TEXAS RACING COMMISSION SAFETY & HEALTH COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, March 8, 2022

via Facebook

MEMBERS PRESENT:

CONNIE McNABB, D.V.M., TxRC TRAVIS MAYS, D.V.M., TVMDL MARSHA ROUNTREE, THP

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MS. ROUNTREE: I know that I've had these discussions with staff, and I know that the discussions have been had within the industry concerning voided claim rules, and I know that I've even been sent some rules from other jurisdictions about voided claim rules. Are you saying now that we are no longer going to look at adopting or investigating, at least, voided claim rules?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Number one, the baseline I have is if you were to have something as a voided claim and the guy doesn't want a horse back whose got the horse, personally, I think a claim is a claim. I've looked at the rules from some of the other states, and you wind up playing ping-pong with the horse.

SPEAKER: How about the other states that void claims on actual post-race; it goes to the best one -- whether it's first or second, it goes to the best one, and that's where they usually exchange the claim? Post-race injuries, there's other jurisdictions that still, still void a claim on lameness and stuff like that.

I don't know whether that needs to be enacted, I'm not saying it does, I mean, it's up to us to look at the horse. And I don't mind being responsible for what I can see; I mind being responsible for what I can't see.

MS. ROUNTREE: If we get too deep into HISA, if

we get deep enough into that, there's a voided claim rule right in there. So whether we like it or not, we'll be looking at voided claim rules because in the model rules that they're putting forth, it has a voided claim rule.

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And I know that a lot of the jurisdictions around us are looking at and adopting voided claim rules, and I don't think it's just a way that we're saying, you know, it's a risky game to get into, but I think if we kind of look at the opposite side of that and say, does it not protect the horses?

If a trainer knows that he has a lame horse and he's putting that horse in a race and something happens, he's getting that horse back. He might not be so anxious to pass off a lame horse in a claim race if he knows — like one person said, he's going to get a check instead of a vet bill so maybe he's putting that horse in the race.

SPEAKER: Keep in mind we started hair testing in Houston at the end of Lone Star, which was basically, what, maybe four months later -- correct me if I'm wrong -- we had like, what, three or four positives, and the people who claimed the horses went ahead and tested them theirselves to see.

We had three or four come back positive on clenbuterol, albuterol, and that's three or four who decided to do it themselves. If all of them would have

been tested, we would have seen the number go up.

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MS. ROUNTREE: I'll agree to disagree on that one, because I think a legitimate well-written voided claim rule might offer protection for the animal as well as for a new owner that's just trying to come into the business, and suddenly they have a horse that's either broken down on the track or has a bad hair test post-race.

SPEAKER: It would have to be tested post-race; that's the only one. You can't arbitrarily go out there and say, okay, this horse is dirty, let's scratch him with no penalty, you know, or whatever penalty the association may give. I don't think that's the answer. And I know it's not an easy thing.

(Simultaneous discussion.)

SPEAKER: Thank you.

SPEAKER: Is the whole issue that the Commission doesn't want to deal with the horse?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Number one, I don't want to have a claim situation that no one owns the horse, so where I come from, you know, I'm not saying it's the only way to do things. Where I come from, you put in a claim, you might lead a horse back to your barn if you've got a racehorse, or you might have something that got hauled off in the meat wagon.

SPEAKER: We'll accept the physical looking but

I can't look into his body.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Right. Where's the right one? If somebody claims the horse and they go, oh, I didn't know he had a double cowlick, I don't like that, I don't want to give him back.

Why don't you come on up?

JUDGE PATE: It seems to me the Horsemen's Partnership, if you have a rule you want to propose, that's not what we're really here on today in terms of hair testing, but because of this technology, the claims rate. I would invite you to meet, come up with a rule, talk it over with the staff, and see where it goes.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Thank you, Judge.

If indeed it's a essential and moves the ball where we're wanting it to go, and that's to deter the use of the beta-agonists, if we have a high frequency of the stewards saying claims, we won't test for it.

Now, do I want to write it in a rule that every horse that gets claimed will have a hair test? That could be done, but I would say after a while that starts to be a lot of good money after bad. But having a high frequency of hair testing --

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I think there's a lot of trainers and owners in the industry right now would be willing to pay for it out of their own pocket. Two

1	hundred dollars for a hair test just using that as an
2	example is a lot cheaper than me stabling him for six
3	months and not being able to run him again.
4	SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Or put a big fine on
5	the person.
6	SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: You don't have to put a
7	big fine on the person who enters that horse.
8	SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: File a suspension, and
9	he'll think twice about entering that dirty horse, and as
10	trainers, we know which horse is dirty and which horse is
11	not dirty.
12	So you're not going to enter that dirty horse
13	if you've got a 10- or \$20,000 fine and a year off.
14	You're going to think twice about it.
15	COMMISSIONER McNABB: So what I'm hearing from
16	the industry sir, do you want to add on to this?
17	MR. LEWIS: Well, if the concern is about the
18	care of the horse
19	COMMISSIONER McNABB: I mean, that's a small
20	thing, but just from a starting point.
21	MS. COOK: And your name, sir?
22	MR. LEWIS: Bubba Lewis.
23	So I mean, the thing is, like he said, I'm more
24	than willing to pay the \$200 or whatever it is. I mean,
25	when I sign the claim form and I think most owners

when I sign the claim form -- and I think most owners

are -- to protect yourself to get that horse tested when you claim him. Then once I claim that horse, I'm going to take that horse back to my barn. At that point I'm considering he's mine. I'm going to take care of him because I'm thinking I'm going home with him.

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Now, if it comes out with a bad test and then I can take the horse back, that's the thing. But the horse is going to be cared for, because that's your horse at that point. Now, you do have to get it back, and I understand that could be an issue.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: It is an issue, but it can be worked out.

MR. LEWIS: It can be worked out.

MS. ROUNTREE: There's another way that it could be done -- and you know, there's brighter minds in here than mine to work out the details -- when we have a claim form, if we had a check box on that claim form and the new owner checked the box and said, I want this horse hair tested after the race and I'm depositing into my horsemen's account the claim tax plus \$200 to make that happen, then the testing cost has been paid for; the owner has made the choice himself to test that horse.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: And you could have an expedited test come back so that horse is not in the wrong hands.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: We're trying to have a stop everything at the lab. We're not the only ones using the lab. I mean, the lab is increasing their capacity. I hear exactly what you're saying.

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MR. LEWIS: And you could elect not to have that done. You know, if I'm an owner and I don't care, you know, some of them guys maybe you can go to the match game, they don't care if it's dirty or not.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: If an action is going to happen, if the action runs through our hands, we need to be the ones who pull the hair test. If it's on the claim form that I want to have this horse hair tested, that horse goes to the test barn and the sample is pulled by our vet, the sample is marked and it has got the bar codes, so you can't go back to your barn, pull some hair, send it off, and then expect to give the horse back.

(Simultaneous discussion.)

