NRHA ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEDICATIONS POLICY RULE CHANGE – DRAFT

January 2011

INTRODUCTION

Over the past several years, many factors have lead NRHA to increase its focus on the topic of animal welfare and medications. NRHA leadership has participated in many discussions with breed and discipline associations, respected veterinarians and some of the most knowledgeable consultants in the horse industry. In addition, the NRHA Executive Committee and Board of Directors have met several times to discuss the issues as a group and determine NRHA's direction. The following paragraphs will help show you the journey that has been made to create the attached living draft of an Animal Welfare and Medications Policy for NRHA.

2009-2010 ACTIVITIES

In response to changing public perception and heightened awareness of horse sport, medications and animal welfare issues, the NRHA Board of Directors authorized the creation of the NRHA Animal Welfare Committee in January 2009.

Several months later in August 2009, the NRHA Board of Directors approved the formation of the NRHA Medications Task Force to develop a recommendation for an NRHA medications policy. The task force consisted of representatives from all of the horse industry Lindy Burch (NCHA Past President), Dave Frisbie, DVM, PhD, DACVS (Equine Sports Medicine and Colorado State University), Mike McEntire (NRHA and USEF Judge and professional trainer), Bernard Rollin, PhD (one of world's leading scholars in ethics and Colorado State University professor), Dr. Harry Werner, VMD (American Association of Equine Practitioners Past President) and Jeff Petska (three-time World Equestrian Games Chef d'Equipe for Team U.S.A., NRHA Judge and AQHA Judge).

After much more discussion on the topic of medications, the Board unanimously approved for the task force to create a draft amendment for the 2010 NRHA Futurity and Derby Conditions to prohibit and test for high limb blocking. The task force met in April 2010 and drafted a recommendation that was presented to the Board in June. The Board voted to endorse the recommendation and to move forward getting input from owners, riders, breeders and other reining stakeholders.

The report, including a recommendation for a 2012 rule change, was discussed at the NRHA Derby Town Talk Meeting. The Town Talk covered numerous reasons why NRHA needs to develop a policy including the shift in public perception of horse sport following incidents with Eight Belles, Big Brown, Congressional hearings on racing medication policies, the USDA closure of the Tennessee Walking Horse National Celebration, and others. Another Town Talk was held during the NRHA Futurity. During both Town Talks, members were encouraged to discuss the possible rule change proposal, testing policies, penalties, hearing body and any other areas of interest. The Board again supported the concept of the draft, which also was discussed at the NRHA Futurity Town Talk, at their November meeting.

(Continued)

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RECENT ACTIVITIES

At the January 2011 NRHA Board of Directors meeting, the Board voted to accept the attached animal welfare and medications policy rule change draft as submitted and edited at their meeting, and they also voted to receive further feedback from the membership before making a final submittal for a 2012 rule change. The Board recognizes that input is needed and solicits member involvement in this process.

The attached rule change draft was created based on the Medications Task Force recommendation, along with additional input from the Task Force, NRHA Executive Committee, NRHA Board of Directors and consultants familiar with these types of policies.

MEMBER INPUT REQUESTED

We look forward to getting additional input and suggested changes from the membership on this draft. It is a living and breathing document that can take changes as needed until the time of the Board of Directors rule change vote in June. Numerous Town Talks will be held in the next few months in multiple locations, and NRHA Executive Committee members and staff will be in attendance to keep note of all member comments, concerns, suggestions and questions.

A tentative list of Town Talk locations can be found at nrha.com in the Latest News area.

EXPLANATION OF DRAFT

At the top of each section of the rule change raft, a brief description is given explaining that section's contents.

ITEMS TO ADDRESS

In addition to any items brought up by the membership in the coming months, there are several items the membership, Board, Task Force and consultants will need to address prior to creating a final version of the rule. These items are referred to in the summary and have comments tracked on the right-hand side of the page for your convenience. These items can be accepted as-is, modified or not accepted as determined. These include:

- Finding another term to define the "responsible party" instead of the term "trainer."
- Discussing if we want to have the ability to test only horses that have been entered in the event, OR all horses on grounds.
- Deciding if we will require a signed entry blank at all shows to help determine the "responsible party."
- Determining fees charged for testing and how fees are assessed.
- Discussing an amendment to the Flunixin (Banamine) wording to reflect their one time use of as a third NSAID.
- Reviewing the creation of verbiage to reflect the washout time on NSAIDs. Verbiage can be found in the NSBA rulebook.
- Discussing a guideline for Reserpine and other long-term agents (i.e. 45 days as in AQHA guidelines).
- Determining if we wish to create of a guideline for the use of anabolic steroids (i.e. 45 days as in AQHA guidelines).

