

8. Discussion and action regarding the proposed amendment to **CHRB Rule 1474, Maintenance of the Dirt Racetrack**, to change the title of the rule to reflect synthetic and turf course surfaces and to establish maintenance requirements for synthetic racetrack and turf course surfaces.
9. Discussion and action regarding the proposed addition of **CHRB Rule 1476, Safety Standards for Dirt, Synthetic and Turf Racing Surfaces**, to establish safety standard criteria for each type of racetrack surface.
10. Discussion and action regarding the proposed amendment of **CHRB Rule 1846, Racing Soundness Examination**, to specify that by presenting a horse for pre-race examination, a trainer is declaring the horse has not received within seventy-two hours prior to post time, any veterinary procedures or medication which may obscure, mask or hide injury or lameness.
11. **General Business:** Communications, reports, requests for future actions of the Committee.

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 AND
TRACK SAFETY COMMITTEE**
Commissioner Bo Derek, Chairman
Commissioner Chuck Winner, Member
Kirk E. Breed, Executive Director

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING
THE FEASIBILITY OF AMENDING
CHRB RULE 1658, VESTING OF TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE,
WHICH CURRENTLY ALLOWS A CLAIM TO BE VOID IF A CLAIMED HORSE
SUFFERS A FATALITY DURING THE RUNNING OF THE RACE OR BEFORE IT
IS RETURNED TO BE UNSADDLED

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19420 provides that the Board has jurisdiction and supervision over meetings in California where horse races with wagering on their results are held or conducted, and over all persons or things having to do with the operation of such meetings. Business and Professions Code section 19440 states the Board shall have all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the Board include adjudication of controversies arising from the enforcement of those laws and regulations dealing with horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. Business and Professions Code section 19562 provides that the Board may prescribe rules, regulations, and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in California.

Rule 1658, Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse, states that title to a horse which is claimed shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the field has been dispatched from the starting gate and the horse becomes a starter. The successful claimant becomes the owner of the horse whether it is sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it. However, the claim shall be void if the horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race or before it is returned to be unsaddled, or if the race is called off, canceled, or declared no contest.

A claiming race is a horse race in which each horse entered is made available for purchase, or claiming, at a fixed price which a buyer must agree to pay before the race is run. Claiming allows lesser quality horses to compete equally, as horses are entered for a price at which the owner or trainer feels is reasonable to lose it.

A claiming race is a venue through which a new owner may buy his first horse. It is also a venue where others claim (at bargain prices) horses they believe can compete at higher levels. However, claiming races can also be used by owners and trainers to rid themselves of horses whose performance is not what they expect, so the terms "*Caveat Emptor*" or "*Buyer Beware*" apply. The claimant does not get to examine the horse prior to putting in a claim, and the horse actually belongs to a successful claimant from the time the field is dispatched (unless there is reason to void the claim under the provisions of the rule).

In 2011 Rule 1658 was amended to allow the stewards to void a claim if the horse suffered a fatality during the running of the race or before it was returned to be unsaddled.

ANALYSIS

In July 2011, the Board adopted a modified version of the amendment to Rule 1658 recommended by the Medication and Track Safety Committee (Committee) which allows a claim to be voided by the stewards if the horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race or before the horse is returned to be unsaddled. The stewards have interpreted the provision to mean the horse must die or be euthanized before the horse leaves the track.

On December 2, 2011, the mare Dave's Revenge was pulled up just past the wire after running second in the fourth race at Hollywood Park. By order of the racing veterinarian, Dave's Revenge was removed from the track in the horse ambulance, and shortly thereafter euthanized after evaluation of her injuries. There was an \$8,000 claim in for Dave's Revenge. Even though the racing veterinarian fully expected the attending veterinarian would decide to euthanize Dave's Revenge, she was taken directly in the ambulance to the euthanasia location. Based on their interpretation of Rule 1658, the stewards allowed the rule to stand because the death did not occur before the horse was returned to be unsaddled. Injured horses are removed from the track by ambulance whenever the horse can be safely and humanely transported to allow the horse's owner, trainer and attending veterinarian make the irreversible decision to euthanize a horse.

The decision to euthanize a horse on the track or remove the horse by ambulance is made by the racing (association) veterinarian based on his or her professional opinion. This is a long held policy in California that is consistent with recommendations of the American Association of Equine Practitioners for the management of horses injured on the track and is unrelated to whether a horse is claimed or not. More recently at the current Del Mar meet, a similar scenario occurred when the filly Elivette was claimed out of a \$12,500 claiming race. Elivette was seriously injured in the race and sent off the track by ambulance to the barn of her new trainers and was eventually euthanized due to her injuries. Since Elivette was alive when she left the track, the claim was not voided by the stewards.

At the direction of Chairman Brackpool, the Committee revisited Rule 1658 and presented a new proposal to the Board at its January 2012 meeting. The proposal was not adopted at the time for various reasons including an unclear understanding as to how the proposal would work logistically. Following the January 2012 meeting Steward Scott Chaney, Del Mar racing veterinarian Dr. Dana Stead and Equine Medical Director Dr. Rick Arthur prepared a modified proposal to amend Rule 1658.

On August 12, 2012, as part of the on-going horse safety and injury mitigation program of the Jockey Club Thoroughbred Safety Committee, the Jockey Club recommended the

ARCI and racing jurisdictions adopt a model rule to void claims on horses when a horse does not finish or is unable to return to the designated area to be unsaddled. The Jockey Club Thoroughbred Safety Committee's statement and draft model rule are attached for reference.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 7. CLAIMING RACES.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1658. VESTING OF TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

1658. Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse.

