

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



MEDICATION AND TRACK SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

of the California Horse Racing Board will be held on Tuesday, January 10, 2012, commencing at 10:30 a.m., in Valley Hall (1023 Valley Hall) at the University of California Davis, CA, California. Non-committee Board members attending the committee meeting may not participate in the public discussion, official committee vote or committee closed session.

Maps to Valley Hall can be found at <http://campusmap.ucdavis.edu/>. There is search box (Building Search) on the left hand side. Type in Valley Hall and the building is highlighted.

AGENDA

Action Items:

1. Report and update by the University of California, Davis on the CHRB/University of California, Davis Necropsy Program for fiscal year 2010-2011.
2. Report and update regarding the CHRB Track Safety Program, including the Enhanced Necropsy Program and the Track Surface Program.
3. Report and update regarding the CHRB/University of California, Davis (Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory) Drug Testing Program for fiscal year 2010-2011.
4. Report and update regarding the Center for Equine Health Research Program.
5. Discussion and action regarding the feasibility of amending CHRB Rule 1865, Altering of Sex of Horse and possibly CHRB Rule 1974, Wagering Interest, in recognition of repeated problems in reporting the gelding of horses in the prescribed manner.
6. Discussion and action regarding the feasibility of amending CHRB Rule 1658, Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse, which 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.
7. Report and update on the TCO2 testing program.
8. Discussion regarding the Association of Racing Commissioners International (RCI) recommended model rule for race day medication.

9. Discussion regarding options to regulate beta-2 agonist drugs such as clenbuterol, zilpaterol and ractopamine.
10. Discussion regarding the adoption of the international welfare guidelines prohibiting the racing of pregnant mares beyond 120 days of gestation.
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
Kirk E. Breed, Executive Director

STAFF ANALYSIS
REPORT AND UPDATE BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
ON THE CHRB/UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
NECROPSY PROGRAM
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011

Medication and Track Safety Committee
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

Dr. Uzal from the University of California, Davis is prepared to give the annual update on the CHRB/University of California, Davis Necropsy Program for fiscal year 2010-2011.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion.



CHRB Post Mortem program results

July 1st 2010-June 30, 2011

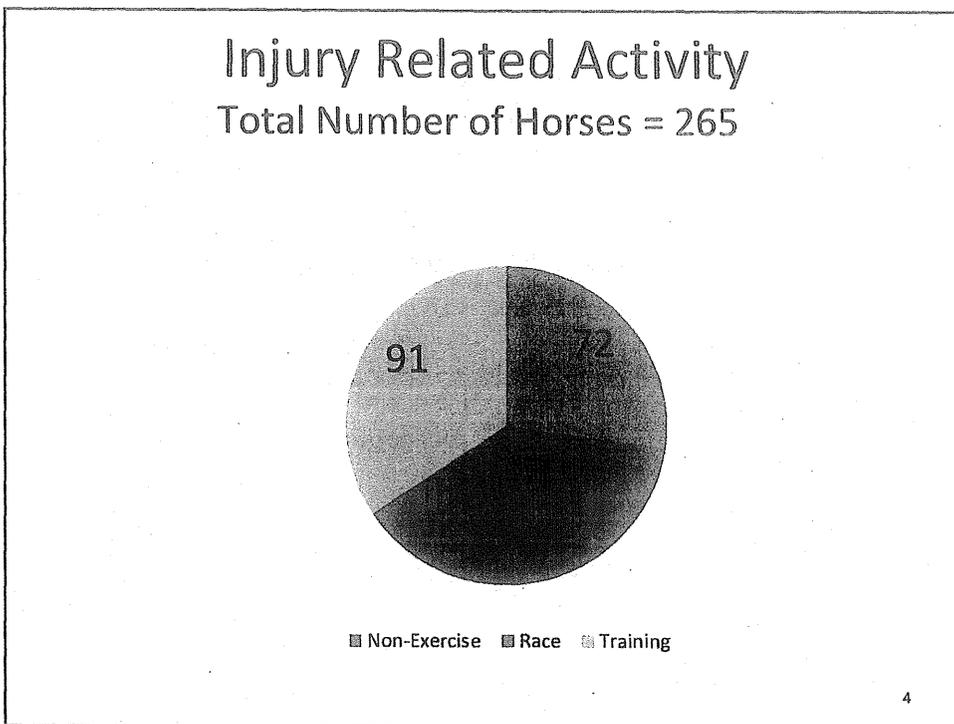
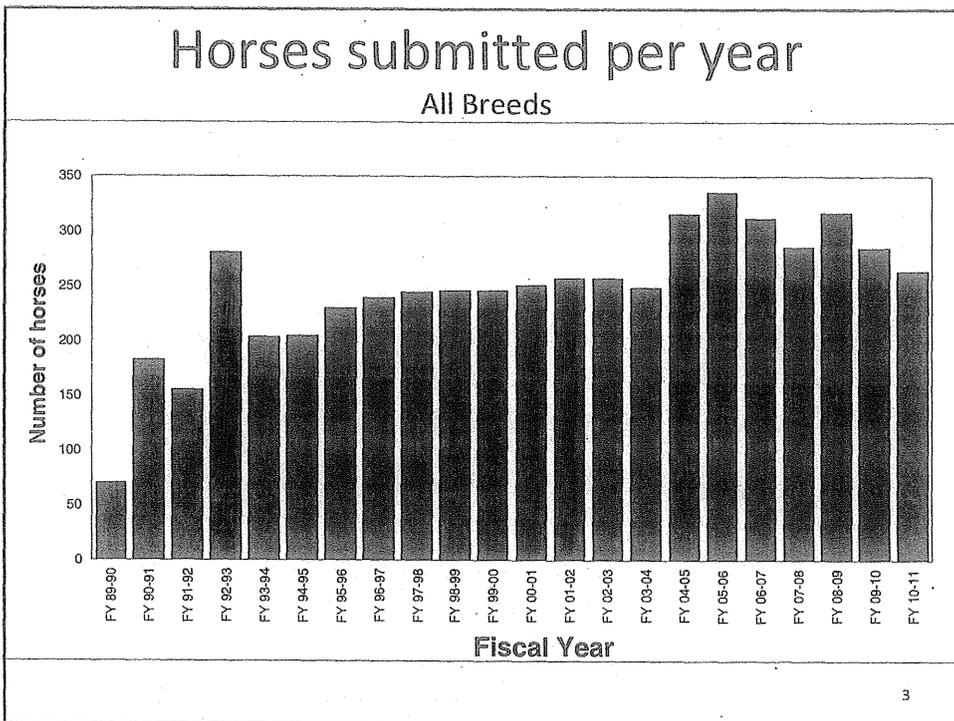
Francisco Uzal & Meridith Rhea
California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System,
School of Veterinary Medicine,
University of California, Davis