MR. LEWIS: Every horse that was signed that you're claiming and checked the box goes to the test barn.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Legally can the Commission enforce the test results on a test that a third party paid for?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: No. If there's a third party, where that comes in is if there's a third party test that's done to comply with the horse's eligibility to

come in and then by some reason that we test the horse and 1 2 the person is discovered that they have falsified that 3 horse's eligibility papers. 4 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: My question is if a 5 third party checks that box and says they want that horse 6 tested, and the Commission tests it and it comes back bad, 7 is there a legal jurisdiction or a problem there with 8 enforcing penalties on a test? 9 COMMISSIONER McNABB: The stewards are looking 10 at the claim slip. Right? So right at that time if there's a box on the claim slip and the stewards say 11 12 bingo, the stewards go --13 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: But can they stop that 14 money transaction until the test comes back? 15 MS. ROUNTREE: Absolutely. All we ever have to 16 do to stop the money transaction is to get a notice from 17 the stewards' office. SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: But they won't know for 18 19 a week. 20 MS. ROUNTREE: The Horsemen's bookkeeper puts 21 that money on hold until the test is cleared before we 22 ever would release it. That just takes an order from the 2.3 stewards. 24 COMMISSIONER McNABB: Yeah, it's on hold.

MS. ROUNTREE: They hold it just purse money;

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claim money can be held just like the purse money can.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Again, if a third party is responsible for payment of a Commission test, is a good lawyer going to use that to get the test dropped?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Okay. The first part to that, I think we can pretty easily. If indeed someone wants a hair test, the stewards are looking at a claim slip, this horse got claimed, the claimant wants that horse tested at the test barn, lets the test barn know, all that, whether or not that just rolls into the Racing Commission's bill from the lab, and ultimately it could wind up going back to the track to be reimbursed for the test that we do.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I'm sure of one thing.

I'm sure that we do need to have the expertise of the

Commission doing the testing. We also need to have the

chain of custody, just like any other test, and there

should be splits available.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Any hair test that we order is going to have follicles, is going to have split, and fully documented with the identification to validate the trace back to the horse.

So a box on the claim slip, the claimant says I want the hair test, all monies and transfers and so forth are still pending, but the horse goes to the new barn,

with the hope that they don't geld him.

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MS. COOK: So one thing we haven't really talked about yet, and it was brought up at the last -- I think the broadcast is working, hi, y'all out there finally, and we will release a transcript of the first part of the meeting, so apologies -- is that Lone Star Park released a couple of days ago their decision to require a clean hair test upon entry at the park -- and they were doing this at Remington Park, and Matt Vann [phonetic] called in on the last meeting and described that -- and the way that they did that was the entry fee that's paid, if the hair test was clean, there was a refund or reimbursement, an incentive of the park, trainers and owners were incentivized to provide a clean hair test.

And assuming the horse got all the way through the race and won the purse, they received a refund of what they spent on the hair test, some sort of an arrangement between the park and the owners on that side.

So I think this is why we're talking about it, because the Commission wants to stay in its lane and have its chain of custody and its rules, but partnered with the industry, the trainers, the owners, and find a way that we can all do this together.

I don't know that we've quite found the answer

yet, but I think we're close to it by discussing the park has their requirements, the owners and trainers encourage great behavior from their counterparts, and then we also back that up.

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Because to me, it's all sort of done pre-race by the community of practice and by the parks, then the Commission is just doing a double-check, you know, on the integrity of what happened in the race.

We're not interfering or getting in the middle of the first part. That's sort of a community of practice decision to come together to do that. We're coming around on the backside -- no pun intended -- and making sure that we are validating that that happened the way they all thought it happened. At least that's the way I've been thinking about it to the extent that helps the Commission.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Well, we're looking at five weeks, basically, for our first claim event. I think that's a very short time.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Oh, five weeks from now.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Before we start racing at Houston.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: The easy part of this is if we are going to make a rule that all claimed horses will be hair tested, all breeds, or do we make a rule that

the stewards use their discretion to hair test but we allow the claimant to request it?

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So do we need to hair test every horse that gets claimed in every breed, or do we need to give the horsemen the option to say, I want a hair test, and the claim is not final and money doesn't move, it's not released from the Horsemen's bookkeeper until the test comes back?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I believe that would be a better rule for everybody involved. I mean, I don't see how the racetracks would pay for it. Myself, I don't understand the racetracks that well, but I can't see them having to be responsible for paying for every test.

MS. ROUNTREE: Tudor, the tracks right now pay for testing and the way the money could flow here is very, very simple. I mean, when someone drops a claim and they check the box, then they have to deposit the cost of the claim plus the cost of the hair test, and right then that money is put on hold and the money for the hair test gets transferred into an account within our system for Sam Houston Race Park.

Every single guy that checked the box pays the money, it goes into the account, and at the end of the month or at the end of the week, or however Sam Houston wants to handle it, they let us know.

We're not out trying to collect your money to pay for these tests; they're already there. No one can claim the horse if they check the box; they have to pay the claim price plus the cost of the test.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I talked to gentlemen in other jurisdictions about it, and they claim a horse for reproductive reasons, not for racing reasons.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: It doesn't matter.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: And so I may not like that rule that every horse that went there and got claimed was turned over. I may want that mare for a brood mare.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Here's what I'll say, is if the box is checked, the horse will be sent to the test barn by the stewards. If the box is not checked, then it's purely steward discretion and the stewards working with the vets and with the enforcement.

Actionable intelligence is what we called it back when I wore a uniform. But I mean, if we're hearing a lot of noise, and somebody is using a bunch of bad stuff or just observation. We always maintain the option that when we feel it's important to hair test a horse, I want my team that's on the track so say, We have some intel on so-and-so and next horse we'll pull it in. So I don't want anybody to say you can't do that.

We reserve the right as we see fit, and we're

not always going to tell you, well, it's because Tudor Jordan told us, we're not going to rat you out.

MS. ROUNTREE: Happy to make that umbrella wider, and the horsemen are perfectly fine with that, I think.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: And you know, talking with the USADA folks, who are not going to be doing the HISA program, but still when they were still in the tube we said, How are you guys going to decide who you're going to be testing with all of your testing?

And they said, Intel, 1-800. It isn't like we're out there sniffing everybody's water bucket and all the rest, but still the people who watch every single race, these folks sitting right over there, they see what's going on, they know what's going on on the backside, the enforcement guys, the vets.

The vets can say, I've had horses come in the barn, and here's what I'm seeing and I think that that's highly consistent with buh; there might be a time where we just go pay a visit in the barn.

We reserve the right to do that because that random nature of it maintains that everybody has got a lot more skin in the game, and it's just a whole lot easier and life is a lot nicer when you don't have problems.

So hair testing on a claim is box is checked.