(a) Title to a horse which is claimed shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the field has been dispatched from the starting gate and the horse becomes a starter; and said successful claimant becomes the owner of the horse whether it is sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it. Only a horse which is officially a starter in the race may be claimed. A subsequent disqualification of the horse by order of the stewards or the Board shall have no effect upon the claim.

(b) The stewards shall void the claim if the horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race or before the horse is returned to be unsaddled.

(2) In the opinion of the official and racing veterinarian the horse is injured so severely that it is unlikely to race again or may not survive the injury.

(c) The claim shall be void if the race is called off, canceled, or declared no contest in accordance with Rule 1544 of this division.

Authority: Sections 19420 and 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION
August 12, 2012**

Recommendation: Timing of Title Transfer with Claimed Horses

The Thoroughbred Safety Committee commends racing jurisdictions taking steps to ensure the safety of horse and rider by creating regulations voiding the claim of horses suffering fatalities during the conduct of the race. The Thoroughbred Safety Committee also commends racing jurisdictions with regulations voiding the claim of horses determined to have violated relevant drug or medication rules.

In an effort to target improvements to a racetrack's safety and injury mitigation programs, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for:

“All racing regulatory authorities and the Association of Racing Commissioners International develop and implement a rule to discourage the entry of horses in claiming races by connections knowing of heightened risks for racing injury with the intent to transfer to unsuspecting claimants.

The Thoroughbred Safety Committee recommends the following amendments to the Association of Racing Commissioner Model Rules:

ARCI-009-010 General Provisions

- (1) A person entering a horse in a claiming race warrants that the title to said horse is free and clear of any existing claim or lien, either as security interest mortgage, bill of sale, or lien of any kind; unless before entering such horse, the written consent of the holder of the claim or lien has been filed with the stewards and the racing secretary and its entry approved by the stewards. A transfer of ownership arising from a recognized claiming race will terminate any existing prior lease for that horse.
- (2) Title to a claimed horse shall be vested in the successful claimant at the time the horse leaves the paddock is declared a starter and crosses the finish line with rider. If the claimed horse does not return to the designated unsaddling area the successful claimant shall have thirty minutes after the race is declared official to request the stewards to void the claim. The successful claimant shall then become the owner of the horse whether it be alive or dead, sound or unsound or injured at any time after leaving the paddock, during the race or after. However, the successful claimant may request on the claim blank at the time he/she makes the claim that the horse be tested for the presence of equine infectious anemia via a Coggins test., or other test as approved by the official veterinarian Should this test prove positive, it shall be cause for voiding the claim. The expense of the test and the maintenance of the horse during the period requested for the test, shall be the responsibility of the successful claimant, unless the test proves positive, wherein the owner(s) of the horse at the time of entry shall be responsible.

ARCI-009-015 Claiming Of Horses

- (1) Any horse starting in a claiming race is subject to be claimed for its entered price by any:
 - (a) licensed owner;
 - (b) holder of a valid claim certificate; or
 - (c) licensed authorized agent acting on behalf of an eligible claimant.
- (2) Every horse claimed shall race for the account of the original owner, but title to the horse shall be transferred to the claimant at the time the horse ~~leaves the paddock~~ returns to the designated unsaddling area. If the claimed horse does not return to the designated unsaddling area the successful claimant shall have thirty minutes after the race is declared official to request the stewards to void the claim. The successful claimant shall become the owner of the horse, regardless of whether it is alive or dead, sound or unsound, or injured prior to, during or after the race.

Further the committee calls for the Association of Racing Commissioners International to develop a model rule that:

- o Voids the claim of any horse with a post-race positive medication test.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 7. CLAIMING RACES.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1658. VESTING OF TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012
(Originally proposed at the April 2011 Regular Board Meeting)

1658. Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse.

(a) Title to a horse which is claimed shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the field has been dispatched from the starting gate and the horse becomes a starter; and said successful claimant becomes the owner of the horse, ~~whether it is alive or dead, sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it.~~ Only a horse which is officially a starter in the race may be claimed. A subsequent disqualification of the horse by order of the stewards or the Board shall have no effect upon the claim.

(b) The stewards shall void the claim if the horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race or before the horse is returned to be unsaddled.

(c) The claim shall be voided at the request of the claimant if the horse is placed on the veterinarian's list as unsound or lame a result of the running of the race. Such a request must be made by the claimant to the stewards within 72 hours of the finish of the race.

(bd) The claim shall be void if the race is called off, canceled, or declared no contest in accordance with Rule 1544 of this division.

Authority: Sections 19420 and 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 7. CLAIMING RACES.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1658. VESTING OF TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012
(Originally proposed at the January 2012 Regular Board Meeting)

1658. Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse.

(a) Title to a horse which is claimed shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the field has been dispatched from the starting gate and the horse becomes a starter; and said successful claimant becomes the owner of the horse whether it is sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it, except as otherwise provided for by this rule. Only a horse which is officially a starter in the race may be claimed. A subsequent disqualification of the horse by order of the stewards or the Board shall have no effect upon the claim.

(b) The stewards shall void the claim and return the horse to the original owner if:

(1) The horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race, or before the horse is returned to be unsaddled.

(2) In the opinion of the official or racing veterinarian the horse is injured so severely that it may not survive.

(c) The claim shall be void if the race is called off, canceled, or declared no contest in accordance with Rule 1544 of this division.