J.D. Wheat
Veterinary Orthopedic
Research Laboratory
UCDAVIS
School of Veterinary Medicine

Equine Postmortem Program Established in 1990 by a Legislative Mandate



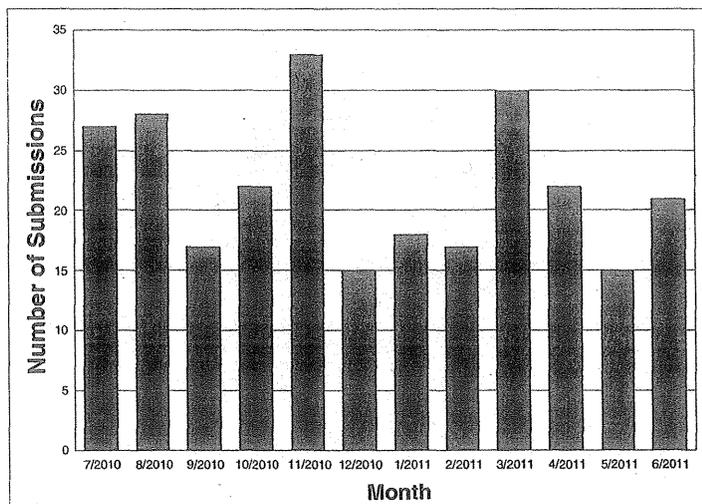


Submissions by breed and month

Breed	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Paint	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Quarter	3	7	2	4	9	2	7	3	3	2	3	7	52
Standardbred	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Thoroughbred	24	21	15	17	23	13	11	14	26	18	12	14	208
Total	27	28	17	22	33	15	18	17	30	22	15	21	265

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Total submissions by month



6

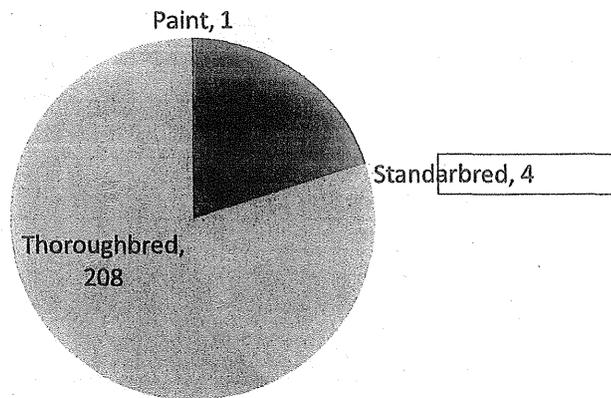
Category of injury by breed

Breed	Non-Exercise	Race	Training	Total
Paint	1	0	0	1
Quarter Horse	24	21	7	52
Standardbred	3	0	1	4
Thoroughbred	44	81	83	208
Total	72	102	91	265