NRHA ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEDICATIONS POLICY RULE CHANGE – DRAFT

NRHA General Rules and Regulations

L. Animal Welfare and Medications Provisions Applicable to all NRHA Events.

Section 1. Testing

SUMMARY: This section allows NRHA to examine any horse that is entered in an NRHA approved class, as well as any horse withdrawn by any exhibitor within 24 hours prior to a class for which it has been entered. Failure to cooperate with a request to examine a horse is a violation of the rules. Exams can include physical, urine, blood, and any other test determined by the appointed veterinarian. In addition, this section provides for chain of custody concerns (i.e. witnesses for sample collection and the drawing of split samples for re-test of appeals).

Before a final rule change proposal is submitted, we will need to determine if we wish to have the ability to test all horses on grounds whether or not they are entered? Also, do we wish to have the ability to test horses that scratch within 24 hours of the class?

a. All horses entered at an NRHA approved event are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian who must be approved by NRHA. Said approved veterinarian, with the approval of the Executive Director, may appoint a technician to perform certain duties under this rule. The examination may include physical, urine, blood tests and/or any other test or procedure at the discretion of said veterinarian necessary to effectuate the purposes of this rule.

Said veterinarian may examine any or all horses in a class or all classes in an event or any horses entered in any class, whether in competition or not, if on the event grounds, or any horse withdrawn by any exhibitor within 24 hours prior to a class for which it has been entered.

Christa Morris 1/18/11 8:49 AM

Comment: Discuss if this wording needs to be included. Do we want to have the ability to test all horses on grounds whether or not they are entered? See Summary above for additional comments.

b. Whether a horse is in competition or not, refusal to submit the horse for examination or to cooperate with the veterinarian or his agents constitutes a violation and subjects the responsible person to penalties under Section 4.

c. Trainers who are not able to accompany NRHA drug testing personnel and the horse to the location where sample collection is to take place, to act as witness to the collection and sealing of blood and urine samples, and to sign the drug collection documents in the appropriate places as witness, must appoint an agent to do so. The absence of such a witness shall constitute a waiver of any objection to the identification of the horse tested and the manner of collection and sealing of the samples.

d. Upon the collection of a sufficient number of tubes of blood from the horse, the tubes shall be divided into two groups. One group shall be labeled and identified as Blood Sample A, and the other as Blood Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. Upon the collection of a sufficient volume of urine from the horse, a portion of the sample shall be poured into a second urine sample container. One container shall be labeled and identified as Urine Sample A, and the other as Urine Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. These procedures shall be performed whether or not the trainer or his/her appointed witness is present as provided for in Section 1 (c) above.

e. In the event reasonable attempts at sample collections from the horse do not provide a sufficient number of tubes of blood or a sufficient volume of urine to be divided, labeled, and identified as Samples A and B, as determined by the testing veterinarian and/or technician, the sample(s) obtained (if obtained) shall be labeled and identified as Sample(s) A only, and it shall be recorded in the records of the Animal Welfare and Medications Program that the corresponding Sample(s) B does (do) not exist, in which event the obtained Sample(s) shall be subject to testing.

Section 2. Cooperation

SUMMARY: This section defines "cooperation." Defining "cooperation" will help to enforce Section L. b. above when the veterinarian requests to exam an entered horse.

a. Cooperation with the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) includes:

i. Taking the horse and the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) immediately to the location selected by said veterinarian and/or agent(s) for testing the horse and presenting it for testing.

ii. Assisting the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) in procuring the sample promptly, including but not limited to removing equipment from the horse, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding any distractions to it. Schooling, lengthy cooling out, bandaging and other delays of this type shall be construed as noncooperation.

Section 3. Responsibility and Accountability of Trainers

SUMMARY: This section defines the responsible party using the term "trainer." For purposes of this rule, the responsible party or "trainer" is "any adult or adults who has or shares the responsibility for the care, training, custody, condition, or performance of a horse." There has been some discussion to change "trainer" to another term. Using another word like "agent" could change the meaning of the rule as "agent" is used in other sections of the rule.