Authority: Sections 19420 and 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
CHRB RULE 1843.2, CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG SUBSTANCES, TO UPDATE
THE CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD'S PENALTY CATEGORIES LIST
BY CLASSIFICATION, TO ADD AND/OR RECLASSIFY SPECIFIED DRUG
SUBSTANCES.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19580 provides that the Board shall adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines and penalties relating to equine medication to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in this state. Section 19581 of the Business and Professions Code states that no substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the Board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof. Business and Professions Code section 19582 provides that violations of Business and Professions Code section 19581, as determined by the Board, are punishable in regulations adopted by the Board, and that the Board may classify violations based upon each class of prohibited drug substances, prior violations within the previous three years and prior violations within the violator's lifetime.

ANALYSIS

The current Board drug classification system under Rule 1843.2, Classification of Drug Substances, was adopted in 2008 and based on the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) drug classification at the time the amendment was proposed in 2007. Rule 1843.2 has not been updated since adoption. The CHRB drug classification scheme was based on the ARCI drug classifications with very few exceptions in an effort to promote national uniformity. The ARCI has added or reclassified over 100 drugs over the intervening years. The purpose of the proposed amendment to Rule 1843.2 is to update the rule to reflect the ARCI additions and changes except as noted in the list below. The list below is based upon consensus recommendations of Dr. Arthur, Dr. Knych and Dr. Stanley which are different than the ARCI recommendations:

- **Venoms Not Otherwise** classified to be added as a Drug Class 1 drug with a Category A penalty to address unforeseen use of other venoms as was the case with the frog venom dermorphin.
- **Snake Venoms** are currently Drug Class 2 with a Penalty Category A. They recommend Snake Venoms be classified as a Drug Class 1 drug with a Category A penalty. This is consistent with α -Cobratoxin (Cobra Venom) classification and penalty.
- **Carisoprodol** (Soma, Relaxin) is a legitimate therapeutic drug used as a muscle relaxant in some cases of muscle spasms. This is currently a CHRB Drug Class 2 with a Penalty Category B which they believe is appropriate for this medication and adequately controls its use. A Penalty Category A is unnecessary.
- **Darbepoetin** (Aranesp) is currently CHRB Drug Class 1 with a Penalty Category A. This is an erythropoiesis stimulating agent similar to Epogen. Erythropoiesis stimulating agents can be used for blood doping. They recommend this drug remain a CHRB Drug Class 1 with a Penalty Category A.

- **Somatrem** and **Somatropin** are recombinant growth hormones which would currently be CHRB Drug Class 1 with a Penalty Category A. They recommend recombinant growth hormones stay Drug Class 1 with a Penalty Category A and these two drugs be specifically so classified.
- Related to the above a language change in Rule 1843.2 is recommended to clarify recombinant growth hormones and recombinant erythropoietins. Recombinant equine growth hormone and recombinant human growth hormone should be combined as **recombinant growth hormones**. This clarifies the use of recombinant growth hormones from other species such as recombinant bovine growth hormone. Similarly, recombinant human erythropoietin should be changed to **recombinant erythropoiesis stimulating agents**. All these should remain CHRB Drug Class 1 with a Penalty Category A.
- ARCI recommends **Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)** be moved to Drug Class 4 with a Penalty Category C. They support that change when the blood level exceeds 1 microgram in blood or 15 microgram in urine, the international standard. Otherwise DMSO should remain a Class 5 drug with Category D penalty.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

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

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

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~~ 08/12), hereby incorporated by reference, which is based on the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances (~~4/05~~ 12/11), 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-erythropoetin		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-erythropoetin		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	Benzoctamine		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	Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2	A
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A	Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Benoxaprofen		2	B				
Benperidol		2	A	Butoctamide	Listomin	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
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	Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Chloroprocaine	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, Anatenzol	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

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
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	Mephénytoin	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

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
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

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
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
Przepam	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, Sulpitil	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	Trifluperidol	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	Valdecoxib		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
Tiapride	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
Amibenonium	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	Diflunisal		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	Bronkephrine	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
Fenopropfen	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	Hylorol	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

(Revised 08/08)

Ipratropium		3	B	Mibefradil	Posicor	3	B
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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
Nadolol	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	Mestimon, Regonol	3	B
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A	Pyrilamine	Neonantergan, 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	Dibenzylamine	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/ Stanazolol	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
Acclomethasone	Acloivate	4	C	Benzocaine		4	C
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	B	Benzthiazide		4	B
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	B	Bepriidil	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
Amlopidine	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
Dipyrrone	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				
Eltenac		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 guiacolate)	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	Mephesisin	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	Norlfex	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, Quinocardine	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
Spironalactone	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
		4	D	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

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE
RACING COMMISSIONERS INTERNATIONAL (RCI)
RECOMMENDED MODEL RULE FOR RACE DAY MEDICATION
AND THE FEASIBILITY OF AMENDING
CHRB RULE 1845, AUTHORIZED BLEEDER MEDICATION,
TO IMPLEMENT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19440 states the Board has all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the Board include adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. Business and Professions Code section 19562 provides that the Board may prescribe rules, regulations, and conditions under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in California. Business and Professions Code section 19580 requires the Board to adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines, and penalties relating to equine medication to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in California. Business and Professions Code section 19581 states that no substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race, unless the Board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof.