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Submissions by breed

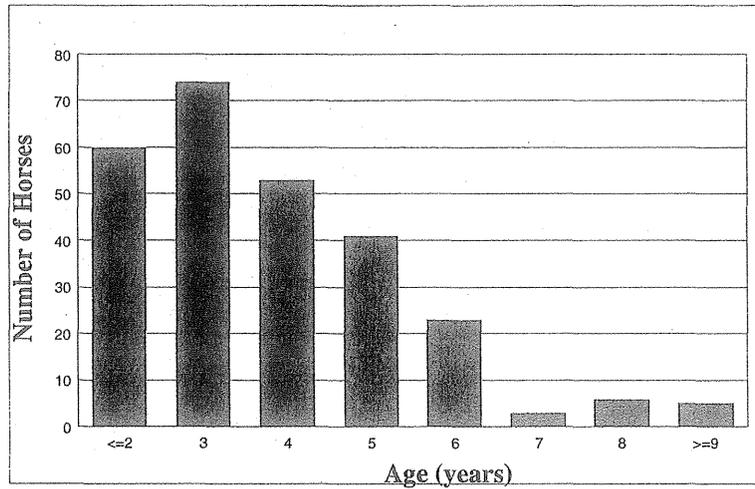
n=265



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Submissions by age

n=265



9

Category of injury by age and activity

n=265

Activity	Age								Total
	<=2	3	4	5	6	7	8	>=9	
Non-Exercise	18	12	18	11	6	2	1	4	72
Race	17	26	23	19	12	1	3	1	102
Training	25	36	12	11	5	0	2	0	91
Total	60	74	53	41	23	3	6	5	265

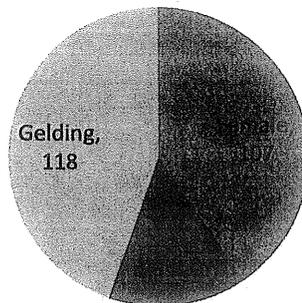
10

**Distribution of horses by gender and activity
(n=265)**

Gender	Activity			Total
	Non-Exercise	Race	Training	
Female	23	43	41	107
Male	14	13	13	40
Gelding	35	46	37	118
Total	72	102	91	265

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**Total submissions by gender
(n= 265)**



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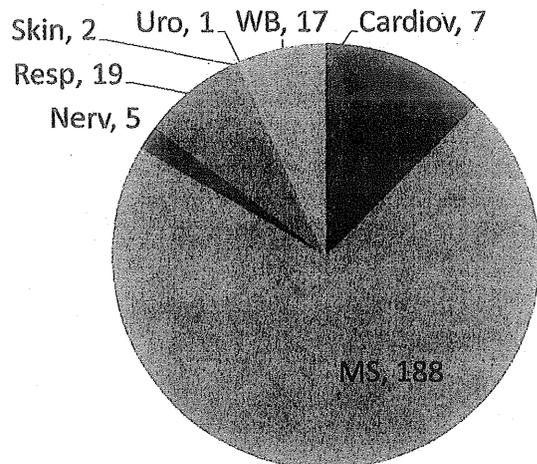
Organ systems affected (n=265)

Breed	System								Total
	CV	GI	MS	Nerv	Resp	Skin	Uro	WB	
Paint	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Quarter	3	9	33	-	2	1	-	4	52
Standardbred	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4
Thoroughbred	4	16	153	4	17	1	1	12	208
Total	7	26	188	5	19	2	1	17	265

(CV= cardiovascular; GI= gastrointestinal; MS= musculoskeletal; Nerv= nervous; Resp= respiratory; Uro= urogenital; WB= whole body)

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Organ systems affected (n=265)

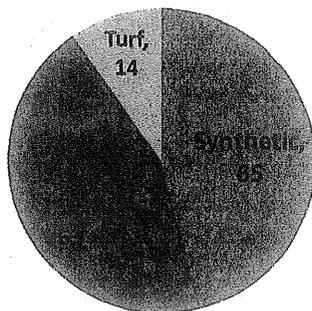


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Musculoskeletal Injury by track surface

