

GREYHOUND WELFARE, HEALTH & MEDICATION - CHAPTER 18

ARCI-018-005 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that greyhounds participating in races in this jurisdiction shall be treated humanely.

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

ARCI-018-010 Female Greyhound Considerations

- (1) Female greyhounds in season are not permitted on the race course.
- (2) Females coming in season during the race meeting shall not be accepted for entry within 30 days from the date of coming in season.
- (3) Females in milk are not eligible to school or to race.
- (4) Females in season must be reported to the judges and the veterinarian. Owners and trainers failing to report this condition promptly shall be fined and/or suspended.

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ARCI-018-015 General Care of Greyhounds

- (1) All greyhounds shall be properly cared for on a daily basis. This includes physically inspecting the greyhounds for sores, cuts, abrasions, muzzle burns, fleas and ticks and providing adequate feed.
- (2) Greyhounds shall be provided with clean, fresh water in runs/exercise areas and turn-out pens at all times.
- (3) All food and water dishes shall be free of foreign substances.
- (4) Greyhounds shall be reasonably free of fleas and ticks. Care shall be taken to ensure that the greyhounds do not ingest chemicals used to control fleas and ticks.
- (5) Sick, diseased or injured greyhounds shall be provided with proper veterinary care.
- (6) Dropping buckets shall have lids in place except while in use and shall be stored in an area removed from kennel housing and runs.
- (7) Muzzles used shall be lightweight, plastic or padded wire type. Worn, broken or rusted muzzles are prohibited.
- (8) All greyhounds shall be vaccinated annually against common canine diseases such as parvo, rabies, distemper, hepatitis, adenovirus type 2, parainfluenza and leptospira. Current records shall be kept and available for review by the Commission or its designee.

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

ARCI-018-020 Medications and Drugs

- (1) A person shall not administer or apply or cause to be administered or applied any unauthorized medication to any greyhound participating in a race.
- (2) Urine, blood and other specimens from greyhounds shall be taken and tested as the judges of the race meeting or the Commission's representatives may designate. Such tests shall be under the supervision of the Commission. The specimens shall be

collected by the veterinarian or such other person as the Commission may designate.

- (3) If the judges find that any foreign substance has been administered internally or externally, to a greyhound before a race, the judges shall impose a sanction they deem proper under any of the rules, including reference to the Commission, against every owner and/or lessee and/or trainer responsible for the proper care and protection of the greyhounds involved and against every person found by them to have administered or have attempted to administer or have caused an attempt to administer or to have conspired with another person to administer such foreign substance.
- (4) Foreign substances which are shown to come through the food chain may have a tolerance level set for the substance by the Commission.
- (5) The kennel operator, trainer, lead-out or any other person having charge, custody or care of the greyhound is obligated to protect the greyhound properly and guard it against such administration or attempted administration, and if the judges find that any person has failed to show proper protection and guarding of the greyhound, or if the judges find that any kennel operator and/or lessee and/or trainer is guilty of negligence with respect thereto, they shall impose a sanction they deem proper under any of the rules including reference to the Commission.
- (6) The owner and/or lessee of the greyhound so found to have received administration shall be denied or shall promptly return any portion of the purse or stakes together with any trophy in such race and the same shall be distributed as in the case of a disqualification. If a greyhound is disqualified in a race because of this rule the eligibility of other greyhounds which ran in the race and which have started in a subsequent race before announcement of the disqualification shall not be affected.
- (7) The kennel operator, trainer or authorized representative shall be present in the testing area when a post race urine or other specimen is taken from his/her greyhound and shall remain until the sample tag is signed by the kennel operator, trainer or authorized representative as witness to the taking of the specimen.
- (8) The Commission may determine that pre-race testing or sampling is required. If this type of testing or sampling is instituted, the requirements of section 7 of this rule shall not be in effect.
- (9) Refusal to allow the taking of any specimen or refusal to sign the specimen tag to the taking of a specimen, or any act or threat to impede, prevent or otherwise interfere with shall be reported to the judges.
- (10) The representative of the Commission may take for analysis samples of any medicine or other materials suspected of containing improper medications or drugs which could affect the racing conditions of a greyhound in a race.
- (11) Any portion of the purse shall be redistributed as ordered by the judges in accordance with the provisions of this section. This rule shall apply only to the amount payable to the owner or owners of the disqualified greyhound and shall not prevent payment due to other greyhounds in the race.