Board Rule 1845, Authorized Bleeder Medication, provides that authorized bleeder medication for the control of exercised induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) may be administered to a horse on the authorized bleeder medication list. A horse is eligible to race with authorized bleeder medication if the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian determines it is in the horse's best interest. If a horse will race with authorized bleeder medication, the official veterinarian must be informed prior to entry, as specified.

At the January 19, 2012 Medication and Track Safety Committee (Committee) Meeting the Equine Medical Director reported that the Racing Commissioners International (RCI) proposed changes to its model rule for race day medications. The amended model rule would require non-practicing veterinarians or veterinarian technicians to administer Lasix. The Equine Medical Director stated that in California that would be official veterinarians, association veterinarians, or non-practicing third party veterinarians contracted to provide the service. In addition, he stated the model rule called for Lasix only, with no adjuncts allowed. A California Thoroughbred Trainers representative said his organization had no objections to the rule, but stated the issue of stable security should be included.

At the April 11, 2012 Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting a proposal to amend Rule 1845 was discussed. The Board's Equine Medical Director stated that he would present a draft of the language for an amendment to Rule 1845 at the next Medication and Track Safety

Committee Meeting. He also stated that the language would have the same principles as the RCI model rule, which is that the non-practicing veterinarians would be administering only Lasix.

ANALYSIS

The proposed amendment to Rule 1845 provides that only the authorized bleeder medication furosemide (Lasix) may be administered by a single intravenous injection. The furosemide shall be administered only by the official veterinarian, the racing veterinarian or his or her designee, or by a registered veterinary technician under the supervision of a veterinarian. Any veterinarian or veterinary technician who is authorized to administer furosemide shall be prohibited from working as a private veterinarian or registered veterinary technician at the race track or with participating licensees. The proposed amendment to Rule 1845 requires licensed owners of treated horses to pay the reasonable costs of administration of furosemide.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
RULE 1845. AUTHORIZED BLEEDER
MEDICATION

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

1845. Authorized Bleeder Medication.

Authorized bleeder medication for the control of exercised induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) may be administered to a horse on the authorized bleeder medication list.

(a) A horse is eligible to race with authorized bleeder medication if the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian determines it is in the horse's best interest. If a horse will race with authorized bleeder medication, form CHRB 194 (New 08/04), Authorized Bleeder Medication Request, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be used to notify the official veterinarian prior to entry.

(b) The official laboratory shall measure the specific gravity of post-race urine samples to ensure samples are sufficiently concentrated for proper chemical analysis. The specific gravity of such samples shall not be below 1.010.

(c) If the specific gravity of the post-race urine sample is determined to be below 1.010, or if a urine sample is not available for testing, quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma shall then be performed. Concentrations may not exceed 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of serum or plasma.

(d) A horse qualified to race with authorized bleeder medication shall be assigned to a pre-race security stall prior to the scheduled post time for the race in which it is entered, and shall remain there until it is taken to the receiving barn or the paddock to be saddled or harnessed

for the race. While in the security stall, the horse shall be in the care, custody, control and constant view of the trainer, or a licensed person assigned by the trainer. The trainer shall be responsible for the condition, care and handling of the horse while it remains in the security stall. The official veterinarian may permit a horse to leave the security stall to engage in track warm-up heats prior to a race.

(e) A horse qualified for administration of authorized bleeder medication must be treated on the grounds of the racetrack where the horse will race no later than four hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered.

(1) The only authorized bleeder medication, furosemide, shall be furosemide administered by a single intravenous injection only, in a dosage of not less than 150 mg. or not more than 500 mg.

(2) Furosemide shall be administered by the official veterinarian, the racing veterinarian or his or her designee. Registered veterinary technicians under the supervision of a veterinarian may administer authorized bleeder medication.

(a) Any veterinarian or registered veterinary technician designated to administer authorized bleeder medication shall be prohibited from working as private veterinarians or registered veterinary technicians at the race track or with participating licensees.

(b) The licensed owners of treated horses shall pay the reasonable costs associated with the administration of furosemide in the manner prescribed in these rules.

(3) A horse racing with furosemide must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample.

(4) The veterinarian administering the bleeder medication shall notify the official veterinarian of the treatment of the horse. Such Notification shall be made using CHRB form-36

(New 08/04), Bleeder Treatment Report, which is hereby incorporated by reference, not later than two hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered.

(5) Upon the request of a Board representative, the veterinarian administering the authorized bleeder medication shall surrender the syringe used to administer such medication, which may then be submitted for testing.

(f) A horse placed on the official authorized bleeder medication list must remain on the list unless the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian requests that the horse be removed. The request must be made using CHRB form 194 (New 08/04), and must be submitted to the official veterinarian prior to the time of entry. A horse removed from the authorized bleeder medication list may not be placed back on the list for a period of 60 calendar days unless the official veterinarian determines it is detrimental to the welfare of the horse. If a horse is removed from the authorized bleeder medication list a second time in a 365-day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of 90 calendar days.

(g) If the official veterinarian observes a horse bleeding externally from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout, and determines such bleeding is a direct result of EIPH, the horse shall be ineligible to race for the following periods:

- First incident—14 days;
- Second incident within 365-day period—30 days;
- Third incident within 365-day period—180 days;
- Fourth incident within 365-day period—barred for racing lifetime.

For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day after the horse bled externally is the first day of such period. The voluntary administration of

authorized bleeder medication without an external bleeding incident shall not subject a horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined under this subsection.