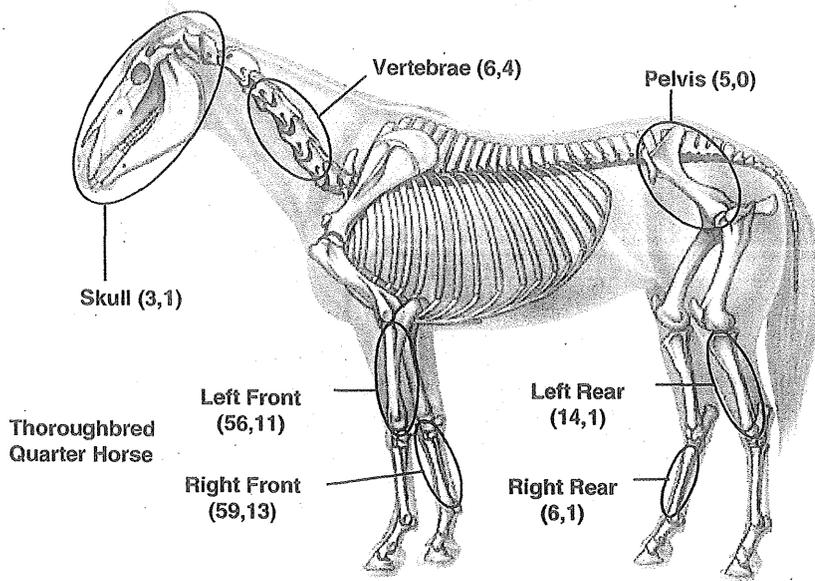
n= 265

Thoroughbred horses



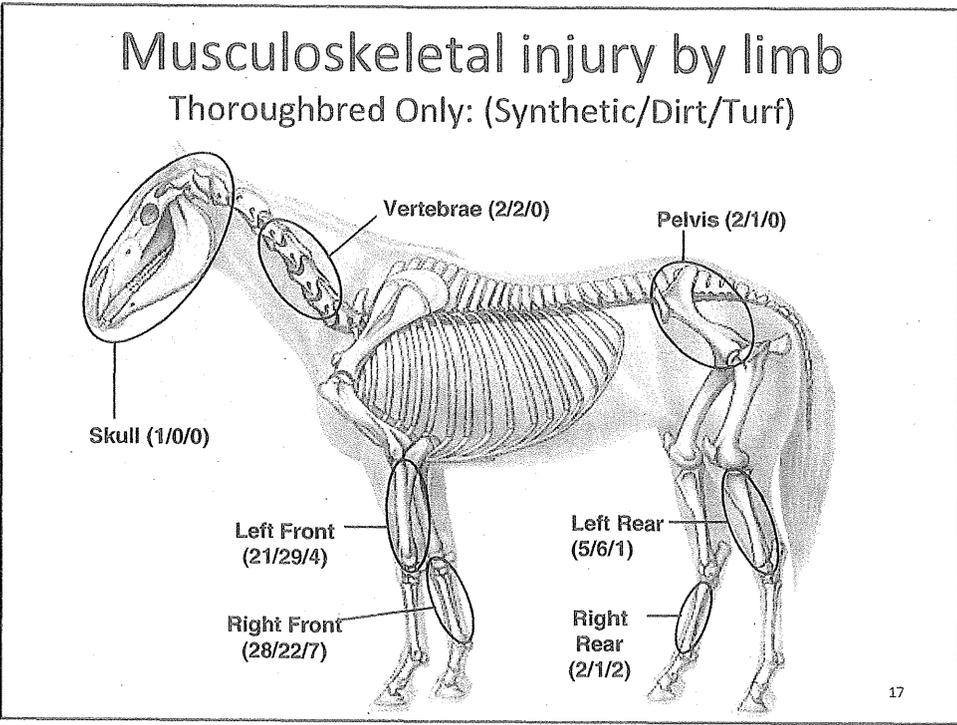
Musculoskeletal injury by limb

(all surfaces)