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- (12) Every kennel operator, trainer or authorized agent shall immediately, whenever requested by the judges, submit any greyhound under his/her authority to any veterinarian designated by the judges for such examination or tests as the veterinarian may deem advisable.
- (13) Any test or examination made by the veterinarian designated by the judges may be witnessed by the judges or their representatives, the kennel operator, his/her authorized agent or the trainer of the greyhounds so examined or tested.
- (14) No person except a licensed veterinarian shall have in his/her possession within any racetrack enclosures any hypodermic syringe or needle or any instrument capable of administering a medication, foreign substance or injectable. Persons in possession of hypodermic syringes and/or needles for personal medical use shall file written notification of their medical condition with the board of judges.
- (15) The Commission may authorize a designee to enter into or upon the buildings, rooms or other places within the association grounds to examine the same and to inspect and examine the personal property and effects of any person. Licensees consent to the search and seizure of prohibited substances or articles.
- (16) Any usage of anabolic steroids involving racing greyhounds is prohibited, except that the administration of oral, or as otherwise prescribed by a licensed veterinarian, testosterone shall be permitted for the control of estrus in female racing greyhounds provided it is validly prescribed and properly labeled.
- (17) The Commission may conduct pre-race and post-race testing to determine whether a prohibited substance was present in a race animal.
- (18) The Commission's rules further provide that the licensed trainer of an animal is:
 - (a) Considered by law to be the absolute insurer that no prohibited substance has been administered to the animal; and
 - (b) Is responsible for ensuring that no prohibited substance is administered to the animal.
- (19) A prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance includes:
 - (a) Any stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local anesthetics, drugs, [or] other drug metabolites which could affect the health or performance of a race animal, however minimal, except as expressly permitted by this chapter;
 - (b) A drug permitted by this chapter in excess of the maximum or other restrictions in this chapter; and
 - (c) A drug or substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which interferes with the detection of stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local anesthetics, drugs, or drug metabolites which could affect the health or performance of a race animal, however minimal, or quantitation of drugs permitted by this chapter.
- (20) **CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM:** (The classification of substances is based largely on the Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances issued by the Association of Racing Commissioners International. The classification of a given

substance is based on several factors, including the substance's pharmacology, its ability to influence the outcome of a race, whether or not it has a legitimate therapeutic use, or other evidence that it may be used improperly.

- a. **Pharmacology.** Substances that are known to be potent stimulants or depressants are placed in higher classes, while those that have or would be expected to have little effect on the outcome of a race are placed in lower classes.
- b. **Use Patterns.** Consideration is given to placement of substances based on practical experience with their use and the nature of positive tests. For example, procaine positives have in the past been associated primarily with the administration of procaine penicillin, and this has been taken into consideration in the placement of procaine into Class 6 instead of Class 3 with other injectable local anesthetics.
- c. **Appropriateness of Use.** Substances that clearly are intended for use in canine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Substances that clearly are not intended for use in the greyhound are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Substances that are recognized as legitimately useful in canine therapeutics but could affect the outcome of a race are placed in the middle or higher classes.)

(21) **Classification System Class 1:** *Class 1 substances have the highest pharmacologic potential to affect performance and have no generally accepted medical use in racing greyhounds.*

- a. Opiates and opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs in DEA Schedules I and II, including: Alfentanil, Apomorphine, Carfentanil, Cocaine, Codeine, Etorphine, Fentanil, Hydromorphone, Levorphanol, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, Oxymorphone, PCP, Sufentanil, Methaqualone.
- b. Amphetamines or amphetamine-like drugs in DEA Schedules I and II, including: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Methylphenidate

(22) **Class 2 Substances:** *Class 2 substances are prominent central nervous system stimulants in the lesser DEA Schedules.*

- a. Opiates and opium derivatives with accepted medical use but not listed solely as Schedule I or II drugs, including: Buprenorphine, Meperidine, Nalophine, Pentazocine, Racemorphan, Racemethorphan, Valium, Chloral hydrate, Droperidol, Meprobromate, Methohexital.
- b. Stimulants in lesser DEA schedules, including: Benzphetamine, Diethylpropion, Mazindol, Pemoline.

