

**THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION
JUNE 17, 2008**

Recommendation on Anabolic Steroids:

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

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

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

Further, the Thoroughbred Safety Committee calls for:

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

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

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

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

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

RCI Model Rule on Androgenic Anabolic Steroids

Androgenic-Anabolic Steroids (AAS)

- (1) No AAS shall be permitted in test samples collected from racing horses except for residues of the major metabolite of **stanozolol**, **nandrolone**, and the naturally occurring substances **boldenone** and **testosterone** at concentrations less than the indicated thresholds.
- (2) Concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following urine threshold concentrations for total (*i.e.*, free drug or metabolite and drug or metabolite liberated from its conjugates):
 - (a) 16 β -hydroxystanozolol (metabolite of stanozolol (Winstrol)) – 1 ng/ml in urine for all horses regardless of sex;
 - (b) Boldenone (Equipoise® is the undecylenate ester of boldenone) in male horses other than geldings; – 15 ng/ml in urine. No boldenone shall be permitted in geldings or female horses.
 - (c) Nandrolone (Durabolin® is the phenylpropionate ester and Deca-Durabolin® is the decanoate ester) –
 - (A) In geldings - 1 ng/ml in urine
 - (B) In fillies and mares – 1 ng/ml in urine
 - (C) In males horses other than geldings – 45 ng/ml of metabolite , 5 α -oestrane-3 β ,17 α -diol in urine
 - (d) Testosterone
 - (A) In geldings – 20 ng/ml in urine
 - (B) In fillies and mares – 55 ng/ml
 - (C) Male horses other than geldings will not be tested
- (3) All other AAS are prohibited in racing horses.
- (4) The presence of more than one of the four AAS identified in (2) above at concentrations greater than the individual thresholds indicated above shall not be permitted.
- (5) Post-race urine samples collected from intact males must be identified to the laboratory.
- (6) Any horse to which an anabolic steroid has been administered in order to assist in the recovery from illness or injury may be placed on the veterinarian's list in order to monitor the concentration of the drug or metabolite in urine. After the concentration has fallen below the designated threshold for the administered AAS, the horse is eligible to be removed from the list

Adopted in Version 1.4 ARCI 8/27/02 NAPRA 10/2/02

Version 1.4 to 2.0 ARCI 4/26/03 NAPRA 4/14/03: Rule topic was renumbered to ARCI-011-023

Version 2.1 to 3.0 ARCI 4/3/04 NAPRA 4/3/04: Amended and modified new rule language

Version 3.2 to 3.3 ARCI 12/7/05: Added and modified rule language

Version 4.0 to 4.1 ARCI 4/26/07: Added new rule language

STEROID RULE

The following is the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission's rule concerning the use of anabolic steroids. The rule went into effect on September 5, 2008. It applies to both thoroughbred and standardbred racing. It appears in Section 9 of both the thoroughbred drug regulation (810 KAR 1:018) and the standardbred drug regulation (811 KAR 1:090).

Section 9. Anabolic steroids (1) The presence of exogenous anabolic androgenic steroids ("AAS") is banned in a horse that is racing. The detection of any exogenous anabolic steroid or metabolite thereof in a post race biologic sample or a pre-race biologic sample after the horse has been entered shall constitute a violation.

(2) The detection in a post race sample of any endogenous anabolic steroid or metabolite thereof where the concentration of the AAS, its metabolites, markers and/or any relevant ratio(s) as have been published in peer-reviewed scientific literature deviates from naturally occurring physiological levels shall constitute a violation. For purposes of this rule, the following are deemed to be the naturally occurring physiological levels:

(a) Boldenone (free and conjugated) in male horses other than geldings; - 15 ng/ml in urine. No boldenone shall be permitted in geldings or female horses.

(b) Nandrolone (free and conjugated)

1. In geldings – 1 ng/ml in urine

2. In fillies and mares – 1 ng/ml in urine
3. In male horses other than geldings – 45 ng/ml of metabolite, 5 σ -estrane-3 β , 17 σ -diol in urine or a ratio in urine of 5 σ -estrane-3 β , 17 σ -diol to 5 σ -estrane-3 β , 17 σ -diol of >1:1.

(c) Testosterone (free and conjugated)

1. In geldings – 20 ng/ml in urine
2. In fillies and mares – 55 ng/ml in urine
3. Male horses: in amounts in excess of amounts existing naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentrations.

(3) A horse may receive one of the following medications: boldenone, nandrolone, or testosterone (“Therapeutic AAS”) if each of the following conditions are met:

(a) The Therapeutic AAS must be given for the sole purpose of treating an existing illness or injury having been diagnosed by the regular attending veterinarian. Any owner or trainer who is uncertain about whether a particular purpose is considered to be therapeutic shall consult with the Commission prior to administration.

