

and time of treatment and any other information requested by the official veterinarian.

- (2) The Medication Report Form shall be signed by the practicing veterinarian.
- (3) The Medication Report Form must be filed by the treating veterinarian not later than post time of the race for which the horse is entered. Any such report is confidential and its content shall not be disclosed except in the course of an investigation of a possible violation of these rules or in a proceeding before the stewards or the Commission, or to the trainer or owner of record at the time of treatment.
- (4) A timely and accurate filing of a Medication Report Form that is consistent with the analytical results of a positive test may be used as a mitigating factor in determining the nature and extent, if any, of a rules violation.

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

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

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

Version 5.2 to 5.3 ARCI Board 12/7/12 Limits who can authorize veterinary care and time period in which practicing veterinarians have access to horses scheduled to race.

[Version 6.1 to 6.2 ARCI Meeting of the Members 3/24/2016 Amended ARCI-011-010 \(B\) language pertaining to Medical Labeling.](#)

ARCI-011-015 Prohibited Practices

The following are considered prohibited practices:

- (1) The possession or use of a drug, substance or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Commission for which
 - (a) a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance; or
 - (b) the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver; or
 - (c) the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing; or,
 - (d) no generally-accepted use in equine care exists.
- (2) **<LANGUAGE MOVED TO ARCI-011-020, December 2014>.**
- (3) The possession and/or use of the following substances or of blood doping agents, including but not limited to those listed below, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Commission is forbidden:
 - (a) Aminoimidazole carboxamide ribonucleotide (AICAR)
 - (b) Darbepoetin
 - (c) Equine Growth Hormone
 - (d) Erythropoietin

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- (e) Hemopure ®
 - (f) *Myo*-Inositol Trispyrophosphate (ITPP)
 - (g) Oxyglobin®
 - (h) Thymosin beta
 - (i) Venoms or derivatives thereof
 - (j) Thymosin beta
- (4) The use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy shall not be permitted unless the following conditions are met:
- (a) Any Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy machine, whether in operating condition or not, must be registered with and approved by the Commission or its designee before such machine is brought to or possessed on any racetrack or training center within the jurisdiction of the commission;
 - (b) The use of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy within the jurisdiction:
 1. shall be limited to veterinarians licensed to practice by the commission;
 2. may only be performed with machines that are:
 - (i) registered and approved for use by the commission; and
 - (ii) used at a previously-disclosed location that is approved by the commission
 3. must be reported within 24-hours prior to treatment on the prescribed form to the official veterinarian.
 - (c) Any treated horse shall not be permitted to race or breeze for a minimum of 10 days following treatment;
 - (d) Any horse treated with Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy shall be added to a list of ineligible horses. This list shall be kept in the race office and accessible to the jockeys and/or their agents during normal business hours and be made available to other regulatory jurisdictions.
 - (e) A horse that receives any such treatment without full compliance with this section and similar rules in any other jurisdiction in which the horse was treated shall be placed on the Steward's List.
 - (f) Any person participating in the use of ESWT and/or the possession of ESWT machines in violation of this rule shall be considered to have committed a Prohibited Practice and is subject to a Class A Penalty.

- (5) The use of a nasogastric tube (a tube longer than six inches) for the administration of any substance within 24 hours prior to the post time of the race in which the horse is entered is prohibited without the prior permission of the official veterinarian or his/her designee.

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

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

Version 4.3 to 4.4 ARCI Board 12/10/08: Amended Shock Wave to 10 days

Version 5.1 to 5.2 ARCI Board 7/15/12: Amended Shock Wave language

Version 5.2 to 5.3 ARCI Board 12/7/12 Amended Blood doping agents, limited uses of drugs and broadened approving agency designation, changed train to breeze in shock wave restrictions

Version 5.5 to 5.6 ARCI Board 12/9/13 Amended ARCI-011-015 (4) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy

Version 5.5 to 5.6 ARCI Board 12/9/2013 Amended ARCI-011-015(4) Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy

ARCI-011-020 Medications and Prohibited Substances

Upon a finding of a violation of these medication and prohibited substances rules, the stewards shall consider the classification level of the violation as listed in at the time of the violation in the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances as promulgated by the Association of Racing Commissioners International and impose penalties and disciplinary measures consistent with the recommendations contained therein. The stewards shall also consult with the official veterinarian to determine if the violation was a result of the administration of a therapeutic medication as documented in a veterinarian's Medication Report Form received per ARCI-011-010 (C). The stewards may also consult with the laboratory director or other individuals to determine the seriousness of the laboratory finding or the medication violation. Penalties for all medication and drug violations shall be investigated and reviewed on a case by case basis. Extenuating factors include, but are not limited to:

- (1) The past record of the trainer, veterinarian and owner in drug cases;
- (2) The potential of the drug(s) to influence a horse's racing performance;
- (3) The legal availability of the drug;
- (4) Whether there is reason to believe the responsible party knew of the administration of the drug or intentionally administered the drug ;
- (5) The steps taken by the trainer to safeguard the horse;
- (6) The probability of environmental contamination or inadvertent exposure due to human drug use;
- (7) The purse of the race;
- (8) Whether the drug found was one for which the horse was receiving a treatment as determined by the Medication Report Form;
- (9) Whether there was any suspicious betting pattern in the race, and;

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(10) Whether the licensed trainer was acting on the advice of a licensed veterinarian.

As a result of the investigation, there may be mitigating circumstances for which a lesser or no penalty is appropriate for the licensee and aggravating factors, which may increase the penalty beyond the minimum.

A. Uniform Classification Guidelines

The following outline describes the types of substances placed in each category. This list shall be publicly posted in the offices of the official veterinarian and the racing secretary.

(1) Class 1

Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, all United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Schedule I drugs and many Schedule II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs that are potent stimulants of the central nervous system. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse and their pharmacologic potential for altering the performance of a racing horse is very high.

(2) Class 2

Drugs placed in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of a race. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the racing horse. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans, and have no approved or indicated use in the horse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in equine medicine, but should not be found in a racing horse. The following groups of drugs placed are in this class:

- (a) Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists;
- (b) Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects;
- (c) Miscellaneous drugs which might have a stimulant effect on the central nervous system (CNS);
- (d) Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action;
- (e) Antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects;
- (f) Muscle blocking drugs that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action;
- (g) Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve blocking agents (except procaine); and
- (h) Snake venoms and other biologic substances, which may be used as nerve blocking agents.

(3) Class 3

Drugs placed in this class may or may not have an accepted therapeutic use in the horse. Many are drugs that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:

- (a) Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects. Bronchodilators are included in this class;
- (b) A local anesthetic that has nerve blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine);
- (c) Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep inducing antihistamines;
- (d) Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents;
- (e) Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition; and
- (f) Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs

(4) Class 4

Drugs in this category comprise primarily therapeutic medications routinely used in racing horses. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Groups of drugs assigned to this category include the following:

- (a) Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central analgesic effect;
- (b) Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular or respiratory effects
 - (A) Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants
 - (B) Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics
 - (C) Drugs used to void the urinary bladder
 - (D) Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
 - (E) Antihistamines which do not have a significant CNS depressant effect (This does not include H1 blocking agents, which are listed in Class 5);
- (c) Antihistamines that do not have a significant CNS depressant effect. This does not include H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.
- (d) Mineralocorticoid drugs;
- (e) Skeletal muscle relaxants;
- (f) Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.

- (A) Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs);
- (B) Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids); and
- (C) Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
- (g) Less potent diuretics;
- (h) Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.
 - (A) Cardiac glycosides;
 - (B) Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium and propranolol); and
 - (C) Miscellaneous cardiotoxic drugs.
- (i) Topical Anesthetics--agents not available in injectable formulations;
- (j) Antidiarrheal drugs;
- (k) Miscellaneous drugs.
 - (A) Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action;
 - (B) Stomachics; and
 - (C) Mucolytic agents.

(5) Class 5

Drugs in this category are therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs and certain antiallergenic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

B. Penalties

- (1) In issuing penalties against individuals found guilty of medication and drug violations a regulatory distinction shall be made between the detection of therapeutic medications used routinely to treat racehorses and those drugs that have no reason to be found at any concentration in the test sample on race day.
- (2) The stewards or the commission will use the penalty guidelines schedule contained in these rules as a starting place in the penalty stage of the deliberations for a rule violation for any drug listed in the *Association of Racing Commissioners International Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances*.
- (3) If a licensed veterinarian is administering or prescribing a drug not listed in the RCI *Uniform Classification Guide lines for Foreign*, the identity of the drug shall be forwarded to the official veterinarian to be forwarded to the Drug Testing Standards and Practices Committee of the Association of Racing Commissioners International for classification.