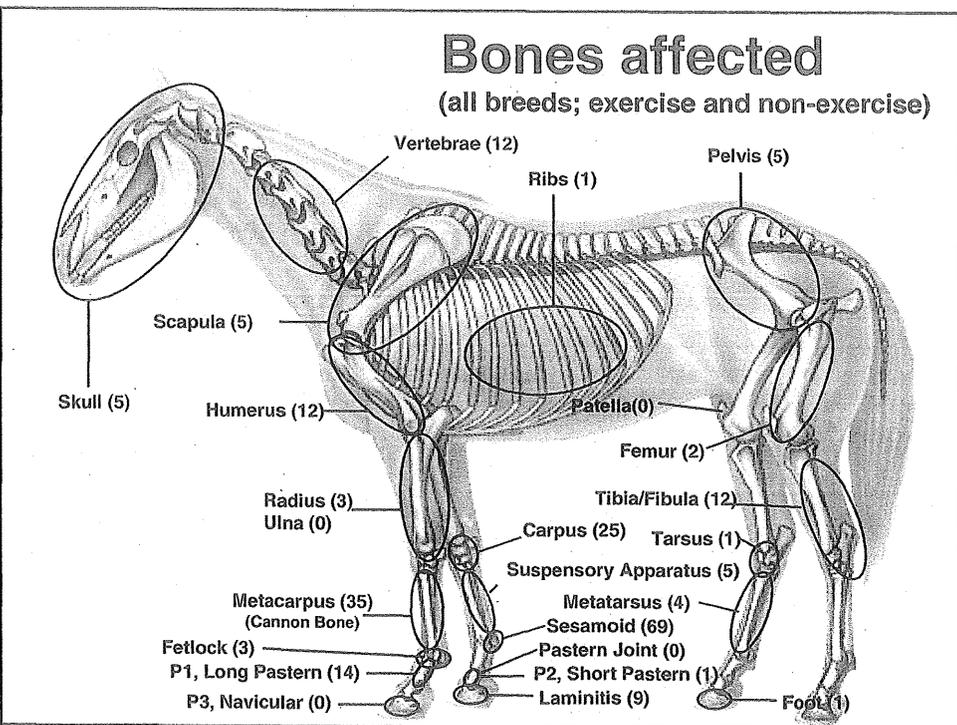
Musculoskeletal injury by limb

Thoroughbred Only: (Synthetic/Dirt/Turf)

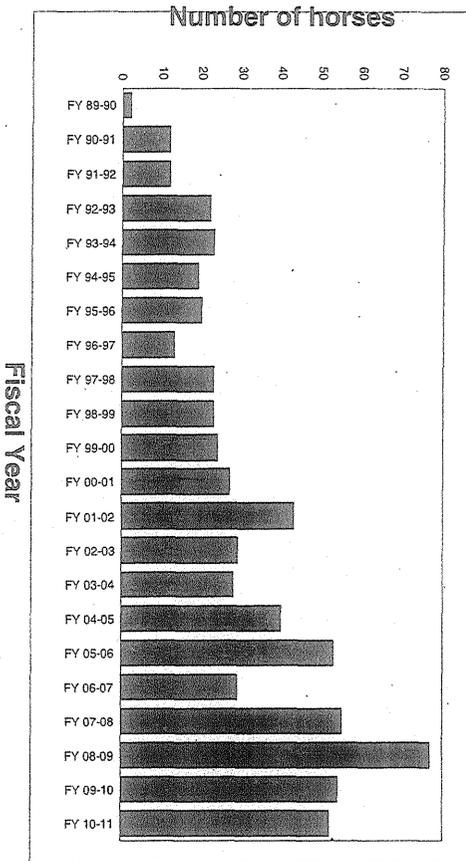


Bones affected

(all breeds; exercise and non-exercise)



Quarter horse submissions by year



Acknowledgements

- Ms Meridith Rhea (CAHFS San Bernardino)
- Ms Lucy Gomez (CAHFS IS)
- Mr Larry Crawford
- Dr Rick Arthur (UC Davis/CHRB)
- Dr Sue Stover (UCDavis)
- CAHFS pathologists, necropsy technicians and staff
- CHRB vets and staff

CHRB RACING SAFETY PROGRAM

Overview

Racing Injury Prevention Program
Track Safety Standards Program

Racing Safety Program Elements

- Fatality Investigations
- Field Safety Stewards
- CAHFS Necropsy Program
- UCD Racing Injury Prevention Program (Enhanced Necropsy Program)
- CHRB Track Safety Standards Project

TRACK SAFETY STANDARDS PROJECT

- MS Fatality Summary
- Dirt Surface Standards
- Turf Surface Standards
- Synthetic Surface Standards

Dirt Surface Standards

Status

- Preliminary Standards Have Been Established for the New Santa Anita Dirt Surface
- Monitoring at SA is in Progress
- Preliminary Standards Are In Development for Remaining Dirt Surfaces
- Racing Surfaces Testing Laboratory contract is in place for standard laboratory evaluation testing