Any other horse hair tested, whether it's a claim or 1 2 otherwise, is at steward discretion. Fair enough? 3 And then as far as the tracks go, you know, do 4 we want to just test every single horse, triple our staff 5 and buy a new lab, and the next thing we know, Sam Houston 6 Race Park is saying you guys are putting us out of 7 business. SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Is the tested horse, 8 9 the trainer, or whoever, subject to all the same 10 penalties? A horse wins a race and the box is checked and hair tested and the test comes back bad, is that test 11 considered a hot test? 12 13 COMMISSIONER McNABB: A hot test is a hot test, 14 because the substance is prohibited. It isn't prohibited 15 only if you win the race; it is prohibited. 16 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: The horse finished 17 eighth but he's a claimed horse that someone else paid for the test, is that trainer still subject to all the fines? 18 19 COMMISSIONER McNABB: 20 MS. ROUNTREE: It's a prosecutable offense. 21 COMMISSIONER McNABB: It's a prohibited 22 substance. 2.3 Right now we can reach down and test the deemed 24 favorite. Really, if you've got people who are playing 25 high end games, a lot of times it's that deemed favorite

that ran last, because next time they're going to run the 1 claim and bet their line. So you want to find the hot 3 tests, you start watching that stuff. 4 Sorry, I just gave away intel. 5 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We all know that. 6 (General talking and laughter.) 7 COMMISSIONER McNABB: I want to have the 8 stewards be the pointy end of the spear here, and they're 9 getting the intel on what is happening. If they're 10 watching things and things aren't right, or they're watching trainers that are dropping \$20,000 horses down, 11 stealing races, nobody is tested and the horse looks like 12 1.3 the label on the clenbuterol bottle. 14 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: One of the problems that we -- a base that a horse is claimed is on 15 16 clenbuterol is when we get him and try to run him clean, 17 he's going to be a lesser horse. 18 COMMISSIONER McNABB: I can't help that, but 19 yes, indeed. SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: But that's a situation 20 that we have to face. So if we can curtail that. 21 22 COMMISSIONER McNABB: That, and younger 2.3 trainers who don't know what a clenbuterol horse looks

like, if you guys are sitting out on the rail and you've

got somebody you're mentoring a little bit.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Like you said, 1 2 metabolism is a big part of that, and some horses actually mature earlier than others do, but it's impossible for me 3 4 to tell you that horse is on clenbuterol. 5 COMMISSIONER McNABB: But now, back to the crux 6 of this is if claimed horse, the claiming trainer checked 7 the box and said, I want a hair test; the horse tested 8 hot, do we revoke the claim, or do we just make the 9 penalty so high you're still stuck with a dink who is 10 going to deflate over the next couple of years but you can have the satisfaction? 11 12 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I think you need to 13 revoke the claim, give the money back, and then fine that 14 guy \$10,000. 15 COMMISSIONER McNABB: Can you live with that? 16 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Your timing on that 17 would have to be so precise. SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: That's the reason we're 18 19 talking to the lab. 20 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: No, I mean, the 21 notification kind of would have to be different. 22 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Remember, you've got 23 notification, you've got the ability for that trainer to 24 send the split off, and all that has to happen.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: The thing being is we get

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a split and now you have transit time, the horse is in that barn, horses are horses.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I think that me as the person claiming the horse, if something were to happen where it was a catastrophic probable where the horse had to be put down, even maybe not catastrophic, maybe he had colic, then I would assume responsibility for that horse while he's in my barn if that test was taken immediately after he ran.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Well, the original test would be, but again, not everybody is Tudor Jordan, and so if I have horse and I'm going to get him back and he was in Joe Blow's barn who doesn't know what goes in the tub.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Even in mine, I could start a horse on clenbuterol if he wasn't in the building.

mean, even now just with blood and urine, there's still turnaround time, things can happen. Somebody might claim a horse and say, well, the first thing we're going to do is we're going to geld him. You revoke that claim and now you've really got -- what kind of hold harmless is there -- you claimed the horse, you're stuck with the horse, but all you know is the hammer is really going to fall on that evil-doer.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Well, that may be

at horse as he cannot compete with it for six months or four months or whatever it is. 3 COMMISSIONER McNABB: You claim the horse and 4 5 you take the bandages off and he's got a bowed tendon, and 6 you're looking at eight months. 7 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: [inaudible]. 8 COMMISSIONER McNABB: You and I know what it 9 looks like. 10 Stewards. Like I said, it's that in-between time and hold harmless or not and then lawsuits start 11 flying around. What's the right answer? 12 13 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Just put a big fine on 14 them and see how that works. Instead of trying to give 15 the horse back, just put a big fine on them, \$2,000, a 16 year off, and you've got to keep this horse. (Simultaneous talking in audience.) 17 COMMISSIONER McNABB: I lean more towards that. 18 19 As a vet, I've been there. I've met my trainer bringing a claimed horse back. 20 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I wouldn't want a horse 21 22 back that another trainer had for 30 days, and if you know 2.3 that horse was coming back, there's no telling what this 24 new trainer might do because he's mad at you for letting 25 him have a hot horse.

sufficient. That new owner ought to have -- have to look

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Not everyone is a good 1 2 horseman. 3 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: So if we just put a big 4 fine on him and give him a year off, that will stop a lot 5 of it. And if that doesn't work, then maybe we can do 6 something else a little more severe or something. 7 MS. ROUNTREE: It's really complicated. 8 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I mean, I'm not going 9 to check a box if I can't get the horse back. Why would I 10 pay for a test? SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Because that way you 11 know whether to run that horse again. 12 13 (Simultaneous talking in audience.) 14 COMMISSIONER McNABB: It gives you a front row 15 and folding chair and popcorn, but what's that guy 16 getting. SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: For the exact same 17 18 cost. 19 MS. COOK: So back to what I said earlier about 20 how partnership means that everybody owns part of this, 21 the problem is you can't fit all of that into a rule and 22 make that really work, because there's so many variations 2.3 on a theme. 24 My observation in the short period of time I've 25 had this job is we're making this hard on ourselves

because we're trying to do claiming shakes like within minutes. Right? I mean, just as an outsider that's come into this community, we're trying within minutes to solve all kinds of problems, and I recognize that that's just the way it's been for 125 years, but potentially we're making this too hard on ourselves because the way we do the claiming in the first place in the industry -- which is a Horsemen's Partnership, breed associations, sort of a stakeholder discussion -- is why are we making it so hard on ourselves and then trying to run the Commission in there and fix a thing and run this back out.

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And so there's probably another way to think about it in terms of the rapid pace with which we try to do claiming and all we try to sort out in the shake.

I was at Lone Star Park -- I think it was Lone Star Park -- it was a 22-way shake. I mean, and I want to say the post times were -- and I'm going to get this wrong -- less than 20 minutes apart, and then it becomes a frantic chase around, and so I guess that that's the way it's been -- and I'm not the expert on why it's gotten that way -- but I think the community can say maybe we need to slow somehow or adjust the claiming process so there is the time to be able to determine, if you're claiming a horse, whether or not you have an issue with whether or not something has happened with that horse

before you actually take ownership, without the Commission.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: During the claiming process, that claim is filled out whether we have 15 minutes left before post time, so I mean, you have ample time to check that box if that's where we're going to go with that.