(23) **Class 3 Substances:** *Class 3 substances are non-scheduled drugs that have no generally accepted therapeutic use in racing greyhounds, drugs that could alter performance in a normal, healthy untreated racing greyhound, drugs that have a high potential for abuse as local anesthetics, and potent diuretics with potential for diluting a urine specimen.*

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- a. Non-scheduled opiates including: Nalbuphine
 - b. Narcotic analgesics in lesser DEA schedules, including: Butorphanol
 - c. Local anesthetics with high potential for abuse as nerve-blocking agents, including: Mepivacaine, Tetracaine, Xylocaine.
 - d. Sympathomimetics and other central nervous system stimulants unlikely to be picked up through the food chain, including: Aminophylline, Dopram, Ephedrine, Metaraminol, Phenylpropanolamine, Theophylline, Wyamine sulfate.
 - e. Non-scheduled central nervous system depressants and tranquilizers including: Acepromazine, Azaparone, Chlorpromazine, Detomidine, Fluphenazine, Ketamine, Promazine, Propiopromazine, Reserpine.
 - f. Diuretics likely to significantly dilute a urine specimen including: Bumetanid, Ethacrynic acid, Furosemide.
- (24) **Class 4:** *Class 4 substances are non-scheduled drugs with cardiac or respiratory effects, mild sedatives, steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with short withdrawal times indicating race day administration.*
- a. Autonomic nervous system drugs with primarily cardiac or respiratory systems, including: Albuterol, Atropine, Epinephrine, Metaproteranol, Norepinephrine, Phenoxybenzamine, Phenylphrine, Propranolol, Terbutaline.
 - b. Local anesthetics with less potential for use as nerve blocking agents, including: Ethylaminobenzoate.
 - c. Antihistamines with mild sedative properties, including: Diphenhydramine, Doxylamine, Promethazine.
 - d. Corticosteroids with short withdrawal times indicating race day administration, including: Betamethasone, Dexamethasone, Prednisolone.
 - e. Sympathomimetics and other central nervous system stimulants with some likelihood of appearing through the food chain, including: Caffeine, Theobromine.
 - f. Depressants with some likelihood of appearing through the food chain, including: Barbiturates.
- (25) **Class 5:** *Class 5 substances are therapeutic medications routinely used to restore the health of an ailing greyhound.*
- a. Anti-inflammatory drugs, including: Salicylate, Phenylbutazone, Flunixin, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Tiaprofenic acid, Zomepriac, Feldene, Dipyrone.
 - b. Mild diuretics not traditionally used as diluting agents which are likely to be found in combination with other medication in an anti-inflammatory product, including: Trichloromethiazide.
 - c. Autonomic nervous system drugs without central nervous system, cardiac, or respiratory effects, including: Bethanecol, Ergonovine, Ergotamine, Glycopyrrolate, Propantheline

- d. Antihistamines without central nervous system depressant effects, including: Chlorpheniramine, Cimetidine, Pyrilamine, Tripelennamine.
- e. Skeletal muscle relaxants, including: Dantrolene, Guaifenesin, Methocarbamol, Nefopam, Orphenadine.
- f. Expectorants or stomachics, including: Camphor, Dextromethorphan, Metoclopramide.
- g. Peroxide scavengers or mild anti-inflammatory carry agents, including: DMSO, Cardiac glycosides or antiarrhythmics, including: Digoxin, Procainamide, Quinidine, Verapamil.

(26) **Class 6:** *Class 6 substances are local anesthetics likely to produce urinary levels due to factors other than use as a nerve blocking agent.*

- a. Procaine
- b. Substances are likely to interfere with testing procedures, including: Sulfa drugs, Polyethylene glycol, Mebendazole, Fenbendazole.

(27) **PENALTY DETERMINATIONS**

- a. When determining the amount of a penalty, the judges should consider what penalty would best punish the violator for the harm caused by the violation and deter future similar violations by the violator and other licensees.
- b. The judges should avoid blindly assessing "consistent" penalties without regard to the specifics of each case. Each violation must be reviewed according to the individual circumstances of the case. The Commission intends for the Board of Judges to use the qualifications, experience, and collective wisdom of its members to act as an adjudicatory body when considering violations of the Rules. To ensure due process for the affected licensees, every violation must be judged on the evidence presented to the judges, with the judges weighing the evidence and the credibility of the witnesses.