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

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

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
PROPOSED ARCI MODEL RULE FOR BLEEDER MEDICATION
ADMINISTRATION

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

1845 (e) A horse qualified for administration of authorized bleeder medication must be treated on the grounds of the racetrack where the horse will race no later than four hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered.

- (1) The only authorized bleeder medication, furosemide, shall be furosemide administered by a single intravenous injection only, in a dosage of not less than 150 mg. or not more than 500 mg.
- (2) Furosemide shall be administered by the official veterinarian, the racing veterinarian or his or her designee. Registered veterinary technicians under the supervision of a veterinarian may administer authorized bleeder medication.
 - a. Any veterinarian or registered veterinary technician designated to administer authorized bleeder medication shall be prohibited from working as private veterinarians or registered veterinary technicians at the race track or with participating licensees.
 - b. The administering authority or association may assess a fee on licensed owners of treated horses to recoup the reasonable costs associated with the administration of furosemide in the manner prescribed in these rules.
- (3) A horse racing with furosemide must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample.
- (4) The veterinarian administering the bleeder medication shall notify the official veterinarian of the treatment of the horse. Such Notification shall be made using CHRB form-36 (New 08/04), Bleeder Treatment Report, which is hereby incorporated by reference, not later than two hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered.
- (1)(5) Upon the request of a Board representative, the veterinarian administering the authorized bleeder medication shall surrender the syringe used to administer such medication, which may then be submitted for testing.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

F. Furosemide

(1) Furosemide may be administered intravenously to a horse, which is entered to compete in a race. Except under the instructions of the official veterinarian or the racing veterinarian for the purpose of removing a horse from the Veterinarian's List or to facilitate the collection of a post-race urine sample, furosemide shall be permitted only after the official veterinarian has placed the horse on the Furosemide List. In order for a horse to be placed on the Furosemide List the following process must be followed.

(a) After the horse's licensed trainer and licensed veterinarian determine that it would be in the horse's best interests to race with furosemide ~~the official veterinarian or his/her designee shall be notified~~ using the prescribed form, that ~~the horse is~~ to be put on the Furosemide List.

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(b) The form must be received by the official veterinarian or his/her designee by the proper time deadlines so as to ensure public notification.

(c) A horse placed on the official Furosemide List must remain on that list unless the licensed trainer and licensed veterinarian submit a written request to remove the horse from the list. The request must be made to the official veterinarian or his/her designee, on the proper form, no later than the time of entry.

(d) After a horse has been removed from the Furosemide List, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of 60 calendar days unless it is determined to be detrimental to the welfare of the horse, in consultation with the official veterinarian. If a horse is removed from the official Furosemide List a second time in a 365-day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of 90 calendar days.

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(e) Furosemide shall only be administered on association grounds.

(f) Furosemide shall be the only authorized bleeder medication.

(2) The use of furosemide shall be permitted under the following circumstances on association grounds where a detention barn is utilized:

(a) Furosemide shall be administered ~~by the official veterinarian, the racing veterinarian or his/her designee~~ no less than four hours prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered.

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(b) ~~Any veterinarian or vet techs participating in the administration process must be prohibited from working as private veterinarians or technicians on the race track or with participating licensees;~~

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(c) ~~A horse qualified for furosemide administration must be brought to the detention barn within time to comply with the four-hour administration requirement specified above.~~

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(d) ~~The dose administered shall not exceed 500 mg. nor be less than 150 mg.~~

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(e) Furosemide shall be administered by a single, intravenous injection.

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(f) After treatment, the horse shall be required by the Commission to remain in the detention barn in the care, custody and control of its trainer or the trainer's designated representative under association and/or Commission security supervision until called to the saddling paddock.

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(3) The use of furosemide shall be permitted under the following circumstances on association grounds where a detention barn is not utilized:

(a) Furosemide shall be administered by the official veterinarian, the racing veterinarian or his/her designee no less than four hours prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered.

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(b) Any veterinarian or vet techs participating in the administration process must be prohibited from working as private veterinarians or technicians on the race track on or with participating licensees:

(c) The furosemide dosage administered shall not exceed 500 mg. nor be less than 150 mg.

(d) Furosemide shall be administered by a single, intravenous injection.

(e) After treatment, the horse shall be required by the Commission to remain in the proximity of its stall in the care, custody and control of its trainer or the trainer's designated representative under general association and/or Commission security surveillance until called to the saddling paddock.

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(4) Test results must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample. (a) The specific gravity of post-race urine samples may be measured to ensure that samples are sufficiently concentrated for proper chemical analysis. The specific gravity shall not be below 1.010. If the specific gravity of the urine is found to be below 1.010 or if a urine sample is unavailable for testing, quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma shall be performed;

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¶ <#>The name of the horse, racetrack name, the date and time the furosemide was administered to the entered horse; ¶
¶ <#>The dosage amount of furosemide administered to the entered horse; and ¶
¶ <#>The printed name and signature of the attending licensed veterinarian who administered the furosemide. ¶

(b) Quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma shall be performed when the specific gravity of the corresponding urine sample is not measured or if measured below 1.010. Concentrations may not exceed 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of serum or plasma.

(5) The administering authority or association may assess a fee on licensed owners of treated horses to recoup the reasonable costs associated with the administration of furosemide in the manner prescribed in these rules.