MS. COOK: Right. But it's the frantic chase around after that of who won the shake and all that.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Well, they've got that card. They'll know if that guy that won the shake, does he want that horse to go to the test barn. When that horse runs, that information goes to the stewards, the stewards give a call to the owner of the horse that he's going to the test barn.

(Simultaneous talking in audience.)

COMMISSIONER McNABB: What I would offer is if there's more than one claim and you've got to move on with the racing because they're simulcasting, if there's more than one claim, if any of those forms have a check, you send the horse down to the test barn, and you tell them to pull the hair. It's a lot easier to discard a sample than it is to not pull one.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Until they call the test barn and say, yeah, go ahead and pull it.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: For the people in the 1 2 racing office who determine who got the horse to call the 3 stewards and say this is a claimed horse and he is just to 4 go to the test barn, whether he wins, placed second or 5 fifth. 6 COMMISSIONER McNABB: It doesn't matter where 7 he finished. 8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Maybe I'm not 9 understanding this, but it appears to me that we have two 10 subjects here. One, if the horse tests positive, the claim is voided and the horse gets taken back. 11 12 COMMISSIONER McNABB: We haven't decided on 13 that option. 14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The other thing is if it 15 tests positive and then the penalty part of it. But to 16 me, those have to be two different things. I don't 17 understand how they match together. 18 19 have to have a voided claim rule that says if the horse

So if you want to have a voided claim rule, you have to have a voided claim rule that says if the horse tests positive, you've got the right to void the claim and send the horse back. Now, what you do with the penalty part of it and all of the split samples and all that stuff for the person that had the horse before it run, then that's another part of it.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: But that certainly

would be a deterrent for these guys to put horses in that 1 2 are hot, knowing that they're dirty, or even if they don't 3 know, they need to check their horses before. 4 COMMISSIONER McNABB: From a regulatory 5 position, if the person claiming the horse wants the horse 6 hair tested, it's hair tested. If it's a hot test, then 7 that just makes for a bigger hammer to the guy who entered the claimed horse, but still you wind up with the horse 8 9 that you claimed. 10 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: [inaudible]. COMMISSIONER McNABB: I'm going to pull it like 11 12 any other sample. 13 JUDGE PATE: Are they going to have a right to 14 challenge it? 15 COMMISSIONER McNABB: Yeah. Because the kind 16 of fine and punishment is going to be significant, so we 17 do need to give them the option for the split. But that's all the more reason why you claimed the horse. 18 19 it, what you bought yourself is a front row to see that. 20 JUDGE PATE: So is the option to get out of the claim the result of the first test or after the results of 21 22 the confirmation? 2.3 COMMISSIONER McNABB: If the guy says I want to 24 have a split, then you don't have an answer to that

question, so it can be quite some time if the horse is now

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in a different barn, and like you said, if you've got a good horseman who claimed it, you'd say, well, the horse is being taken care of, but there's people out there I wouldn't let take care of my dog.

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MS. ROUNTREE: It could be somewhat of a deterrent, though, if a trainer that's putting the horse in a claiming race doesn't know whether that new owner checked the box or not.

They're like taking a big chance by putting the horse in, because that owner may have checked that box and they won't know ahead of time, so it may make him think twice about trying to sneak something through there they don't know.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: You hear a lot of excuses, you hear every excuse in the world: Well, I just got the horse yesterday, two weeks ago or whatever, I didn't have time to have him checked.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: From where we sit, if the horse ran in the race, he got ordered to the barn, came up positive on that day at that time, there was a prohibited substance in that horse, who is the absolute insurer, do not pass go. The revoking the claim would be so much hold harmless lawsuits.

MS. ROUNTREE: I'm not the legal brain.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Revoking the claim,

\$2,500, \$5,000 horses, maybe a 10- every once in a while is basically what we see, but when you get into the Thoroughbreds, you're looking at some \$50,000 horses in that.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Again that's where -- you know, what's an appropriate punishment? And we want to empower our stewards to do what is going to cause enough pain that that person will learn their lesson and everybody else will say I don't want to do that.

I think we're kind of beating a dead horse right now.

(General talking and laughter.)

COMMISSIONER McNabb: So right now I'm still -something is really going to change my mind to revoke a
claim, but I'm pretty hard over on making it painful
enough and giving the claiming trainer the option to have
that test if that test is performed by us and if we have
it that a fee is paid so that reimburses the track so that
they don't have excess payments.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: I think the trainer can take it upon himself to justify spending \$100 -- of course, we'd like to see it as little as possible, but to justify that he's going to enter a clean horse when he gets that horse.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Can we move on?

ON THE RECORD REPORTING (512) 450-0342 Okay. Medication Restricted. This is 319.3

Medication Restricted. "Except as provided in paragraph

(1) of this subsection, beta agonists are prohibited

substances and shall not be administered to a horse

participating in racing at any time."

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What I consider a horse participating in racing is if the horse is on the track or if the horse's papers are in the racing secretary's office, that horse is participating in racing.

That's part of the pool, is people can enter that horse -- you don't have to be entered, if your papers are in the racing secretary's office, you're stalled on the track, you have a prohibited substance in that horse and we do a random test.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: What if they're stalled --

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Stay tuned.

clenbuterol or albuterol or any beta agonist if (a) it is prescribed by a licensed veterinarian; (b) within 24 hours of initiating the treatment the trainer or owner has submitted to the Commission a form prescribed by the Commission and signed by the attending veterinarian indicating the name of the horse, the name of the trainer, the name of the attending veterinarian, that the attending

veterinarian has personally examined the horse and made an accurate clinical diagnosis justifying the prescription, the proper dosage and administration, and the expected duration of the treatment; and (c) only FDA approved clenbuterol, albuterol or other beta agonist that is labeled for use in the horse is prescribed and dispensed."

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agonists under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for a period not less than 30 days after the last administration of the drug as prescribed, subject to a negative hair test for clenbuterol, albuterol, or any other beta agonist drug before being removed from the list."

Are there any requests for public comment on this agenda item? A licensed veterinarian, theoretically, not only licensed by the State but theoretically if it's the veterinarians on the track there's two licenses. It's not impossible it could be a practicing veterinarian out in the world, but still they have a license in Texas, and if we have somebody that's an evil-doer, we know telephone number to the Vet Board saying you've got somebody who's treating an entire barn full of clenbuterol, and we've got some issues with that.

What part of this -- is everybody just numb or have you got some thoughts about this?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: [inaudible].

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Off of the racetrack all I can do -- if I have actionable intelligence, I can do what I call pre-race testing.