In addition, this section requires a signed entry blank to designate the responsible party. Currently, NRHA does not require a signed entry blank. We may decide if the requirement needs to be added to the Handbook.

a. A trainer is defined as any adult or adults who has or shares the responsibility for the care, training, custody, condition, or performance of a horse. Said person must sign the entry blank of any NRHA approved event whether said person be a trainer, owner, rider, agent and/or coach. Where a minor exhibitor has no trainer, then a parent, guardian or agent or representative thereof must sign the entry blank and assume responsibility as trainer. The name of the trainer

Christa Morris 1/15/11 6:10 PM
Comment: Is there a term we need to use instead of "trainer?" See Summary above for additional comments.

Christa Morris 1/15/11 6:11 PM
Comment: See Summary above regarding "signed entry blank."

must be designated as such on the entry blank. It is the responsibility of trainers as well as event management to see that entry blanks contain all of the required information.

b. Trainers in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary are responsible and accountable under the penalty provisions of these rules:

i. for the condition of a horse at an NRHA approved event and

ii. to know all of the provisions of General Rules and Regulations (O) (including any advisories or interpretations published in the *NRHA Reiner*) and all other rules and regulations of the NRHA and the penalty provisions of said rules. For purposes of this rule, substantial evidence means affirmative evidence of such a clear and definite nature as to establish that said trainer, or any employee or agent of the trainer, was, in fact, not responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse. If any trainer is prevented from performing his or her duties, including responsibility for the condition of the horses in his or her care, by illness or other cause, or is absent from any NRHA approved event where horses under his or her care are entered and stabled, he or she must immediately notify the event secretary and, at the same time, a substitute must be appointed by the trainer and such substitute must place his or her name on the entry blank forthwith. Such substitution does not relieve the regular trainer of his/her responsibility and accountability under this rule; however, the substitute trainer is equally responsible and accountable for the condition of such horses.

c. The trainer and owner acknowledge that the trainer represents the owner regarding horses being trained or managed, entries, scratches for any reason and any act performed on any horse under the care and custody of the trainer.

d. In the case of a horse competing under the Therapeutic Substance Provisions, any trainer or other person subject to these rules who actually administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer a forbidden substance to a horse which might affect the performance of said horse at an event licensed by the NRHA without complying with Section 10, is subject to the penalties provided in Section 5, and General Rules and Regulations (E).

e. Any trainer or person subject to these rules who administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer any substance to a horse by injection or by any other route of administration, whether the substance is forbidden or permitted, at an event licensed by the NRHA, whether it be during a scheduled class in the competition ring, practice arenas, alleys leading into the arenas or any other public areas of the show grounds, is subject to the penalties provided in Section 5 unless administered in a life-saving situation which should be done based on consultation with a veterinarian.

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Section 4. Results, Confirmatory Analysis, and Retest

SUMMARY: Section 4 talks about -

- ***Who can perform tests of blood and urine samples***
- ***How the samples should be stored***
- ***How to handle a sample from a negative test***
- ***How to proceed with a sample that tests positive (issuing a Notice of Charge, requesting a confirmatory analysis by the person charged, who can perform that analysis and how to handle the instance where a second sample is not available)***
- ***How to proceed to the penalty phase (refers back to current NRHA Disciplinary Procedures for hearing process and minimum penalties)***

a. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples A shall be subjected to chemical analysis by a laboratory with which NRHA has contracted for its services. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples B shall be stored securely, unopened, at the contracted laboratory, to be used in the event that a confirmatory analysis shall be required.

b. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is negative, i.e., no forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be destroyed by the laboratory.

c. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, i.e., a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, this shall be prima facie evidence that the forbidden substance was administered in some manner to said horse, whether intentionally or unintentionally, or otherwise was caused to be present in the tissues, body fluids or excreta of the horse at the event, whether intentionally or unintentionally, such that the trainer(s) deemed responsible and accountable for its condition is (are) liable under the provisions of Section 3.

d. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, and upon the issuance of Notices of Charge to persons deemed responsible and accountable under the rules, a person charged who requests a confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B must make the request in writing to NRHA Counsel, and it must be received within 15 days of the date of the Notice of Charge.

e. The confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by a drug testing laboratory that must be mutually agreed upon by the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis and NRHA Counsel, which laboratory must have demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, provided the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B exists and is of sufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis. In the event the drug testing laboratory that analyzed Sample A is the only laboratory that has demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, as determined by NRHA Counsel, this laboratory shall be the only laboratory to which NRHA Counsel shall agree to perform the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B. Upon the completion of the confirmatory analysis, the laboratory performing the confirmatory

analysis shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties.