(b) The horse shall be ineligible to race in Kentucky until all of the following have occurred:

1. a minimum of 60 days has passed since the administration of the therapeutic AAS to the horse;
2. a relevant biological sample is taken from the horse;
3. the sample is tested for anabolic steroids by a laboratory from the approved

list established by the Commission at the expense of the owner of the horse; and

4. the KHRC has received a report from the laboratory of a negative finding regarding the sample.

(c) A report from the Commission laboratory of a negative finding in a pre-race sample does not provide a safe harbor for the owner, trainer, veterinarian or horse. A report from the Commission laboratory of a positive finding in a post-race sample will be treated as a violation even if there was a negative finding by the Commission laboratory in a pre-race sample.

(d) The horse may not be entered to race until at least 60 days after the administration of the Therapeutic AAS to the horse;

(e) Procedures for administration of Therapeutic AAS.

1. Only a licensed veterinarian may administer a Therapeutic AAS.

2. Other treatment methods shall be investigated prior to consideration of the use of Therapeutic AAS and the medical records shall include documentation of the consideration of the alternative methods. The medical records for the horse shall include information documenting the necessity for the administration of the Therapeutic AAS.

3. The administering veterinarian shall record on the Therapeutic AAS

Administration Form the following information:

a. The Therapeutic AAS administered, the amount in milligrams, route, and site of administration.

b. The date and time of administration.

c. The name, age, sex, color, and registration certificate number of the horse to

which the Therapeutic AAS is administered.

d. The diagnosis and justification for administration of the Therapeutic AAS to the horse.

4. The Therapeutic AAS Administration Form shall be signed by the veterinarian administering the medication.

5. The Therapeutic AAS Administration Form shall be delivered electronically to the Equine Medical Director of the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission within 72 hours after administration. If the Therapeutic AAS Administrative Form cannot be delivered electronically the practitioner shall file the form with the Medical Director in person or through the mail. It is the responsibility of the submitting veterinarian to confirm receipt by the Equine Medical Director.

(4) If a horse is shipped into Kentucky from outside the state, prior to being eligible to race in Kentucky:

(a) The protocol in subsection (3) of this Section shall be complied with in its entirety, or

(b)1. The trainer shall certify that he or she has had control of the horse for the 60 days previous to racing and the horse has not been administered anabolic steroids, or

2. The trainer shall certify that he or she has not had control of the horse for the 60 days previous to racing but shall acknowledge that he or she is responsible and accountable should a post-race test identify a violation of this administrative regulation.

(5) Substances referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this Section are "Class

B" drugs. A positive test for exogenous anabolic steroids or for amounts in excess of the concentrations referred to in paragraph (2) are subject to the penalties referred to in 810 KAR 1:028.

(6) The detection of more than one Therapeutic AAS or metabolite thereof in any sample in excess of the threshold level set forth in subsection (2) of this section shall constitute a violation for each anabolic steroid detected in excess of the one Therapeutic AAS. There shall also be a violation if more than one Therapeutic AAS is present.

(7) The trainer and veterinarian for the horse shall be charged accordingly and shall be subject to penalties for a violation of this administrative regulation.

(8) A claimed horse may be tested for the presence of AAS if the claimant requests the test at the time the claim form is completed and deposited in the association's claim box. The claimant shall bear the costs of the test. The results of the test shall be reported to the Senior State Steward. If a test is positive, the claim may be voided at the option of the claimant and the claimant shall be entitled to return of all sums paid for the claimed horse, as well as expenses incurred after the date of the claim and the costs of testing. If the test is negative, the claimant shall reimburse the regulatory body or the prior owner for the cost of the testing. While awaiting test results, a claimant: (a) shall exercise due care in maintaining and boarding a claimed horse, and (b) shall not materially alter a claimed horse.

(9) A post-race urine or blood sample collected from an intact male horse shall be identified to the state veterinarian and the testing laboratory.

(10) Only a licensed veterinarian may possess or administer a Therapeutic AAS.

(11) Qualified 90 day grace period. (a) The ban on use of AAS set forth in this Section shall begin immediately upon the effective date of this emergency administrative regulation. Penalties for a positive finding of AAS from a sample taken during a period of 90 days following the effective date of this emergency regulation shall not be imposed, except as follows:

1. A positive test for AAS from a sample taken during the final 30 days of the 90 day period shall be considered an aggravating factor in any subsequent case involving a violation of this administrative regulation.

2. A positive finding of AAS in a post-race sample taken during the final 30 days of the 90 day period, accompanied by evidence of administration within the preceding 60 days, shall constitute a violation of this administrative regulation.