(28) **Mitigating/Aggravating Circumstances**

- a. Because the facts of each case will vary, an exhaustive list of mitigating or aggravating circumstances is not practical. Generally, mitigating or aggravating circumstances must be shown by persuasive, credible evidence that the circumstances were actually present in the instant case, not mere speculation that the circumstances could have been present. An example of mitigating circumstances is when the trainer presents credible evidence that another individual actually caused the greyhound to race with a prohibited substance in its system. An example of aggravating circumstances is when the staff or other party to the proceeding presents credible evidence that the trainer administered a prohibited substance or

permitted a prohibited substance to be administered despite warnings that the administration of the substance would likely result in a positive test.

- b. The amount of the substance in a sample should not be considered a mitigating or aggravating factor. The definition of a prohibited substance adopted by the Commission establishes a zero-tolerance standard. In other words, the presence in a post-race sample of any amount of a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance is a per se violation of the Commission's rules.

(29) PENALTY RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. The following recommended penalties should be followed in all cases in the absence of persuasive, credible evidence of mitigating circumstances justifying a lesser penalty or aggravating circumstances justifying an enhanced penalty.
- b. The recommended penalties for medication violations offer a range of penalties, including fines, suspension, and loss of purse. By offering a range of penalty, it is the intent of the Commission that for a first violation involving a particular substance, the penalty would be at the lower end of the range, absent mitigating or aggravating circumstances.
- c. Conversely, for a subsequent violation for a particular substance, the penalty would be at the higher end of the range. The penalty should be enhanced for subsequent violations regardless of when the subsequent violations occur with respect to the first violation.
- d. Because a licensee's compliance history with respect to a particular substance is incorporated into the recommended penalties, the licensee's overall compliance history should not be considered a mitigating circumstance.

(30) In all cases, however, the judges have the discretion to impose the penalty that best accomplishes the Commission's enforcement goals:

- a. To protect the health and safety of the participants in racing, including licensees, patrons, and race animals.
- b. To ensure pari-mutuel racing is conducted honestly and fairly.

(31) VIOLATIONS INVOLVING POSITIVE TESTS

(a) Recommended Penalty for any drug or medication that:

- Is not approved for veterinary use in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration;
- Cannot be detected by the Commission laboratory in a urine or blood sample unless the medication was administered within 24 hours of the race; or
- Is detected in urine or blood concentrations that include a level of dosage that would constitute a threat to the health and safety of the greyhound.

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- i. First Violation: \$1,000 to \$2,500 fine and/or up to one year suspension or revocation of license.
- ii. Any Subsequent Violations: \$2,500 to \$5,000 fine and revocation of license.
- iii. Additionally, the Judges shall order a redistribution of the purse money.

b. Class I impermissible substances:

- i. First violation \$500 to \$1,000 fine and/or up to one-year suspension or revocation of license.
- ii. Any subsequent violation: \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine and Minimum one-year suspension or revocation of license.
- iii. Absent mitigating circumstances, the Judges shall order a redistribution of the purse money.

c. Class II impermissible substances:

- i. First violation: \$100 to \$1,000 fine and/or Up to 30 days suspension;
- ii. Second violation within 36 months of a previous violation: \$250 to \$1,000 fine and minimum 30 days suspension or revocation of license;
- iii. Third violation within 36 months of a second violation, or a fourth or any subsequent violation without regard of the time passed since a third violation: \$500 to \$1,000 fine and minimum of 60 days suspension; Or revocation of license.
- iv. Absent mitigating circumstances, the Judges shall order a redistribution of the purse money.

d. Class III impermissible substances:

- i. First violation: \$50 to \$100 fine;
- ii. Second violation within 12 months: \$100 to \$750 fine, up to 30day suspension;
- iii. Third violation within 24 months of a second violation or a fourth or any subsequent violation without regard of the time passed since a third violation: \$250 to \$1,000 fine, up to 60-day suspension.
- iv. Absent mitigating circumstances, the Judges shall order a redistribution of the purse money.

e. Class IV or V impermissible substances:

- i. First violation: \$50 to \$250 fine
- ii. Second violation in a 12-month period: \$100 to \$500 fine
- iii. Third or subsequent violation in a 12-month period: \$200 to \$1,000 fine and up to 30-days suspension

f. Class VI impermissible substances:

- i. First violation: \$25 fine
- ii. Second violation in a 12-month period: \$50 fine
- iii. Third or subsequent violation in a 12-month period: \$50 to \$100 fine