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STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING BREEDERS' CUP RACES TO LIMIT
AUTHORIZED BLEEDER MEDICATION TO FUROSEMIDE ADMINISTERED
BY CHRIB LICENSED VETERINARIANS WHO ARE APPROVED BY THE
BREEDERS' CUP AND WHO ARE NOT OTHERWISE ATTENDING HORSES
COMPETING IN THE BREEDER'S CUP RACES.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

BACKGROUND

At its July 2012 Regular Meeting the Board approved the Los Angeles Turf Club II (LATC II) application for license to operate a horse racing meeting at Santa Anita Park Race Track (SA). The application contained provisions regarding the 2012 Breeders' Cup races that would be run at SA on November 2 and 3, 2012. The conditions were agreed to by the Thoroughbred Owners of California and the California Thoroughbred Trainers prior to Board approval of the application. The following conditions were noted for the Breeders' Cup races:

- No horse on the CHRIB Authorized Bleeder Medication list will be allowed to enter or start in a 2YO Breeders' Cup Championship race as a condition of the race.
- Only Breeders' Cup CHRIB licensed veterinarians approved by Breeders' Cup will be allowed to administer CHRIB Authorized Bleeder Medication to horses entered in Breeders' Cup Championship races.
- The Breeders' Cup reserves the right to limit authorized bleeder medication to furosemide (Lasix/Salix) only in Breeders' Cup Championship races.

Two-year olds on the CHRIB Authorized Bleeder Medication list not being allowed to enter 2YO races may be handled as a condition entry. The other two conditions are based on the American Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) model rule for furosemide administration adopted by the ARCI in December, 2011. These are the same provisions currently under consideration by the CHRIB as an amendment to Rule 1845, Authorized Bleeder Medication. This item is presented for the Committee to discuss the feasibility of limiting race day bleeder medication to furosemide only administered by non-practicing veterinarians at the Breeders' Cup and how to affect those conditions if the Committee and Board support the proposal.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

AUGUST 24, 2012
MEDICATION AND
TRACK SAFETY MEETING

There is no board package material for Item 5

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1473 RENOVATION OF DIRT RACETRACK; PROPOSED ADDITION OF RULE
1473.5 RENOVATION OF SYNTHETIC RACETRACK; PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1474 MAINTENANCE OF DIRT RACETRACK; PROPOSED ADDITION OF RULE
1476 SAFETY STANDARDS FOR DIRT, SYNTHETIC AND TURF SURFACES

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19440 provides that the Board shall adopt regulations for the control of horse racing. Business and Professions Code section 19562 states the Board may prescribe rules and regulations under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in California. Section 19481 of the Business and Professions Code requires the Board to establish safety standards governing the uniformity and content of the track base and racing surface, turf course and other features and capabilities of the facility in order to improve the safety of horses, riders and workers at the racetrack.

Article 3.5 Track Safety Standards of the Board's Rules and Regulations describes in detail the provisions that any association, fair or training facility must comply with to be granted a racing license pursuant to section 19481. The CHRB Track Safety Standards project was initiated in May 2010 with the objective of updating these operating and maintenance standards for all racing surfaces in California, including dirt, synthetic and turf courses. The project has instituted standard field surface performance measurements and laboratory surface material testing. The field measurements of the surface are correlated with the surface material properties to develop parameter ranges for safe track operation.

The Track Safety Standards project has advanced to the point where it is appropriate to start using standards to develop surface performance history and to provide objective parameters against which racing surfaces will be inspected. The proposed addition of Rule 1476 Safety Standards for Dirt, Synthetic and Turf Racing Surfaces describes specific standard measurements to be performed on each dirt surface, synthetic surface and turf course. The Track Safety Standards project has shown that each racing surface is different and requires its own unique range of operating parameters to ensure consistently safe performance. The CHRB will work directly with each association to reach agreement on acceptable operating ranges.

ANALYSIS

1473. Renovation of Dirt Racetrack. Currently, this rule allows morning break renovation of a minimum of 2/3 of the width of the track from the inside rail to the outside rail of the main track. The proposed amendment will require renovation for the entire width of the track. Mechanical hoof testing conducted by the CHRB on California dirt tracks has shown an increase of

simulated loads to the horse's front legs of twenty to fifty percent when an impact test is repeated in the same hoof print. In practice, this increase is a function of the traveling speed of the horse. Over time, repeated exposure to track surfaces that have not been harrowed increase the probability of injury. For the last two fiscal years (2010/2011 and 2011/2012) at California's four major racetracks, there have been 78 musculoskeletal racing fatalities and 139 musculoskeletal training fatalities. Sixty four percent of fatal injuries have occurred during training. This amendment is one operational change intended to address this issue.

1473.5. Renovation of Synthetic Racetrack. The proposed addition of Rule 1473.5 will establish training and racing renovation requirements for synthetic surfaces. This issue was not addressed in 2007 when synthetic surfaces were introduced in California. Synthetic surface renovation practices currently vary from track to track in California. Rule 1473.5 requires that an authorized training facility and a licensed racing facility provide a minimum of two renovation breaks that shall be conducted during training. Licensed racing facilities with synthetic surfaces shall renovate the surface between all races. The training and racing renovations shall be rail-to-rail for the reasons stated under Rule 1473 above.

Currently, the most common procedure for training is to renovate the surface once during the morning. This practice contrasts to procedures on dirt surfaces where as many as three renovation breaks are regularly conducted in the morning. Historically on California's dirt surfaces, approximately sixty percent of fatal musculoskeletal injuries have occurred during racing and forty percent during training. In 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 on California's synthetic surfaces, there were 54 racing musculoskeletal fatalities (thirty five percent) and 100 training musculoskeletal fatalities (sixty five percent). Rule 1473.5 is intended to address the relatively high incidence of fatal training injuries and provide consistent renovation procedures for all of California's synthetic surfaces.