If a horse's papers are in the racing secretary's office or the horse is on the track, at any time we can, based on our own actionable intelligence, say, Mr. Trainer, bring so-and-so horse to the test barn on this day at this time.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We all realize that we have a problem or we wouldn't be in here trying to solve it. I'm going to say, just from what I know and hear, that 90 probably percent of our problem initiates off the racetrack.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: I have no doubt, I have no doubt. I have no doubt that positive tests that we see are not uncommonly leftovers of drugs from horses that were racing in the bushes. I don't have jurisdiction.

But if the horse is part of the pool of horses that are eligible to enter races, then it's not out of the realm of possibility that if a horse is off the track but the papers are in the racing secretary's office, not out of the realm of possibility that we could say, Bring that horse in on such-and-such a date, this horse will be tested if we consider that a pre-race test.

If a horse is not part of that racing population, I don't have any jurisdiction over it. Do I think that there's people giving bad stuff to horses in the state of Texas? But what are the ones that I can do something about, you know, the ones that are entered for racing so that we can keep them as clean as possible.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: But you can call a horse in from my farm, let's say, a week before he runs to be tested?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Yes, I can.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: To whatever racetrack that you're entered.

the appropriate testing staff to be able to document, preserve the sample, assure chain of custody to the lab, maintain a split in a secure location, all the things that have to do -- because if indeed we come up with a positive test, fight's on, and we don't go into a fight that we don't intend to win, so we're going to dot all our i's and cross all of our t's. You know, the likelihood that we're going to be pulling a bunch of horses, call up a guy down in South Texas, probably will not happen very often, but I'm not going to say that it's impossible.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: What's the penalty if they don't bring the horse? I mean, there ought to be

some kind of recourse for that.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: If someone is licensed -it sounds like perhaps we have to have a rule -- if we
summon someone -- their papers are in the racing office,
we summon them to come and they refuse to come and bring
the horse, sounds like then we need a rule if they fail to
respond.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Basically we don't have that kind of rule. Right now we're asking horses in certain stakes and certain futurities and what-have-you to be in there 24 hours prior to post time for that race, so y'all had initiated that rule -- or is that a rule or is that a house rule?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: That's a track rule. But if the horse ran in a race and you say that horse goes to the test barn and the trainer says, Like hell, and he just leads him off, the trainer loads him on a trailer and leaves, we can take action there, can we not?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: How about like during the middle of the week just out of the blue when we're not even racing and you want him there?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: If the stewards have got reason to say we want to test that horse, it's going to be you're going to show up, and again, it's going to be when we have staff there.

We're not going to bring staff when we're not doing things, but you know, you have an appointment next Thursday, you're going to bring this horse. Call Dr. Bond or whichever the veterinarian in charge, and that horse will be identified, sample will be pulled.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We used to be running four or five days a week, travel Monday and Tuesday, but staff is only there two days a week.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: It will be a day, but still we have to have the staff so that we can do all the appropriate chain of custody parts and pieces. But if a person is ordered to surrender their animal for testing and they fail to surrender that animal, does our rule say only post-race or is it just on the stewards' order that the horse is there?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We've got to have a rule to firm, we've never had that.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Staff?

MS. COOK: I'm writing that down, Commissioner.

MS. ROUNTREE: I just want to clarify this rule. So we've established up here that a horse may be administered the clenbuterol or beta agonist when prescribed by a licensed veterinarian, and then that veterinarian and the owner is going to fill out the form and submit it to the Commission veterinarian, to Dr. Bond,

and he's going to place it on the vet list.

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So this horse was sick, the vet prescribed it. They notified Dr. Bond, they put it on the vet list, but that horse still has to have a negative hair test before being removed from that list.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: What we see is, you know, here are the dates the horse was treated, so we know — and that's a test that we're going to do segments, and we know it's not exact dates, but if the only place in that sample, and that would be one that we'd say this is the getting off the vet list so we'd want to have it segmented, at least of what we find is in the envelope, okay.

MS. ROUNTREE: But it says that it has to have a negative hair test before being removed from the list, so it's not leaving any variance or subjective opinion for the stewards that that horse had done the proper thing; it's been treated by the veterinarian and followed all the practices that are required by the Commission.

Dr. Bond knows that horse was treated, he's got the paperwork, it's on the vet's list, but it still has to have a negative hair test before it's taken off the vet's list. So there's nothing in that rule that I see that --

COMMISSIONER McNABB: We need a refinement of where are we making the accommodation for --

MS. ROUNTREE: Somebody that's followed the rules and done exactly the procedure for a horse that was prescribed for an illness but now they have to stay, you know, as a dark horse if the vet is finding this beta agonist in there for five or six months.

And so that horse, even though it's followed

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And so that horse, even though it's followed the rules, it's gone through the procedures, everything it's supposed to do, it'll still sit in the penalty box for four, five, six months until that hair test is clean.

Am I seeing something here that's not here?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: The Commission is going to take multiple tests to take that horse off the list. He was put in the segmental. Right?

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Right. That's the test that we have to do, the segmental test, and if the only part that's positive -- and I know it's not just at one inch is 30 days -- if the segmental test is consistent with what we have in the vet thing and now we have a good period of time there's nothing there, the horse was done taking the medication and all of the samples from that last 30 days is clean, okay.

MS. ROUNTREE: I think we need to refine this rule and allow that.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Didn't they try this in New Mexico and everybody got on it --

COMMISSIONER McNABB: See, that's just it, and that's why we're -- we looked at several of the other states, and this horse, this dose, these dates, we make this very -- because if indeed somebody is saying here's the whole barn and here's your bucket-load of clenbuterol, then we're back off to the races.

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MS. ROUNTREE: But if we do it like this says and this trainer has done his due diligence and he's obeyed the rules and he's done everything he's supposed to do, he is still not in any more advantageous position than someone that just gave their horse clenbuterol, therapeutically or not, and still had to wait till it had a clean hair test.

So nobody is being rewarded, so to speak, or having any sort of advantage for following the rules and doing what they're supposed to do and recording it.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: But if we put in the segmental test and the test is consistent with and there's no other indication of beta agonist elsewhere --

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: How long would the hair be on this one that was properly treated?

MS. ROUNTREE: I don't know. Like we said, it depends on the horse and the metabolism, even the color of the horse, how long it takes for that medication to leave the hair, how long does it take.

But we're not providing someone any sort of 1 2 relief when they've followed the rules rather than 3 somebody that hasn't followed the rules. 4 COMMISSIONER McNABB: It doesn't leave the 5 hair. 6 MS. ROUNTREE: Well, it's not leaving the hair; 7 the hair grows out. 8 COMMISSIONER McNABB: The hair grows, so from 9 the last date of treatment, then 30 days, that's the 10 earliest that the horse is eligible for a hair test, so theoretically, on a segmented test you would expect to see 11 the first part pretty much clean, second part hot. 12 13 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: So maybe we have an 14 exception for eligibility of a horse that's obeyed the 15 rules. 16 MS. COOK: So I was going to say what's great, 17 the good news is -- so we have about 45 minutes left in this meeting -- the good news is that we've reestablished 18 19 the Rules Committee, so I think out-of-competition testing 20 in and of itself, which has been the big discussion with HISA, is a separate matter, you know, in terms of what 21 22 we're trying to accomplish here today, which is to make 2.3 sure we get through these rules and you're comfortable. 24 At least from this group we've heard the

feedback on the rules as they're being adjusted, and then

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those will obviously be presented at the April 13 Commission meeting.

