Requirements

- (7) A jockey's weight shall include his/her clothing, boots, saddle and its attachments and any other equipment except the whip riding crop, bridle, bit or reins, safety helmet, safety vest, blinkers, goggles and number cloth.

(E) Post to Finish

(7) Use of Riding Crops ~~Whips~~

1. Although the use of a ~~whip~~ riding crop is not required, any jockey who uses a ~~whip~~ riding crop during a race shall do so only in a manner consistent with exerting his/her best efforts to win.
2. In all races where a jockey will ride without a ~~whip~~ riding crop, an announcement of such fact shall be made over the public address system.
3. No electrical or mechanical device or other expedient designed to increase or retard the speed of a horse, other than the ~~whip~~ riding crop approved by the stewards, shall be possessed by anyone, or applied by anyone to the horse at any time on the grounds of the association during the meeting, whether in a race or otherwise.
4. ~~Whips~~ Riding crops shall not be used on 2-year-old horses before April 1 of each year.
5. Prohibited use of the ~~whip~~ riding crop includes striking a horse:
 - i. on the head, flanks or on any other part of its body other than the shoulders or hind quarters except when necessary to control a horse,
 - ii. with the arm above shoulder height,
 - iii. ~~ii-~~ during the post parade or after the finish of the race except when necessary to control the horse,
 - iv. ~~iii-~~ excessively or brutally causing welts or breaks in the skin,
 - v. ~~iv-~~ when the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum placing,
 - vi. ~~v-~~ persistently even though the horse is showing no response under the ~~whip~~ riding crop, or
 - vii. ~~vi-~~ striking another rider or horse.
6. After the race, horses will be subject to an inspection by a regulatory or official track veterinarian who will report findings to the stewards.
7. It is further emphasized that trainers have a responsibility for giving instructions to their riders, which should include instructions on the proper use of the riding crop. Owners who choose to give their riding instructions must accept a similar responsibility. Failure to give adequate instructions or giving instructions that if obeyed could or would lead to a violation of this rule may result in disciplinary action also being taken against the trainer and/or owner.

Further, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for the Jockeys' Guild to provide an educational guidebook and instructional DVD in both English and Spanish to all licensed jockeys in North America on the approved specifications and proper use of the riding crop in racing and training.

Finally, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for the Racing Officials Accreditation Program and RCI to train and provide continuing education for all racing stewards on the uniform enforcement of the rules on approved specifications and proper use of riding crops in racing and training.

THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION
JUNE 17, 2008

Recommendation 3: Anabolic Steroids

Based on review of existing research and recommendations from the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC), the Association of Racing Commissioners International (RCI), the 2006 Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit, and recent discussions with experts in the use and effects of anabolic steroids in racehorses, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for:

“The immediate adoption by all North American racing authorities of the RCI Model Rule on Androgenic Anabolic Steroids which was based on RMTC recommendations that effectively eliminates the use of all anabolic steroids in the race training and racing of Thoroughbreds.”

A copy of the RCI Model Rule on Androgenic Anabolic Steroids is attached.

Further, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for:

- o All North American racing authorities to implement the model rule no later than December 31, 2008.

In addition, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee encourages North American racing authorities to utilize the following RMTC guidelines for implementation of the RCI Model Rule on Androgenic Anabolic Steroids:

1. When a racing authority implements the RMTC and RCI Androgenic Anabolic Steroid Model Rule, there should be a 90-day grace period before the penalty enforcement begins; subsequent penalties should be in accord with the RMTC and RCI Uniform Model Penalties. The trainer and owner should be notified if there is an anabolic steroid overage during the 90-day grace period.
2. The androgenic anabolic steroids boldenone, nandrolone, stanozolol and testosterone shall not be administered within 30 days prior to a race.
 - a. One of those four anabolic steroids may be administered more than 30 days prior to the race only if all of the following conditions are met:
 - i. the androgenic anabolic steroid is administered by a licensed veterinarian in connection with the diagnosis of illness or injury in the horse for which the steroid is necessary,
 - ii. the veterinarian must complete and personally sign a treatment report and files the report with the appropriate regulatory designee within 24 hours of the treatment, and

- iii. the horse must test below the stated model rule threshold concentration prior to being allowed to enter to race.
- b. Only licensed veterinarians may possess the above androgenic anabolic steroids and administer them to racehorses. They shall not be dispensed for administration by personnel associated with the horse.
- c. Claimed horses may be tested for the presence of anabolic steroids at the request of the claimant and results shall be reported to the regulatory body. Upon a positive test, the claim may be voided at the option of the claimant, and testing costs shall be borne by the original owner. If the test is negative, the claimant shall reimburse the regulatory body for the costs of testing.
- d. Withdrawal times are variable and nothing in this policy should be interpreted as condoning the use of androgenic anabolic steroids in horses intended to race.

Finally, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee and hereby recognizes and supports the on-going, concentrated efforts over the past 18 months of Thoroughbred sales companies, the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association (TOBA) Sales Integrity Task Force and other concerned entities to eliminate the use of anabolic steroids in Thoroughbreds intended for sale as weanlings, yearlings and 2-year-olds in training.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

August 19, 2008
Medication Committee Meeting

Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association
American Graded Stakes Committee Recommendations



PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, August 8, 2008

CONTACT: Andrew Schweigardt
Secretary, American Graded Stakes Committee
(859) 276-2291

American Graded Stakes Expands Grade Eligibility Requirements

LEXINGTON, Ky. – The TOBA American Graded Stakes Committee today announced new eligibility requirements for graded stakes races in the U.S.

At its meeting this week in Saratoga Springs, New York, the committee adopted two new eligibility requirements for graded stakes.

States or racetracks through house rules must adopt, at a minimum, the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) model rule on androgenic anabolic steroids by January 1, 2009 or the date of a state or racetrack's first graded race in 2009, whichever is later. If a state or racetrack does not adopt the model rule, then their races will lose their graded status. Those races will not be eligible again for grading until the rule is adopted.

In addition, the committee adopted a requirement for grade eligibility whereby states or racetracks through house rules must adopt the ARCI model rule on toe grabs on front feet by January 1, 2009 or the date of a state or track's first graded stake in 2009. If the rule is not adopted, then races will lose their graded status. Those races will become eligible for grading once the rule is adopted.

"There has been much discussion recently about how any recommendations put forth by various groups could be implemented given Thoroughbred racing's fractured organizational structure," said Dan Metzger, president of TOBA. "The committee members feel strongly about these two issues and determined that they should be implemented in graded stakes by expanding the conditions of eligibility."

Also, the committee expanded its drug testing protocol to include testing for alkalinizing agents in graded stakes beginning January 1, 2009. All horses participating in graded stakes are to have blood samples drawn pre-race in accordance with the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium's recommended best practices. It will be up to the jurisdiction to determine the testing method, either TCO₂ or base excess. A race will lose its grade eligibility if this testing is not performed.

TOBA, based in Lexington, Ky., was formed in 1961 and is a national trade organization leading Thoroughbred horse breeders and owners. TOBA's mission is to *"improve the economics, integrity and pleasure of the sport on behalf of Thoroughbred owners and breeders."* Projects managed by TOBA include the American Graded Stakes Committee, Sales Integrity Program, The Racing Game, and Claiming Crown. TOBA is the owner of The Blood-Horse, Inc., and is represented on the Board of Directors of the National Thoroughbred Racing Association as a founding member. More information on TOBA appears on www.toba.org.

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