Dirt Surface Performance

- Add SA surface picture

- Add profile sketch of dirt track

Synthetic Surfaces-The Most Difficult Surface to Characterize

- Synthetic Surfaces are Constantly Changing
 - ▣ Environmental Aging
 - ▣ Operational Wear
 - ▣ Ambient Temperature Performance Influences
- Specifications Do Not Exist to Guide Daily Maintenance and Required Renovations
- Performance Evaluation Standards Do Not Exist

Synthetic Surface Standards

- Synthetic Surface Standards Will be the Focus for the Track Safety Standards Project in 2012
- CHRB, Racing Surfaces Testing Laboratory and the UC Davis RIPP team

STAFF ANALYSIS
REPORT AND UPDATE REGARDING THE
CHRB/UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
(MADDY EQUINE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY)
DRUG TESTING PROGRAM
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010-2011

Medication and Track Safety Committee
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) Equine Medical Director, Dr. Rick Arthur and Dr. Scott Stanley from the University of California, Davis are prepared to give the annual update on the CHRB/University of California, Davis (Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory) drug testing program for fiscal year 2010-2011.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion.

Class 1, 2 or 3 Violations FY 10-11

Drug	Socal TB's	Norcal TB's	Fairs	Cal Expo	Los AI	Total
TCO2	2					2
Etodolac	1					1
Trenbolone		1				1
Clenbuterol	1	1			12	14
Pyrilamine		1				1
Albuterol		1			2	3
Indomethacin			1			1
Propranolol			1			1
Pentazocine					1	1
Total	4	4	2	0	15	25

Class IV & V Violations FY 10-11

Benzocaine	1
Cetirizine	1
DMSO	2
Dexamethasone	3
Flunixin	11
Ketoprofen	1
Methocarbamol	18
Phenylbutazone	44
Phenylbutazone & Flunixin	6
Phenylbutazone & Ketoprofen	1

There were 88 Class IV or V violations from 72 trainers and 85 different horses. 72 of the violations were during racing; 16 violations were working for removal from the Veterinarian's List under 1866 (15 phenylbutazone overages and 1 phenylbutazone and flunixin).

STAFF ANALYSIS
REPORT AND UPDATE REGARDING
THE CENTER FOR EQUINE HEALTH RESEARCH PROGRAM

Medication and Track Safety Committee
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

Dr. Ferraro from the University of California, Davis is prepared to give an update on the Center for Equine Health Research Program.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF AMENDING CHRB
RULE 1865, ALTERING OF SEX OF HORSE AND POSSIBLY CHRB RULE 1974,
WAGERING INTEREST, IN RECOGNITION OF REPEATED PROBLEMS IN
REPORTING THE GELDING OF HORSES IN THE PRESCRIBED MANNER.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19420 provides that jurisdiction and supervision over meeting in California and over all persons or things having to do with such meetings is vested in the California Horse Racing Board (Board). Business and Professions Code section 19440 states responsibilities of the Board shall 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 19460 (b) states that all licenses granted under this chapter are subject to all rules, regulations, and conditions prescribed by the board. Business and Professions Code section 19562 states the Board may prescribe rules, regulations, and conditions under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in California. CHRB Rule 1865 states in part: (d) A trainer who enters a horse, or who causes a horse to be entered on his behalf, is responsible for ensuring that the true sex of the entered horse is listed on its certificate of registration on file in the racing office. (1) If the true sex of a horse is not correctly identified in the official program for the race in which the horse is entered, the trainer of the horse shall be subject to a minimum fine of \$1,000.

ANALYSIS

Despite concerted efforts by the CHRB and racing officials, violations of Rule 1865 continue – usually because the trainer fails to notify the racing office that a horse has been gelded. In many cases this information is not made public until the horse reaches the receiving barn about 45 minutes before the horse is scheduled to race. By the time the horse identifier at the receiving barn notifies the stewards of the sex change, it is too late to include that horse in multi-race wagers (e.g. Pick Six) that began with races already run.

The matter has come before the Board many times over the years, resulting in various efforts to correct the problem. For example, the Board had entry cards printed with bold lettering asking trainers entering their horses to indicate the sex of the horse on the card. The results were unsatisfactory. Later, the examining veterinarians were asked to check the sex of horses during their rounds on the morning of the race. Some official veterinarians still do this, but somehow exceptions slip through the cracks. Some stewards urge the horse identifiers to check the entries for sex and to contact the trainers of horses identified as “colts” to confirm the sex of the horse. But still, the violations continue.