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So it's really important that we get any edits that you have of these rules and get all the issues out on the table for these.

And then what I'm hoping to do is to continue this model between Commission meetings, depending on Commissioner McNabb's or others' assistance, have the two public meetings, I mean, have them at Lone Star Park, have them here, with the gracious help of either Angelo or Dwight, and continue this conversation and then take the next set that's really bothering the community and really work through these things in a real public way, assuming technology is cooperating with us, of course.

But I think if you can focus your discussion on making sure that we've covered all the agenda items here and that you're comfortable that we've broadened it enough but we've been able to capture what you're concerned about, then may go into other rules -- I've been taking great notes and looking at the rules over here on the side -- I want to get you back but also keep you on track with the agenda.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: So I think for right now if we table this pending we need to get our expert, know what can we know and know what we can't know from a lab

test and what would we need to specify on that test.

DR. MAYS: Define a period.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Right.

All right. Testing Authorized, this is 319.301, Testing Authorized.

"Testing Authorized (a) the stewards and racing judges may require a specimen of hair, urine, blood, saliva, tissue, or other bodily substance to be taken from a race animal for the purpose of testing for the presence of a prohibited drug, chemical or other substance; (b) testing under this Subchapter may be required at any time in accordance with these rules and may be conducted in an area approved by the Commission veterinarian under the supervision of the Commission veterinarian; (c) a person is not entitled to a purse until drug testing has been completed and the executive secretary has cleared the race for payment."

So this predominantly talks about post-race testing. If we do a pre-race test, again, the horse is on the grounds or has its papers in, obviously there's no purse to be revoked but there's still a penalty that is sufficient when we consider these drugs to be Class 1s.

So post-race testing, as always, lost purse, fine, a suspension, the appropriate thing. If it is a random or pre-race or a bring your horse in, it will be

tested, then it's because it's in violation of having a prohibited substance in the horse on the date of that test, and obviously, that horse isn't eligible to run until it's cleared.

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Testing of Horses, Admin Code 319.361. The rule as it currently reads is: "Testing of Horses (a) the stewards shall order specimens collected for testing under this Subchapter in accordance with this section; (b) a specimen shall be collected from each horse that finishes first in a race. In addition to the horse designated under subsection (b) of this section, a specimen may be collected from the following horses: a horse that finishes second, and/or a beaten favorite, or for a race with a gross purse of \$50,000 or more, or a horse that finishes third, or a horse selected at random by the stewards, and any other horse designated for cause by the stewards or the commission veterinarian."

That last covers there might be times that we just decide you might just get lucky and have to submit a horse because they did a shake and the horse is going in.

Other times it can be that pre-race and based on intelligence.

We don't have to wait until a horse runs if we're getting hot intelligence; we reserve the right to say that horse, this day, that barn. And I think that's

the rule that covers that. It doesn't have to be one or two, unless the legal folks say I'm not reading it right.

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We're almost closing in on time, and I don't want anybody leaving here feeling that they haven't had a chance to speak their piece or take care of any resolved issues.

Would you like to come up here?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Well, I don't want to walk up, I only have to say this. I've been running horses for a long time and this level of communication we've got now with the Racing Commission is something we've never had, and I think it's something that's going to be really helpful in the future.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Well, we appreciate it.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: It's something that we really feel like we're getting something done now. We appreciate it from the horsemen's point of view

COMMISSIONER McNABB: If Texas racing is going to survive, it's up to all of us. Our job is not to promote racing. Our job is we protect the health and welfare and the integrity of racing so everybody feels good about it, but if we don't listen to what you have to say -- I mean, this Commission came perilously close to going pffft.

Those of us who have been in the business know

we have an important job to do, because if indeed we can't have rules that are livable and workable, this is a tough way to make a living. I tried to make a living back there. Thankfully I did and I walked away under my own power and out of debt, but a lot years it didn't feel like that, so I can appreciate all the risks and everything that you put on the line.

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But the rules we have, I want you to say, when somebody gets hammered, man, that guy really took a beating but, you know, it was fair, and everybody else, let's not do that; let's just all have horses that when they're popping out of the gate it's a fair race and the \$2 better has a shot.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: And right now, you know, horse racing in Texas is very, very good for us, and the horsemen have been worried about losing it, too. It got to a point we had to do something, and if we take just little steps at a time, we'll eventually get there. But we need to do something, because it's our concern we're going to lose what we've got now if we don't do something.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: I think there can be a great future for racing in Texas when people figure out that spending the winter here is a whole lot better than spending the winter in Chicago.

MR. WERSTLER: Is there a way you can expedite

races with trials? Because here's the problem: By the 1 2 time we get back the results that one of those horses may 3 have had a positive test that ran in the trials that 4 qualified for a futurity or a derby, they've already 5 entered the back. 6 DR. MAYS: I'm assuming we're talking about 7 hair? 8 MR. WERSTLER: Yes -- no, any test. 9 DR. MAYS: We have in our agreement with the 10 Racing Commission for trials races that completed testing is done within five days. 11 12 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: That's not enough. 13 DR. MAYS: But that's about as good as it's 14 going to get. I mean, it's going to be very hard. 15 (Simultaneous talking in audience.) 16 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: By the time they go 17 through their due process and everything --MS. ROUNTREE: They don't get due process in 18 19 the trials. 20 COMMISSIONER McNABB: A negative test is fairly 21 quick, but he can't call a positive until he does the 22 whole process again. 2.3 DR. MAYS: And doing that in five days --24 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: There's another 25 procedure that has to go through to move that horse up, if

that's what you're trying to get at.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: If the conditions are that if there is a hot test and you don't have to do due process, then there you're looking at five days.

MR. WERSTLER: Well, you know, we've looked at this a lot as well, and so we don't like the idea of taking away someone's due process.

However, if somebody knows they have a positive test and they still enter the back, we put in our conditions that they have to -- we increase the fines to \$100,000 or whatever.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: That's up to you.

MR. WERSTLER: But right now most of the time the only reason we even know there's a bad test is because through the grapevine that it's being held. Because from what I understand, y'all can't tell anybody but the owner or the trainer, but we know there's races being held, then all of a sudden people are like, you know, there's a problem with this race here, so in the past that's the only thing we have.

And it really leaves a bad taste in everyone's mouth if somebody has a bad test and still runs back in the final and still finishes first, second or third, and six months later they're still adjudicating the due process.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: We can't go out and put 1 2 it on the news. Who we tell is for our purposes and there 3 is a due process. So if someone runs back and it turns 4 out that test was positive, the association -- I mean, you 5 guys have a pretty good stick also. Are you going to 6 penalize them or are you saying if they run back and the 7 first one was hot, that horse wasn't eligible, and so then 8 we have to drag them in to the stewards. 9 MR. WERSTLER: We can penalize them and not 10 allow them to run back in any of our races. 11 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Make them ineligible. MR. WERSTLER: And that's what we 've been 12

MR. WERSTLER: And that's what we 've been doing.