(b) During the 90 day period, a positive test for AAS, or a suspected violation of any provision of this Section, shall be subject to investigation by the Commission.

(c) The trainer and owner shall be notified if there is a positive test for AAS during the last 60 days of the 90 day period.

KHRC Anabolic Steroid Rule—Things You Should Know

When to discontinue the administration of anabolic steroids?

The best answer is 'right now'. Once the Governor signs the emergency regulation, the ban on administration of anabolic steroids will be in effect. Administration of anabolic steroids after that date will be a violation of the rule. A protocol does exist for therapeutic administration of anabolic steroids. This includes reporting of the treatment, a 60 day period if racing ineligibility and mandatory clearance testing before a treated horse may enter to race.

If the ban is in place immediately, what is the purpose of the 'grace period'?

The grace period of 90 days is an interval during which horsemen will not be penalized when anabolic steroids are detected in a post-race sample—*as long as the anabolic steroid was administered prior to the start of the ban*. The grace period permits horses to continue to race (without fear of being penalized) while previously administered anabolic steroids are metabolized and eliminated from their systems. The 90 day grace period does **NOT** permit the continued administration of anabolic steroids. It should not be interpreted as a steroid-permissive period prior to the implementation of the rule and the associated consequences for its violation.

Explain how the grace period works.

The first 30 days of the ban on anabolic steroids, there will be no testing performed. Days 31-60, testing for anabolic steroids will be performed as part of regular post-race testing. Owners and Trainers of horses testing 'positive' for an anabolic steroid during that interval will be notified of the positive test, but there will be no penalty assessed. Days 61-90, a 'positive' test for anabolic steroids will initiate an investigation to determine when the anabolic steroid administration occurred. If the administration occurred after the imposition of the ban, the positive test (in conjunction with proof of administration) will result in an actionable violation.

Note: A positive test result during the grace period may be considered an aggravating factor for positive post-race anabolic steroid tests that occur after the grace period has ended.

What about claimed horses?

The claimant may, at the time the claim slip is dropped, request that a claimed horse be tested post-race for anabolic steroids. The horse will be directed to the Detention Barn for testing. If the test results are positive for anabolic steroids, the claimant has the option of voiding the claim and returning the horse to its original trainer. For the voided-claim option to exist, the testing must be performed immediately post race and through the KHRC. Private testing will not justify the voiding of a claim. The costs associated with this testing are to be paid by the claimant. The claiming trainer, having requested anabolic steroid testing, is to provide reasonable care and not significantly alter the condition of the horse pending the test results.

Out of state horses to race in Kentucky

The trainers of these horses may 1) submit treatment reports and follow the therapeutic use protocol described above or 2) certify that the horse has not been administered anabolic steroids within the previous 60 days or 3) for horses that have not been in the care and control of the trainer for a full 60 days, the trainer must certify that anabolic steroids have not been administered while the horse was in his care, and that the trainer accepts responsibility should the presence of anabolic steroids be detected in a post race sample from the horse.

For additional questions or clarifications, contact: Dr. Mary Scollay, Equine Medical Director, Kentucky Horse Racing Commission at (859) 246-2040, Ext 243 or mary.scollay@ky.gov.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 5, 2008

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GOVERNOR SIGNS STEROIDS BAN INTO LAW

Action safeguards Kentucky horse racing

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Sept. 5, 2008) – Governor Steve Beshear today signed emergency regulations banning anabolic steroids from thoroughbred and standardbred racing in Kentucky. The changes in state law took effect immediately as emergency regulations.

“This is a historic day in Kentucky racing,” Gov. Beshear said. “This action demonstrates our commitment to ensuring the integrity of racing and the safety of its competitors.”

Under the new law, anabolic steroids may not be present in a horse that is racing. The new rules set forth acceptable levels of the naturally occurring steroids Boldenone, Nandrolone and Testosterone.

A horse may be given one of those steroids only under certain therapeutic conditions, and a horse may not race for at least 60 days afterwards. The Kentucky Horse Racing Commission (KHRC) also must receive a clean test report from an approved lab.

New state laws also strengthen the penalties for anabolic steroids. A violation of the anabolic steroid rule will result in a suspension up to 60 days for the first violation.

There is a qualified 90-day grace period. Veterinarians are advised to discontinue administering anabolic steroids immediately unless they are being used for therapeutic purposes and the horse will not race for at least 60 days. Penalties will be imposed during the grace period if a positive test for anabolic steroid is returned from a sample taken during the last 30 days of the 90-day period and there is evidence that the anabolic steroid was administered in the preceding 60 days.