Renovation procedures between races also vary from track-to-track. Requiring renovation between races will establish a consistent maintenance approach for all synthetic surfaces and reduce the probability of musculoskeletal injury during racing.

1474. Maintenance of the Dirt Racetrack, the Synthetic Racetrack and the Turf Course. Rule 1474 currently addresses the maintenance of dirt racetracks only. The proposed amendment to Rule 1474 will add synthetic surfaces and turf courses and will refer to the proposed Rules 1473.5 and 1476.

1476. Safety Standards for Dirt, Synthetic and Turf Racing Surfaces. This proposed addition of Rule 1476 will achieve four objectives:

First, it is vital that each association maintain and operate each racing surface to criteria that include those employed by the Board to inspect each surface.

Second, the rule utilizes a set of measurement parameters for each surface that have been shown, through field and laboratory testing, to have a significant impact on surface performance. Using these measurements to establish standard parameter operating ranges (i.e. safety standards) will result in the ability to objectively evaluate the surface at any given point in time.

Third, the rule is written to encourage the exchange of measurement parameter data between the association and the Board. As measurements are taken and discussed, opportunity for improvements will present themselves that can be implemented through agreement between the association and the Board, without requiring change to this rule.

Fourth, the rule recognizes that *each surface has unique maintenance and operating requirements*. The rule does not attempt to quantify acceptable operating parameter ranges for all surfaces. Instead, the rule allows for the *Board and the applicable association to work together to establish specific numeric standard ranges for each surface*.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 3.5 TRACK SAFETY STANDARDS
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULES 1473 RENOVATION OF DIRT RACETRACK

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
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1473. Renovation of Dirt Racetrack.

(a) Subject to limitations created by periods of inclement weather, all licensed racing facilities and training facilities used for timed and reported workouts which stable between 300 and 1100 racehorses in training shall provide at least one morning break for racetrack surface renovation. Racing facilities which stable more than 1100 racehorses in training shall provide at least two morning breaks to renovate the racetrack surface. For those racing facilities and training facilities with less than 300 racehorses, surface renovation shall be determined by the track maintenance supervisor and designated horsemen's representative stabled at the location.

(b) For all licensed racing facilities and training facilities used for timed and reported workouts where standardbred horses are stabled, racetrack surface renovation shall be determined by the track maintenance supervisor and designated horsemen's representative stabled at the location.

(c) Morning break renovation shall include, but is not limited to, watering, harrowing and/or floating, the racetrack surface at least two thirds (2/3) of the width of the track from the inside rail to the outside rail of the main track.

(d) Renovation between races shall include, but is not limited to, watering, harrowing and/or floating the racetrack surface at least the length of the starting gate from the inside rail to the outside of the main track for at least the distance of the next race

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 3.5 TRACK SAFETY STANDARDS
PROPOSED ADDITION OF
1473.5 RENOVATION OF SYNTHETIC RACETRACK

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1473.5 Renovation of Synthetic Racetrack

(a) All licensed racing facilities with synthetic surfaces shall renovate the surface between all races. Renovation shall include, but is not limited to, harrowing the entire racetrack surface the width of the track from the inside rail to the outside rail.

(b) All authorized training facilities with synthetic surfaces used for timed and reported workouts shall provide at least two morning breaks for racetrack surface renovation. Morning break renovations shall include, but are not limited to, harrowing the entire racetrack surface.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 3.5 TRACK SAFETY STANDARDS
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
1474 MAINTENANCE OF DIRT RACETRACK

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1474. Maintenance of the Dirt Racetrack, the Synthetic Racetrack and the Turf Course.

(a) All licensed racing associations or fairs conducting live racing and/or training, and other training facilities used for timed and reported workouts, shall develop and implement a written policy regarding their track safety maintenance program to be submitted with their license application for Board review 90 days prior to the commencement of the race meeting. The written policy shall provide for:

(1) Regular and continuous maintenance of the racing surface under Rules 1473, 1473.5 and 1476 of this division;

(2) A schedule for maintenance of equipment, track grade, elevations, racetrack renovation, watering, and all maintenance operations necessary to comply with the provisions of Rule 1476;

~~(3) analysis of the composition of the racetrack soil sampled every 20 feet and every sixteenth of a mile, and~~

(4) ~~(3)~~ the name of the person responsible for supervision of the maintenance of the racetrack and for compliance with safety standards.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19481, 19481.5 and 19488,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 3.5 TRACK SAFETY STANDARDS
PROPOSED ADDITION OF
1476 SAFETY STANDARDS FOR DIRT, SYNTHETIC AND TURF RACING SURFACES

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1476. Safety Standards for Dirt, Synthetic and Turf Racing Surfaces

(1) The Board, in collaboration with the racing association or racing fair, shall establish standard surface parameter ranges. Each racing surface will have a unique set of standard parameter ranges. The parameters to be measured and the acceptable operating ranges for each parameter will constitute safety standards and be documented by the Board and provided to the association or racing fair.

The Board will conduct regularly scheduled inspections of every racing surface to determine if the surface is in compliance with the documented safety standards. The Board will report the results of all surface inspections to the association or racing fair.

(2) The association or racing fair is responsible for managing the maintenance and renovation of the racing surface such that the safety standards are achieved on operating days, without significant inclement weather issues. For those days where the racing surface has been significantly affected by weather, the association will follow maintenance procedures as established by the written maintenance policy described under Rule 1474.