In 2007, the stewards issued 44 rulings against trainers who had not reported the gelding of horses by entry time for their first race after the operation. There have been 18 such rulings in

the last 19 months. Staff contacted the stewards, CHRB investigators, and racing secretaries in an effort to determine whether there were any violations beyond these 18 rulings against trainers that were attributable to racing offices or others. The sketchy information received suggests there have been very few cases involving someone other than the trainer.

When the Board last considered this problem in 2008, one option was to increase the penalty to a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a trainer if the true sex of the horse was not listed in the official program. A second option was to scratch the horse. After a discussion of both proposed amendments, the Board opted to increase the fine to \$1,000.

Recently, a horse won a race at Hollywood Park and paid \$56.80. This was its first race after being gelded, and the race marked a dramatic form reversal for the horse. The public learned of the sex change approximately 30 minutes before the horse was scheduled to run –too late for most bettors to evaluate the new information and possibly include the horse in the Pick Six, which began with the previous race.

At its December 15, 2011 Regular Meeting the Board discussed the ongoing problem of misreporting the true sex of horses entered to race. The possibility of amending Rule 1865 to increase the fine to more than \$1,000 and/or scratching the horse was explored. Having the horse run for purse money only was also suggested. Rule 1974, Wagering Interest, currently allows a horse removed from the wagering pool in error to run for purse money only as a non-wagering interest. Selecting the purse-money only option would protect most interests, though individuals who planned to wager on the horse would be denied that opportunity, and money would be removed from the wagering pools. Scratching the horse or the purse-money-only option would not preclude the stewards from enforcing Rule 1865 as currently written and taking disciplinary action against the trainer when warranted. Following its discussion, the Board determined the issue would be deferred to the Medication and Track Safety Committee to work out a proposed solution.

After the December 15, 2011 Regular Meeting the California Thoroughbred Trainers (CTT) stated it would research each 2011 violation of Rule 1865 to determine what went wrong with the reporting process. The CTT announced it would also commit to working with horsemen to reduce the number of violations to as close to zero as possible. The goal would be to convince the Board that increasing the fine allowed under Rule 1865 is unnecessary.

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 1865. ALTERING OF SEX OF HORSE

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 2012

1865. Altering of Sex of Horse.

Any alteration to the sex of a horse from the sex as recorded on the certificate of foal registration or the eligibility certificate or other official registration certificate of the horse shall be reported to the racing secretary and the official horse identifier if the horse is entered to race at any race meeting.

(a) If a racehorse is gelded or castrated on the premises of a licensed racing association, or other facility under the jurisdiction of the Board, the trainer shall report the alteration within 72 hours.

(b) If a racehorse is gelded or castrated off the premises of a licensed racing association, or other facility under the jurisdiction of the Board, and the horse has been previously entered to race at any race meeting in this State, the owner and/or trainer shall report the alteration at the time the horse is next entered to race.

(c) A report of gelding or castration will include the name of the veterinarian performing the alteration and the date of the alteration, and shall be recorded on the official registration certificate and the official horse identification record of the horse.

(d) A trainer who enters a horse, or who causes a horse to be entered on his behalf, is responsible for ensuring that the true sex of the entered horse is listed on its certificate of registration on file in the racing office.

(1) If the true sex of a horse is not correctly identified in the official program for the race in which the horse is entered, the trainer of the horse shall be subject to a minimum fine of \$1,000.

(2) Deviation from the minimum fine in subsection (d)(1) of this regulation is appropriate if the trainer can demonstrate mitigating circumstances. Mitigating circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

(A) Errors made by other parties in recording information correctly provided by the trainer.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440, 19460 and 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19420, 19562 and 19661,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 18. PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING
RULE 1974. WAGERING INTEREST

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 2012

1974. Wagering Interest.

(a) A wagering interest is any one horse in a race.

(b) If a horse is removed from the wagering pool due to a totalizator error, or due to any other error, and neither the trainer nor the owner is at fault, the horse shall start in the race as a non-wagering interest for the purse only and shall be disregarded for pari-mutuel purposes.

(c) If a horse is removed from the wagering pool to start in a race as a non-wagering interest for purse only and is disregarded for pari-mutuel purposes, the circumstances shall be announced over the public address system at the time the action is taken and thereafter to adequately inform the public. The racing association shall also inform off-track wagering outlets at the time such action is taken.

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

Reference: Section 19562,
Business and Professions Code.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION REGARDING THE FEASIBILITY OF
AMENDING CHRB RULE 1658, VESTING OF TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE, WHICH
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
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code section 19420 provides that jurisdiction and supervision over horse racing meetings in California and over all persons or things having to do with such meetings is vested in the California Horse Racing Board (Board). Business and Professions Code section 19440 states responsibilities of the Board shall include adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. CHRB Rule 1658, Vesting of Title to Claimed Horse, provides 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; and said successful claimant becomes the owner of the horse whether it is sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it as specified. Subsection 1658(b) states 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.