- (4) Any drug or metabolite thereof found to be presenting a pre- or post-race sample which is not classified in the most current RCI *Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances* shall be assumed to be a RCI Class 1 Drug and the trainer and owner shall be subject to those penalties as set forth in schedule “A” unless satisfactorily demonstrated otherwise by the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium, with a penalty category assigned.
- (5) The penalty categories and their related schedules, if applicable, shall be on the following criteria:
 - (a) Whether the drug is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in the horse;
 - (b) Whether the drug is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in any species;
 - (c) Whether the drug has any legitimate therapeutic application in the equine athlete;
 - (d) Whether the drug was identified as “necessary” by the RMTC Veterinary Advisory Committee;
 - (e) Whether legitimate, recognized therapeutic alternatives exist, and;
 - (f) The current RCI Classification of the drug.
- (6) The penalty categories “A”, “B” and “C” and their related schedules for Trainers and Owners are shown in the following tables.

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying a Category “A” penalty and for violations of ARCI-011-015: Prohibited Practices:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense	2nd LIFETIME offense in any jurisdiction	3rd LIFETIME offense in any jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum one-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$25,000 or 25% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of license revocation with no reapplication for a three-year period. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum fine of \$25,000 or 25% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$50,000 or 50% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum five-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of license revocation with no reapplication for a five-year period. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum fine of \$50,000 or 50% of total purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$100,000 or 100% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense	2nd LIFETIME offense in owner’s stable in any jurisdiction	3rd LIFETIME offense in owner’s stable in any jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disqualification and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian’s list for 90 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disqualification and loss of purse. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian’s list for 120 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disqualification, loss of purse and \$50,000 fine. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian’s list for 180 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p>

◦ Referral to the Commission with a recommendation of a suspension for a minimum of 90 days.

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying Category “B” penalty, for the presence of more than one NSAID in a plasma/serum sample, subject to the provisions set forth in ARCI-011-020(E) and for violations of the established levels for total carbon dioxide:

LICENSED TRAINER:		
1st offense	2nd offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	3rd offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$1,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$2,500. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the Commission for any further action deemed necessary by the Commission.
LICENSED OWNER:		
1st offense	2nd offense in stable (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	3rd offense in stable (365-day period) in any jurisdiction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]*. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification and loss of purse [in the absence of mitigating circumstances]*. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification and loss of purse, and in the absence of mitigating circumstances a \$5,000 fine.* <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p>

◦ Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	◦ Horse must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.	◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for 45 days and must pass a commission-approved examination before becoming eligible to be entered.
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* (The RMTTC recommendation called for loss of purse to happen in absence of mitigating circumstances the Joint Model Rules Committee has made loss of purse mandatory in their proposal)

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a drug carrying a Category "C" penalty and overages for permitted NSAIDs and furosemide: (*All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.*)

LICENSED TRAINER	Phenylbutazone (>2.0-5.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (>20-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (>2-50 ng/ml) Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and no furosemide when identified as administered**	Phenylbutazone (>5.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (>100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (>50 ng/ml) and CLASS C Violations
1 st Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum fine of a written warning to a maximum fine of \$500	Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances
2 nd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum fine of a written warning to a maximum fine of \$750	Minimum fine of \$1,500 and 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
3 rd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Minimum fine of \$500 and to a maximum fine of \$1,000	Minimum fine of \$2,500 and 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
LICENSED OWNER	Phenylbutazone (>2.0-5.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (>20-100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (>2-50 ng/ml) Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and	Phenylbutazone (>5.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (>100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (>50 ng/ml) AND CLASS C VIOLATIONS

	no furosemide when identified as administered**	
1 st Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Horse may be required to pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run.	Loss of purse. Horse must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run
2 nd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Horse may be required to pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Loss of purse. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 45 days, must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run
3 rd Offense (365-day period) in any jurisdiction	Disqualification and loss of purse. Horse must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run	Loss of purse. Minimum \$5,000 fine. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 60 days, must pass commission-approved examination before being eligible to run

*If the trainer has not had more than one violation within the previous two years, the Stewards/Judges are encouraged to issue a warning in lieu of a fine provided the reported level is below 3.0 mcg/ml, absent of aggravating factors.

After a two year period, if the licensee has had no further violations, any penalty due to an overage in the 2.0 – 5.0 category will be expunged from the licensee's record for penalty purposes.