The association or racing fair shall maintain a permanent record of all standard parameter data gathered. The data will be regularly gathered to assure control of the racing surface within the agreed-to standards. This data will be available to the Board and the Safety Steward.

(a) The association or racing fair shall maintain records of regular measurements of the following standard parameters of the dirt surface.

(1) Laboratory measured weight-based composition percentages for sand, silt and clay.

(2) Laboratory measured sand particle size distribution showing percent retained in the following sieve sizes: No. 10, No. 14, No. 40, No. 60, No. 100, No. 140, No. 200 and Pan (silt & clay).

(3) Cushion depth measured from the top of the cushion to the top of the pad or sub-base.

The top of the cushion is the peak of the harrow furrow.

(4) Moisture content percentage on a weight basis.

(5) Laboratory measured shear strength of the cushion material using a tri-axial cell and related testing procedures.

(6) Hardness of the pad or sub-base at the bottom of the cushion. The pad hardness is to be measured with a 2.25 kg Clegg Impact Soil Tester.

(b) The association or racing fair shall maintain records of regular measurements of the following standard parameters of the synthetic surface.

(1) Laboratory measured weight-based composition percentages for wax, oil, fiber and jelly cable, rubber and sand.

(2) Laboratory measured sand particle size distribution showing percent retained in the following sieve sizes: No. 10, No. 14, No. 40, No. 60, No. 100, No. 140, No. 200 and Pan (silt & clay).

(3) Cushion depth measured from the top of the cushion to the top of the pad or sub-base.

(4) Cushion temperature measured on the surface and at a depth of two (2) inches.

(5) Laboratory measured shear strength of the cushion material using a tri-axial cell and related testing procedures.

(6) Hardness of the pad or sub-base at the bottom of the cushion. The pad hardness is to be measured with a 2.25 kg Clegg Impact Soil Tester.

(c) Prior to the initiation of turf racing for a meeting, the Board shall establish a measurement baseline for the penetration and shear strength of the turf course. An instrument employing strain gauge-based technology will be used to measure penetration and shear strength in the top four inches of the turf/soil profile. The Board shall establish the course baseline using a grid pattern with measurements taken at 1/16 mile increments around the oval and at least 3 equally spaced locations across the course. For chutes and special courses, a custom grid pattern will be used.

(1) Based on the pre-meet grid measurements, the Board, in collaboration with the association, shall establish standards for the average and acceptable range of the penetration and shear strength parameters. The Board will conduct regularly scheduled inspections of the turf course for compliance to the standards.

(2) The association shall acquire an instrument that meets the performance and technology requirements of the instrument used by the Board to establish standards for the penetration and shear strength parameters. The instrument must log each individual measurement taken, have the capability to display a single index value based on the penetration and shear strength measurements and calculate the average of all of the separate penetration and shear measurements.

(3) The association shall regularly take measurements to determine if the turf course meets the established standard range for the penetration and shear parameters. The measurements are to be used to guide maintenance for the course and correction of local variation in the turf course penetration and shear parameters. This data shall be securely stored and provided to the Board and Safety Steward.

Reference: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF
CHRB RULE 1473.5 RENOVATION OF SYNTHETIC RACETRACK, TO
ESTABLISH TRAINING AND RACING RENOVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR
SYNTHETIC RACETRACK SURFACES.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
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Committee materials for this item are under Item #6 of the Committee package.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
CHRB RULE 1474, MAINTENANCE OF THE DIRT RACETRACK, TO CHANGE
THE TITLE OF THE RULE TO REFLECT SYNTHETIC AND TURF COURSE
SURFACES AND TO ESTABLISH MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR
SYNTHETIC RACETRACK AND TURF COURSE SURFACES.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

Committee materials for this item are under Item #6 of the Committee package.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF
CHRB RULE 1476, SAFETY STANDARDS FOR DIRT, SYNTHETIC AND TURF
RACING SURFACES, TO ESTABLISH SAFETY STANDARD CRITERIA FOR
EACH TYPE OF RACETRACK SURFACE.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

Committee materials for this item are under Item #6 of the Committee package.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE PROPOSED
AMENDMENT OF CHRB RULE 1846, RACING SOUNDNESS EXAMINATION
TO SPECIFY THAT BY PRESENTING A HORSE FOR PRE-RACE EXAMINATION
A TRAINER IS DECLARING THE HORSE HAS NOT RECEIVED, WITHIN SEVENTY-
TWO HOURS PRIOR TO POST TIME, ANY VETERINARY PROCEDURES OR
MEDICATION WHICH MAY OBSCURE, MASK OR HIDE INJURY OR LAMENESS

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BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19401 provides the intent of this chapter is to allow pari-mutual wagering on horse races, while assuring protection of the public, and encouraging agriculture and the breeding of horses in this state. Business and Professions Code section 19440 states the Board shall have all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the Board shall include, but not be limited to adopting rules and regulations for the protection off the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering, and the administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations affecting horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering.

ANALYSIS

Board Rule 1846, Racing Soundness Examination, provides that each horse entered to race shall be subject 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 it is entered. This item is presented for discussion regarding the feasibility of amending Rule 1846 to provide that in presenting a horse for a pre-race examination the trainer is declaring that the horse has not received within 72 hours prior to post time any veterinary procedures or medication which may obscure, mask or hide injury or lameness.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
RULE 1846. RACING SOUNDNESS EXAMINATION

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
August 24, 2012

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