ANALYSIS

In July 2011, the Board adopted an amendment to Rule 1658 that requires the stewards to void a claim if the horse suffers a fatality during the running of the race or before it can be returned to the unsaddling area. The intent of the amendment is to protect horses and riders by discouraging the racing of horses that should not be competing for soundness reasons.

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, she was removed from the track in the horse ambulance, and shortly thereafter she was euthanized. There was an \$8,000 claim for the mare. Based on their interpretation of Rule 1658, the stewards allowed the claim to stand because death did not occur before the horse was returned to be unsaddled. Rule 1658 states that a horse must suffer a fatality during the running of the race for a claim to be voided. If the horse is removed from the track and later euthanized, the claim stands. It is accepted industry and racetrack policy to move an injured horse off the track if possible. This is done in the best interests of the horse. The decision to remove a horse by ambulance is made by the official racing (track) veterinarian, based on his or her professional veterinary evaluation. The racing veterinarian also makes the decision about on-track euthanasia.

The December 2 incident caused considerable discussion about the clarity of Rule 1658 and how it might be applied under various scenarios.

At its December 15, 2011 Regular Meeting the Board discussed the feasibility of amending Rule 1658 to provide clarity. A draft text that provided suggested language was also reviewed. The proposed revisions would provide that if a horse was unable to return to the unsaddling area under its own power the claim would be voided. That would cover those instances when an injured horse was vanned off the track. An additional provision would void claims where a horse was placed on the vets list as broke down as a result of running in the race, and in the opinion of the official or racing veterinarian was injured so severely that the horse was not expected to survive. After discussion, Chairman Brackpool stated the issue would be moved to a future Medication and Track Safety Committee meeting for further review.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

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

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 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.

(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.

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

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
 January 10, 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, 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) Is unable to return to the unsaddling area under its own power;

(3) Is placed on the veterinarian's list as broke down as a result of the running of the race.

For the purpose of this regulation, "broke down" is defined as a horse which in the opinion of the official or racing veterinarian is injured so severely that the horse is not expected to 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.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

JANUARY 10, 2012
MEDICATION AND
TRACK SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no Committee package material for Item 7

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE
ASSOCIATION OF RACING COMMISSIONERS INTERNATIONAL (RCI)
RECOMMENDED MODEL RULE
FOR RACE DAY MEDICATION

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 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 determine 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.

The Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) has proposed changes to its Model Rule for race day medications.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee Discussion.

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
January 10, 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. The authorized bleeder medication, furosemide, shall be administered by a single intravenous injection only, in a dosage of not less than 150 mg. or not more than 500 mg. A horse racing with furosemide must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample. 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. 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
ASSOCIATION OF RACING COMMISSIONERS
INTERNATIONAL'S RULE 025-020. MEDICATIONS
AND PROHIBITED SUBSTANCE SUBSECTION
(F) FUROSEMIDE

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 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 they wish the horse to be put on the Furosemide List.
 - (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.
 - (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.
 - (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;
 - (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.
 - (d) The dose administered shall not exceed 500 mg. nor be less than 150 mg.
 - (e) Furosemide shall be administered by a single, intravenous injection.
 - (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.

- (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.
 - (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.
- (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;

- (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.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

JANUARY 10, 2012
MEDICATION AND
TRACK SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no Committee package material for Item 9

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL WELFARE GUIDELINES
PROHIBITING THE RACING OF PREGNANT MARES BEYOND
120 DAYS OF GESTATION.

Medication and Track Safety Committee Meeting
January 10, 2012

BACKGROUND

The Welfare Guidelines for Horseracing were produced by the International Group of Specialist Racing Veterinarians (IGSRV) to assist individual racing jurisdictions in promoting the welfare of the horse.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for Committee discussion. A list of IGSRV and various racing jurisdictions' guidelines and rules for racing pregnant mares is attached.

Racing Pregnant Mares

- IGRSV Welfare Guidelines
 - Mares should not be raced beyond 120 days of pregnancy.
- Hong Kong Jockey Club Rule 146 (7)
 - “A horse is not qualified to race if it is more than 128 days pregnant².”
- British Horse Racing Authority
 - The horse must not be more than 120 days pregnant.
- Australian Welfare Guidelines
 - Mares should not be raced beyond 120 days of pregnancy.