f. In the event no agreement is reached as to a laboratory as required in Section 4(e) above, and the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis does not revoke his/her request, the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by the contracted laboratory as determined by NRHA Counsel, which laboratory shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties. Both the results of the analysis of Sample A (and supporting data) and the results of the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B, if any (and supporting data, if any), shall be admissible as evidence in any hearing or proceeding pertaining to this matter.

g. In the event the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist, or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis, as determined by NRHA Counsel, and there exists a remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A which is of sufficient volume to permit a retest, as determined by NRHA Counsel, a person charged who requests the retest of Blood or Urine Sample A must make the request in writing to NRHA Counsel, and it must be received within 7 days of the determination that the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis.
h. Any requested re-test of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A, provided it is of sufficient volume to permit a retest, shall be performed by the contracted laboratory as determined by NRHA Counsel.

i. The retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A may be witnessed by a Witnessing Analyst appointed by the person charged who requests such analysis at the same time as the retest is requested. The Witnessing Analyst must be a qualified analytical chemist employed by an equine drug testing laboratory. If no Witnessing Analyst is appointed by the person requesting the retest, or if the Witnessing Analyst is unavailable within a reasonable time, the requested retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A shall proceed without the Witnessing Analyst.

j. In the event the Witnessing Analyst appointed by the person requesting the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A is satisfied that the positive result is correct, NRHA Counsel must be informed immediately by fax with confirmation by letter.

k. In the event the Witnessing Analyst is not satisfied that the result of the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A is correct, NRHA Counsel must be informed immediately by fax followed by a written report setting forth the basis for the Witnessing Analyst's opinion. Copies of the original and subsequent results and supporting analytical data must be submitted to the NRHA Hearing Body as part of the hearing record in the case, for resolution by it of any and all issues regarding the original analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A and the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A.

l. By requesting the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B, or the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A, or by requesting that the retest be witnessed by a Witnessing Analyst, the person charged who makes such request(s) agrees to and must pay any and all fees, costs and expenses relating to the confirmatory analysis or the retest, whether it is performed by a mutually agreed upon laboratory, by the contracted laboratory upon the presentation an invoice by NRHA Counsel, and any and all fees, costs, and expenses relating to the Witnessing Analyst.

m. If the chemical analysis of the sample taken from such horse indicates the presence of a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof and all the requirements of Section 8 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Medications Report Form and any other relevant evidence will be considered by NRHA in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse under the provisions of this rule.

n. When a positive report is received from the chemist identifying a forbidden substance, or any metabolite or analogue thereof, a hearing will be held in accordance with General Rules and Regulations (E). No trainer, responsible or accountable for the condition of said horse, will be suspended, or a horse barred from competition, until after an administrative penalty has been assessed or after the conclusion of a hearing and a written ruling thereon has been made.

o. The owner or owners of a horse found to contain a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof may be required to forfeit all prize money, sweepstakes, added money and any trophies, ribbons and “points” won at said event by said horse and the same will be redistributed accordingly. If, prior to or at a hearing, NRHA as the charging party, determines that one or more persons, not previously charged as a trainer should also be charged as a trainer, then, upon application by NRHA, the Hearing Body may, in its discretion, continue or adjourn the hearing, in whole or in part, to permit a new or amended charge to be issued (unless the person(s) to be charged waive notice).

p. A trainer of a horse found to contain such forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is subject to whatever penalty is assessed by the Hearing Body, as provided by General Rules and Regulations (E). Said trainer may be fined and may be suspended from all participation in NRHA approved events as outlined in General Rules and Regulations (E) Section 9. In determining an appropriate penalty under these rules, the Hearing Body may take into account such factors and circumstances as it may deem relevant, including but not limited to:

a. the pharmacology of the forbidden substance,

b. the credibility and good faith of the person charged or of other witnesses,

c. penalties determined in similar cases, and

d. past violations of any NRHA rules (or the lack thereof).

e. reliance upon the professional ability or advice of a veterinarian who is a licensed graduate of an accredited veterinary school and who is in good standing in the state in which he/she primarily practices.

NRHA ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEDICATIONS POLICY RULE CHANGE – DRAFT

Section 5. Management Procedures

SUMMARY: In Section 5, the rule defines the fee to assess at approved events for testing. We can determine an appropriate fee for NRHA. The industry standard is $7 to $50 (see chart below for fee examples).

CHART: This chart shows industry standard fees with different options for the NRHA Futurity and Derby (i.e. charging ONLY horses entered in the NRHA Futurity vs. charging ALL horses entered at the event including ancillary). The estimated cost per test, veterinarian expenses and supplies is $315. This chart shows approximately how many tests can be funded based on the given fee. This does not necessarily limit the number a horses that could be tested.