More information on the new laws is available at the KHRC Web site,
<http://www.khra.ky.gov/>.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB
THOROUGHBRED SAFETY COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION
JUNE 17, 2008**

Recommendation on Shoes and Hoof Care:

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

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

Further, the Committee calls for:

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

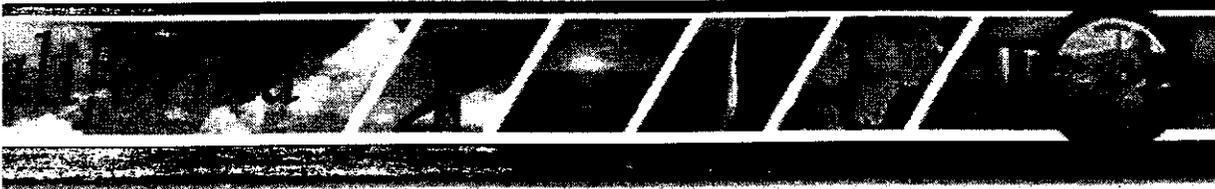
In addition, the Committee encourages:

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

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

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

Thursday, September 11, 2008



California Horse Racing Board

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California Horse Racing Board

State of California

▶ Display of Rule No. 1690.1 , "Toe Grabs Prohibited."

▶	Rule No.	Rule Title
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▶	1690.1	Toe Grabs Prohibited.
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▶	Rule Text	Toe grabs with a height greater than four millimeters worn on the front shoes of thoroughbred horses while racing are prohibited. NOTE: Authority cited: Section 19420, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Section 19562, Business and Professions Code. HISTORY: 1. New rule filed 1-9-06; effective 2-8-06.
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Thursday, September 11, 2008



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California Horse Racing Board

State of California

Display of Rule No. 1844 , "Authorized Medication."

Rule No.	Rule Title
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1844	Authorized Medication.
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Consistent with the intent of these rules, drug substances and medications authorized by the Board for use may be administered to safeguard the health of the horse entered to race provided that: (a) No person shall administer a drug substance to any horse entered to race except upon authorization of the official veterinarian in conformance with these rules. (b) No drug substance, other than authorized bleeder medication, shall be administered to a horse entered to race within 24 hours of the race in which entered. (c) Not more than one approved non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substance (NSAID) may be administered to a horse that is entered to race and shall be only one of the following authorized drug substances: (1) Phenylbutazone in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (2) Flunixin in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 50 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (3) Ketoprofen in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 10 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (4) Metabolites or analogues of approved NSAIDs may be present in post race test samples. (d) If the official chemist reports that a blood test sample contains an authorized NSAID in excess of the limit for that drug substance under this rule, the official veterinarian shall, in conjunction with the veterinarian who administered or prescribed the authorized drug substance, establish a dosage amount or time of administration of the drug substance that will comply with the limits under this rule; or the official veterinarian may, if in his/her

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judgment no such reduced dosage amount or amendment to time of administration will result in a test sample level within the limits of this rule, withdraw authorization for the use of any one NSAID. (e) Official urine test samples may contain one of the following drug substances, their metabolites or analogs, in an amount that does not exceed the specified levels: (1) Acepromazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter (2) Mepivacaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (3) Promazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter (4) Albuterol; 1 nanograms per milliliter (5) Atropine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (6) Benzocaine; 50 nanograms per milliliter (7) Procaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (8) Salicylates; 750 micrograms per milliliter (9) Clenbuterol; 5 nanograms per milliliter (10) Stanazolol; 1 nanograms per milliliter (11) Nandrolone; 1 nanograms per milliliter for geldings, fillies and mares; 45 nanograms for males other than geldings. (12) Boldenone; 15 nanograms per milliliter in males other than geldings. (13) Testosterone; 20 nanograms per milliliter in geldings. (A) Testosterone at any level in males other than geldings is not a violation of this regulation. (14) Testosterone; 55 nanograms per milliliter in fillies or mares (f) Official blood test samples may contain clenbuterol in an amount not to exceed 25 picograms per milliliter of serum or plasma. (g) Official blood test samples shall not contain any of the drug substances, or their metabolites or analogs listed in subsection (e)(1)-(8), and (e)(10)-(14). NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 19440 and 19562, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 19580 and 19581, Business and Professions Code. HISTORY: 1. Repealer and new rule filed 10-29-81; effective 11-28-81. 2. Amendment filed 2-9-84; effective 2-9-84. 3. Amendment filed 8-3-95; effective 9-2-95. 4. Amendment filed 6-16-97; effective 6-16-97. 5. Amendment filed 4-28-99; effective 5-28-99. 6. Amendment filed 1-28-02; effective 1-28-02. 7. Amendment filed 4-27-05; effective 5-27-05. 8. Amendment filed 9-20-07; effective 10-20-07. 9. Amendment filed 5-1-08; effective 5-31-08.