- (7) The recommended penalty for a violation involving a drug that carries a Category “D” penalty is a written warning to the trainer and owner. Multiple violations may result in fines and/or suspensions
- (8) Any licensee of the commission, including veterinarians, found to be responsible for the improper or intentional administration of any drug resulting in a positive test may, after proper notice and hearing, be subject to the same penalties set forth for the licensed trainer.
- (9) The licensed owner, veterinarian or any other licensed party involved in a positive laboratory finding shall be notified in writing of the hearing and any resulting action. In addition their presence may be required at any and all hearings relative to the case.
- (10) Any veterinarian found to be involved in the administration of any drug carrying the penalty category of “A” shall be referred to the State Licensing Board of Veterinary Medicine for consideration of further disciplinary action and/or license revocation. This is in addition to any penalties issued by the stewards or the commission.
- (11) Any person who the stewards or the commission believe may have committed acts in violation of criminal statutes may be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency. Administrative action taken by the stewards or the commission in no way prohibits a prosecution for criminal acts committed, nor does a potential criminal prosecution stall administrative action by the stewards or the commission.
- (12) Procedures shall be established to ensure that a licensed trainer is not able to benefit financially during the period for which the individual has been suspended. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that horses are not transferred to licensed family members.

(13) Multiple Medication Violations (MMV)

- (a) A trainer who receives a penalty for a medication violation based upon a horse testing positive for a Class 1-5 medication with Penalty Class A-D, as provided in the most recent version of the ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, shall be assigned points as follows:

Penalty Class	Points If Controlled Therapeutic Substance	Points If Non-Controlled Substance
Class A⁵	N/A	6
Class B	2	4
Class C	1	2
Class D	½	1

- (b) The points assigned to a medication violation by the Stewards or Commission ruling shall be included in the ARCI official database and the ARCI shall assign points consistent with Section 13(a) for advisory purposes for medication violations where points have not been assigned by regulatory action. Points assigned by such regulatory ruling or by the ARCI shall reflect, in the case of multiple positive tests as described in paragraph (d), whether they shall thereafter constitute a single violation. The Stewards' or Commission Ruling shall be posted on the official website of the Commission and within the official database of the Association of Racing Commissioners International. If an appeal is pending, that fact shall be noted in such Ruling. No points shall be applied until a final adjudication of the enforcement of any such violation.
- (c) A trainer's cumulative points for violations in all racing jurisdictions shall be maintained by the Association of Racing Commissioners International. Once all appeals are waived or exhausted, the points shall immediately become part of the trainer's official ARCI record and shall be considered by the Commission in its determination to subject the trainer to the mandatory

⁵ Except for Class 1 and 2 environmental contaminants, *e.g.*, cocaine which shall be determined by the stewards based upon the facts of the case.

enhanced penalties by the Stewards or Commission as provided in this regulation.

- (d) Multiple positive tests for the same medication incurred by a trainer prior to delivery of official notice by the commission may be treated as a single violation. In the case of a positive test indicating multiple substances found in a single post-race sample, the Stewards may treat each substance found as an individual violation for which points will be assigned.
- (e) The official ARCI record shall be used to advise the Stewards or Commission of a trainer's past record of violations and cumulative points. Nothing in this administrative regulation shall be construed to confer upon a licensed trainer the right to appeal a violation for which all remedies have been exhausted or for which the appeal time has expired as provided by applicable law.
- (f) The Stewards or Commission shall consider all points for violations in all racing jurisdictions as contained in the trainer's official ARCI record when determining whether the mandatory enhancements provided in this regulation shall be imposed.
- (g) In addition to the penalty for the underlying offense, the following enhancements shall be imposed upon a licensed trainer based upon the cumulative points contained in his/her official ARCI record:

Points	Suspension in days
3-5.5	30
6-8.5	60
9-10.5	180
11 or more	360

MMP's are not a substitute for the current penalty system and are intended to be an additional uniform penalty when the licensee:

- (i) Has more than one violation for the relevant time period, and
 - (ii) Exceeds the permissible number of points.
- (h) The suspension periods as provided above, shall run consecutive to any suspension imposed for the underlying offense.