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MR. SHERWOOD: Can we take it a step further and maybe speed up the due process, because we've got three weeks between the trials and finals of the Texas Classic and the Futurity. A horse runs in the trials, you said it's five days? Can that be sped up to three days?

DR. MAYS: Because we test all the samples simultaneously, whether it's an expedited test or not.

MR. SHERWOOD: Okay. Let's say five days.

They run the trials on a Friday. You get the tests,

hopefully they could speed up the process of getting the

tests to you. I know sometimes these tracks wait until

the Monday to send the tests, if they could send them

Friday night, you've got them first thing Monday morning, you've got Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, we've got results on a Friday --

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DR. MAYS: Which is what we currently do.

MR. SHERWOOD: -- and we're still in the first week. They notify the stewards, that's where this side of the due process needs to speed up considerably.

The stewards call the trainer in and say,

You've got a bad test, if you want to send off a split,

you've got 24 hours to make that decision. You send the

split off, you have to rush the split to where then the

second split comes back, it's still before they entered

for the finals -- or not the second split but the split -
it's still before they've entered for the finals.

If that's hot, the hearing needs to be held right then and there when the stewards get that notice that says the split was bad.

You call the guy in, you say, Your initial was bad, your split was bad, you're disqualified, fined, whatever. If they want to appeal at that time, that's where what Rob is talking about kicks in.

If you run back and then you go through the entire six-, eight-month, one-year due process and you end up losing your case, it's a \$100,000 fine. Because who gets penalized in this thing? Number 11.

There's been a ton of number 11s and number 12s 1 2 that should have been in the finals of these futurities or 3 derbies, and they don't get to run, and then the ultimate 4 horse that had the bad test, whether he's won it, finished 5 fifth, finished eighth, whatever, gets disqualified, gets 6 his purse money taken away, number 11 and 12 didn't get 7 any. 8 COMMISSIONER McNABB: So samples leave the 9 track, we're running Friday and Saturday. Right? 10 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Friday, Saturday,

Sunday, or Thursday, Friday, Saturday, depending on the racetrack.

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COMMISSIONER McNABB: Because the integrity of the samples is not just time but it's also temperature, so you can't just leave them sitting out somewhere. You have a chain of custody, so there has to be secure transmission and appropriate holding at certain temperatures. get samples to the lab?

DR. MAYS: Monday morning.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: Monday morning. They're not going to get run before Monday morning, but they are there Monday morning.

MR. SHERWOOD: Quick question for the lab. y'all accept stuff over the weekend or you're just doors locked, completely closed?

DR. MAYS: We're open from 8:00 to 12:00 on 1 2 Saturday mornings, but I don't have staff there to work. 3 MR. SHERWOOD: Not to run the tests but to 4 accept them. 5 DR. MAYS: Yeah, but they're there at 7:30 on 6 Monday morning, so what's the difference? 7 MR. SHERWOOD: Okay, okay. That was just a 8 question. 9 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: How many days a week do 10 you test for hair? MS. COOK: So the other option is that the --11 two of the parts. because one part has already made it, 12 13 you submit to clean hair tests which has got plenty of 14 time to get all done before you enter the horse in the 15 race, and the Commission just comes around the backside 16 checking, you know, based on the rules we have, because I 17 hate to say it, but you know, several of us have multiple jobs in the Commission, and we are rebuilding the staff. 18 19 But I think that part of our issue at the 20 Commission, and I'm just going to say it, is it's been 21 chaotic in the way that we sort of have done things. 22 way we have done our jobs in the past, in my assessment, 2.3 was a bit chaotic for the community, and so what you're 24 suggesting I understand, but I think it creates more

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chaos.

MR. SHERWOOD: I'm not even talking about hair. 1 2 MS. COOK: Okay. But just in general, all of 3 us running in and out of the process, we almost need to 4 say who owns what part of the process will then share the 5 responsibility through the process. Am I making sense? 6 MR. SHERWOOD: Yes, but I'd just like to see 7 the due process part of it sped up. Instead of -- hold 8 on -- this happened at Lone Star. The guy was notified of 9 his bad test on, I believe, the Saturday after the trials, 10 and I think he got to send the split in on Tuesday. They got the results back -- oh, it was the same day that they 11 12 ran the finals then, the following Saturday, so that took 1.3 three weeks to run through the due process where I think 14 it could be sped up to two weeks. And then they still 15 haven't had the hearing. 16 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: They haven't had a 17 hearing yet. MS. COOK: Is it a hair test? 18 19 MR. SHERWOOD: No. 20 MS. COOK: So we can't talk about specific 21 cases, obviously, but this is why we're having this 22 conversation, because we're all concerned. 2.3 And so, you know, if you're going to have a 24 board of stewards, which optimally you have three stewards 25 at every park and you have a group that hears the hearings and maybe does some of the safety issues, you'd actually have to think of where you want to be -- which is what I'm trying to do for the Commission and for all of you -- and pay to have that professionally trained staff in place to be able to support that, because we all know that there's not enough Commission staff right now to support that, even if it is what we want to do.

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So I think it's up to the group to say what the future looks like for Texas if we really want to be able to be the most professional racing commission in America.

I'm prepared to take us there, but it takes everybody having skin in the game, including funding the right staffing model to be able to get us there, you know, because you literally have human beings working extra hours to drive these splits to the lab, and you have the lab really trying to meet those needs.

But the question is what is the standard we're trying to set, but I think you're saying the right things.

The question is not so much the details; the question is what standard are we trying to set.

MR. SHERWOOD: Okay. We seen in Louisiana last year had horses had that had two horses in the trials of the Laddie, I believe, and one in the Lassie that tested bad and were taken out and other horses moved up.

I don't think it happened in New Mexico last

year; it happened in New Mexico the year before. So those places are getting it done somehow.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: And then it takes us three weeks to even get a hearing.

MS. COOK: Next week I will have had the job 120 days, and so this is why we're having this conversation. so I understand so we can get that right.

MS. ROUNTREE: Amy, you asked the question what is the standard, and I know it's complicated, and I know there are a lot of moving parts and there are things that can't be done, like you said, without the proper staff in place.

But I think in the back of our minds we should make that standard that we never again want to allow or see an ineligible horse running in the finals of a futurity or derby and excluding the people that would have been eligible except for that horse, so I think that's our standard.

How we get there, I'm not sure, but we can find an answer at some point. But that should be our standard, that no more ineligible horses are going to run in these races, excluding the people that did the right thing and should have been eligible.

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: That specific race we're talking about was a million-dollar race.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: It sounds like there's data that comes out at a certain time. but we don't have our decision-makers there that day, because we're only paying people to be on for race days.