(32) Violations Involving Contraband

- a. **Unauthorized possession of substance in Class I, II, or III:** One-half of the recommended penalty for medication violation for the applicable class of substance
- b. **Unauthorized possession of substance in other class found in a location indicating high probability of intended use on association grounds (i.e. kennel, loaded syringe):** One-half of the recommended penalty above for the applicable class of substance
- c. **Unauthorized possession of substance in other class found in a location indicating low probability of intended use on association grounds (i.e. inadvertently left in vehicle when entering kennel area):** Written warning or a fine, at the discretion of the Judges.
- d. **Unauthorized possession of controlled substance not included in classification primarily used by humans:** Fine or suspension, at the discretion of the Judges
- e. **Possession of unloaded syringe with needle capable of giving injections:** Fine or suspension, at the discretion of the Judges.
- f. **Possession of syringe loaded with prohibited substance:** One-half of the recommended penalty for a medication violation for the applicable class of substance.

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Version 4.5 to 4.6 ARCI Board 7/31/09: amended added anabolic steroid language

Version 8.1 to 8.2, ARCI Board of Directors, 12/8/2017 amended ARCI-018-020 (16) (added "estrus control language")

ARCI-018-025 Euthanasia

- (1) Licensed veterinarians subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission shall only use a lethal injection of barbiturates to euthanize a greyhound. This action will only be permitted in the event of a catastrophic injury or medical condition/illness.
- (2) Only a licensed veterinarian shall administer such barbiturates.
- (3) Such barbiturates shall be administered in a manner sufficient to ensure that the animal feels no pain or discomfort.
- (4) Violation of this rule shall subject the violator to the penalties prescribed by the Commission.
- (5) The commission veterinarian should conduct a postmortem examination on every greyhound to determine the injury or sickness which resulted in the euthanasia or death if:
 - (a) A greyhound suffers a breakdown on the racetrack; or
 - (b) A greyhound expires while kenneled on facility premises

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4.5 to 4.6 ARCI Board 7/31/09 Amended

ARCI-018-039 Transportation of Greyhounds

- (1) When transported within the state or jurisdiction, all greyhounds shall be hauled in crates designated for the sole purpose of transporting greyhounds. These crates shall be a minimum of two feet wide, three feet long and 34 inches high.
- (2) When transporting racing greyhounds to and from the racetrack, there shall be allowed a maximum of two greyhounds per crate, provided that there is enough space for each greyhound to comfortably turn about, sit, lie and stand erect. When otherwise transporting greyhounds within the state or jurisdiction, there shall be allowed only two greyhounds per crate, provided that there is enough space for each greyhound to comfortably turn about, sit, lie and stand erect.
- (3) The crates shall be of sound construction and maintained in good repair to ensure that the health and safety of the greyhounds are not endangered.
- (4) Floors and lower sides of the crates shall be constructed or shall be covered on the inner surfaces to contain excreta and bedding materials.
- (5) The crates shall be cleaned and sanitized at least daily, or more frequently as may be necessary in order to maintain a sanitary environment for the greyhounds.
- (6) Hauling vehicles shall provide ventilation that reaches each greyhound by means of windows, vents, air conditioner or evaporative cooling system. Air conditioning, or evaporative cooling devices in good working order shall be provided when the atmospheric temperature is above _____ degrees Fahrenheit to provide comfort to the greyhounds during transport. Heat, insulation or bedding adequate to provide warmth shall be provided when the atmospheric temperature is below _____ degrees Fahrenheit.
- (7) Greyhounds in hauling vehicles shall be inspected at least once in each four-hour period and their needs attended to immediately. Water shall be provided at each four-hour interval check.
- (8) Racing kennels, breeding farms or other operations that receive greyhounds transported from out-of-state locations shall maintain a log. The log shall include:
 - (a) Greyhound names, if applicable;
 - (b) Left and right ear tattoo numbers;
 - (c) Name of owner/lessees;
 - (d) Date of shipping/receiving;
 - (e) Purpose (breeding, racing, training);
 - (f) Name of hauling company and driver.
- (9) Newly arriving greyhounds shall be immediately given a physical evaluation by the owner or trainer of the kennel. Included in this evaluation shall be:
 - (a) Checking for ticks and fleas;
 - (b) The greyhounds general health;
 - (c) The greyhound's health certificate and vaccination record.

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If necessary, the administration of any proper treatment shall be carried out within a reasonable period to ensure the health and safety of the greyhound.

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