- (i) The Stewards' or Commission Ruling shall distinguish between the penalty for the underlying offense and any enhancement based upon a Stewards or Commission review of the trainer's cumulative points and regulatory record, which may be considered an aggravating factor in a case.
- (j) Any trainer who has received a medication violation may petition the ARCI to expunge the points received for the violation for the purpose of the MMV system only. The points shall be expunged by the ARCI or upon request of the trainer as follows:

Penalty Classification	Time to Expungement
A	Permanent
B	3 years
C	2 years
D	1 year

C. Medication Restrictions

- (1) A finding by the commission approved laboratory of a prohibited drug, chemical or other substance in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the prohibited drug, chemical or other substance was administered to the horse and, in the case of a post-race test, was present in the horse's body while it was participating in a race. Prohibited substances include:
 - (a) Drugs or medications for which no acceptable threshold concentration has been established;
 - (b) Controlled therapeutic medications in excess of established threshold concentrations or administration within the restricted time period as set forth in the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.2.;
 - (c) Substances present in the horse in excess of concentrations at which such substances could occur naturally; and
 - (d) Substances foreign to a horse at concentrations that cause interference with testing procedures.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, a person may not administer or cause to be administered by any means to a horse a prohibited drug, medication, chemical or other substance, including any restricted medication pursuant to this chapter during the 24-hour period before post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

D. Medical Labeling

- (1) No person on association grounds where horses are lodged or kept, excluding licensed veterinarians, shall have in or upon association grounds which that person occupies or has the right to occupy, or in that person's personal property or effects or vehicle in that person's care, custody or control, a drug, medication, chemical, foreign substance or other substance that is prohibited in a horse on a race day unless the product is labeled in accordance with this subsection.
- (2) ~~Any drug or medication which is used or kept on association grounds and which, by federal or state law, requires a prescription must have been validly prescribed by a duly licensed veterinarian, and in compliance with the applicable state statutes. All such~~All allowable medications must have a prescription label which is securely attached to the medication container and clearly ascribed to show the following:
 - ~~(a) The name of the product;~~
 - ~~(a) The name, address, and telephone number of the pharmacy or veterinarian dispensing the medication;~~
 - ~~(b) prescription number when dispensed by a pharmacy if required by law;~~
 - ~~(c) date prescription filled;~~
 - ~~(b)(d) name of the prescribing or dispensing the product veterinarian;~~
 - ~~(e)(c) The name of each patient (the horse) for whom the product medication is intended/prescribed or dispensed;~~
 - ~~(f) The name of the trainer or owner of the horse for whom the product was dispensed;~~
 - ~~(g) dose, dosage, route of administration, and duration of treatment and of the prescribed product (instructions for use);~~
 - ~~(d)(h) name, active ingredient, quantity prescribed, expiration date of the prescribed/dispensed product, and (if applicable), beyond use date (if applicable), and lot number (if applicable); and~~
 - ~~(i) cautionary statements (if any), and if applicable, withdrawal time.~~
 - (3) ~~The name~~use of an expired medication is considered a violation of this rule.
 - (4) ~~Any medication that has a label that is missing, illegible, tampered with or altered, or in any other way does not comply with this section shall be considered a violation of these rules.~~
 - ~~(e)(5) Any licensee that voluntarily surrenders any non-compliant medication shall not be considered to be in violation of the person (trainer) to whom the product was dispensed medication rules described in this section and/or ARCI-011-020(D). A~~

surrender shall not be deemed voluntary after a licensee has been advised or it is apparent that an investigatory search has commenced.

E. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)

(1) The use of NSAIDs shall be governed by the following conditions:

(a)

(b) NSAIDs included in the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.2, are not to be used in a manner inconsistent with the restrictions contained therein. NSAIDs not included on the ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule, Version 2.2, are not be present in a racing horse biological sample at the laboratory concentration of detection.

(c) The presence of more than one NSAID may constitute a NSAID stacking violation consistent with the following restrictions:

A. A Class 1 NSAID Stacking Violation (Penalty Class B) occurs when:

i. Two non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are found at individual levels determined to exceed the following restrictions:

- a. Diclofenac – 5 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- b. Firocoxib - 20 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- c. Flunixin – 20 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- d. Ketoprofen – 2 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- e. Phenylbutazone – 2 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
- f. all other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – laboratory concentration of detection

ii. Three or more non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are found at individual levels determined to exceed the following restrictions:

- a. Diclofenac – 5 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- b. Firocoxib - 20 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- c. Flunixin – 3 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- d. Ketoprofen – 1 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum;
- e. Phenylbutazone – 0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum; or
- f. all other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – laboratory concentration of detection.

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Approved by ARCI ~~Board of Directors~~Members

~~July 16, 2015~~March 24, 2016