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SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Exactly.

MS. COOK: Quite frankly, if you look at our budget, we are funded for live racing. We are not funded for the enforcement mission, we're not funded for driving those tests to the lab, we're not funded for the hearings we conduct. We're not actually funded for many of these activities that get us to that standard.

And so, you know, when we propose what we need to the legislature, we need all of your input, and we need all of you looking at that. I'm serious, because it's not possible to achieve the most professional racing commission in America goal without having the right staffing model and without everyone being all in on that staffing model.

And it's possible that wouldn't get funded but we would still -- I agree with you -- aim to have that be the standard, because I 100 percent agree, I don't want the wrong horses running in those races.

MR. SHERWOOD: Quick question. Does the rule state how the trainer has to be notified on a bad test? I thought at one time it said they had to be notified in

writing by certified mail or something. Would a phone 1 call work? 3 MS. COOK: The book is over there. STEWARD IN AUDIENCE: We contact them 4 5 personally generally. 6 MR. SHERWOOD: Okay. And that's when the clock 7 starts? 8 STEWARD IN AUDIENCE: Yes, sir. 9 COMMISSIONER McNABB: So for right now, as far 10 as staff goes, I mean, this is a linear process of this, then that, but we need to look at, well, where are the 11 places where there's a difference between the data being 12 13 available and our ability to act on it. 14 What's the most expedient way to notify a 15 trainer? And if I'm a trainer and I think I might be 16 skating by, I might be really hard to find, so you can't 17 notify me for a long time. So what are the things that there's a failsafe 18 19 communication that has to happen at a certain time. If a 20 trainer isn't looking at -- he says nobody told me, I 21 think we need to go back and I've got my three key pieces, 22 I have enforcement, the vet staff, and the stewards here. 2.3 Let's look at this and where is it that when we 24 have a data point that has to be acted on, what's keeping

us -- you know, what's the delay on acting on it. And if

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it's a matter of there's not staff, it has to be money, then that's going to be a staffing thing. If it's a we've got to notify the trainer and he's hiding, you know, it's a dog ate my homework and the kids broke my phone, but now I'm in a million-dollar race, where is the part that we need to do?

So this one we have to table.

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MR. SHERWOOD: And again, I'm not saying take away the due process. Speed it up.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: But the other part -- and from the industry -- how do we see to it -- what is -- you tell me what is the way to make sure that that trainer is very interested in being notified? If we document that we did these things to notify him and he went stupid, then he's lost his eligibility?

MR. SHERWOOD: Well, I mean, you could notify the trainer, you could notify the owner. I guarantee you'll find somebody.

COMMISSIONER McNABB: I'm looking for your input, you know, what is the piece here? If we do these things and the trainer is hiding from us, does he lose his eligibility if we do our part?

MR. SHERWOOD: I'd call the owner. I mean, you can't tell me you can't get a hold of somebody. I'd go to the barn. If the horse can't leave the grounds, I'd go to

the barn and tell them, whoever is in charge of that 1 horse. 3 COMMISSIONER McNABB: Some of that is having 4 staff, and I hear what you're saying, but if someone is 5 hiding from you, you know, what are the things -- if 6 they're hiding, where is their due diligence to 7 communicate? If we're trying to reach out and they're not wanting to be found because if they just drag their feet, 8 9 they can slip in that next race. 10 MR. SHERWOOD: Well, the horse can't leave in these situations. If the horse qualifies, they have to 11 12 stay on the grounds. 13 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Instead of a \$100 fine, 14 it needs to be a \$10,000 fine. 15 COMMISSIONER McNABB: But here's what I'm 16 saying, is it a condition of being in the race, is that 17 written by the track that if you won this race, you can't leave the grounds again until the next? Is that customary 18 19 or is that written down? 20 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: We're doing that right 21 now. 22 COMMISSIONER McNABB: But is that required? 2.3 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: It's required. Yes. 24 COMMISSIONER McNABB: That they cannot leave 25 the grounds?

SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: On certain stakes races 1 2 they have to be in at a certain time. Trials and finals, 3 they have to be there from 24 hours prior to the trial 4 till the finals are ran. 5 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Is that just Lone Star? 6 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: It's every track. 7 COMMISSIONER McNABB: If that's written in on 8 the association side, then it becomes when we have a data 9 point, then how quickly can we act on that data point. 10 Can we do things better? Sure, absolutely. But again, it's a matter of the trainer has to 11 be available to us, but if we've got a captive audience, 12 13 who can legally receive that information? You know, if 14 he's just got -- you know, it's a little girl who doesn't 15 speak any English --16 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Lone Star is not the 17 only one; it's happened at least once a year for at least 18 the past five, six years. 19 COMMISSIONER McNABB: I hear what you're 20 saying, can we make it better. But if it's up to us to 21 communicate in a timely fashion, we also have to have

So who is eligible to receive it so we can say on this date this barn was told? So the trainer has got to have somebody -- if he's running this prep race, he has

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somebody to receive it.

got to be responsible to have somebody that we can give 1 notification to. 3 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Are you right now -- am I mistaken or is it the owner and the trainer are the two 4 5 people that y'all notify, or you just notify one person? 6 COMMISSIONER McNABB: Charlie? 7 (Speaking from audience.) 8 MS. ROUNTREE: Can Charlie come up here? 9 MR. HALLAM: Charles Hallam, Texas Racing Commission. 10 In my 29 years at the Racing Commission I have 11 never had a problem notifying a trainer of a positive 12 13 test. I usually get them on the first time I call them. 14 SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: And that's how long 15 after you get the report? 16 MR. HALLAM: As soon as I get that report from 17 A&M, when it's sent to me, I'll call them immediately. There are certain things I do before I call, but it's done 18 19 within about an hour's time. 20 There have been times when that trainer didn't answer the first time I call, and I would call the owner. 21 22 We have to notify the owners too, and I will guarantee 2.3 you, when you talk to the owner, the trainer is going to 24 call you right back. It does happen; it has never been a

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problem.

1	COMMISSIONER McNABB: Let's take a look at out
2	thread and this rule might be ready to go, but if we need
3	to modify this, just so that we can I mean, there's
4	still people involved, so you know, we always have a wild
5	card trick.
6	MS. ESTES: When Travis sends me positive
7	notification, I immediately send it out to the
8	investigators, the other stewards, and the vets
9	COMMISSIONER McNABB: Okay.
10	MS. ESTES: so that everybody knows, and
11	that's a brand-new process. This hasn't been done before.
12	COMMISSIONER McNABB: We might be well along in
13	getting a fix. Good news, Connie.
14	Going, going what's the auctioneer say
15	all in, all gone.
16	Thank you very much.
17	(Whereupon, the meeting was concluded.)
18	I certify that the foregoing is a correct
19	transcript from the electronic sound recording of the
20	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
21	/s/ Nancy H. King 3/22/2022
22	Certified Electronic Reporter Date
23	No. CER/CET-153