	Fee Charged Per Horse:			
Fees Charged to:	**$7**	**$10**	**$15**	**$50**
FUTURITY ENTRIES ONLY				
540 horses	$3,780	$5,400	$8,100	$27,000
# of tests that can be funded	12	17	26	86
FUTURITY / NAAC ENTRIES				
1,000 horses	$7,000	$10,000	$15,000	$50,000
# of tests that can be funded	22	32	48	159
DERBY ENTRIES ONLY				
375 horses	$2,625	$3,750	$5,625	$18,750
# of tests funded	8	12	18	60
DERBY / ANCILLARY ENTRIES				
625 horses	$4,375	$6,250	$9,375	$31,250
# of tests that can be funded	14	20	30	99

a. Testing fees will be applied where testing is carried out at NRHA events as approved by the NRHA Board of Directors.

b. It is a violation for a Member to assess and/or collect a drug enforcement fee in excess of or in addition to that specified by the NRHA Board of Directors, unless said assessment is approved in writing by NRHA in advance, and then only under the terms and conditions set forth.

c. It is a violation for a Member to withhold from NRHA any or all of the drug fees collected in accordance with the fees approved by the NRHA Board of Directors for any purpose, including to defray the expenses incurred providing stalls, passes, and other items to NRHA drug testing personnel, as required by Section 5 (d) and (e).

d. Each NRHA approved event shall, at its own cost and expense, set aside and make available to NRHA testing personnel upon request suitable facilities conveniently located for the

veterinarian appointed by NRHA and his or her technicians to collect equine blood and urine samples. Suitable facilities means one or more stalls if available, as requested, that are well lit, clean, dry, freshly bedded, and having a door or gate that can be secured.

e. Each NRHA approved event, upon request, must furnish the veterinarian approved by NRHA by mail forthwith, with the requested number of official passes and parking passes for the veterinarians and technicians to have immediate and free access to all areas at said NRHA approved event.

f. Event management must cooperate with the veterinarian and/or his agents.

Section 6. Interpretations of the NRHA Animal Welfare and Medications Rule and its Application to Particular Substances

Any questions regarding the interpretation of this rule should be directed to the NRHA Animal Welfare and Medications Program, 3000 N.W. 10th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73107, Phone 405-946-7400, Fax 405-946-8399. **Any questions regarding the application of this rule to particular substances should be directed to the USEF Medications Hotline, 800-633-2472.** Trainers and/or owners who seek advice concerning the interpretation and application of this rule should not rely solely upon interpretations or advice by private or event veterinarians, event officials, event personnel, or other persons, but should also obtain verification of any such interpretations or advice from the NRHA Animal Welfare and Medications Program office. Any trainer or owner who is uncertain about whether this rule applies in any given situation would be well advised to withdraw the affected horse from competition until such time as the NRHA Animal Welfare and Medications Program office has been consulted.

Section 7. Equine Medications, The Therapeutic Substance Provisions

SUMMARY: Section 7 lists the types of forbidden substances. We will distribute the complete list of substances by name in an informational brochure. The section defines thresholds for NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), restricted therapeutic substances and theobromine. A maximum concentration allowed in samples is listed for each. Conditionally approved therapeutic substances are covered in Section 8.

We need to decide on final verbiage in item (a)(v) that refers to masking agents.

In item (d)(x), the concurrent use of Phenylbutazone and flunixin is never permitted; under new USEF rules (effective 12/1/11) under very specific circumstances, these would be permitted to be detected together in a sample. We can determine which option is preferred.

a. No horse competing in an event approved by NRHA is to be shown in any class (see also Section 1 (a), last sentence) if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contains in

its tissues, body fluids or excreta a forbidden substance except as provided in Section 8. For purposes of this rule, a forbidden substance is:

i. Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or drug which might affect the performance of a horse (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), or any metabolite and/or analogue of any such substance or drug, except as expressly permitted by this rule.

ii. Any corticosteroid present in the plasma of the horse other than dexamethasone (see Section (e)(ii)).

iii. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in excess of two present in the plasma or urine of the horse (Section 8 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

iv. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof) permitted by this rule in excess of the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein.

v. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof), regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection of any of the substances defined in (i), (ii), (iii) or (v) or quantification of substances permitted by this rule.

Christa Morris 1/15/11 6:16 PM

Comment: Determine if this verbiage needs to be cleaned up, or if there are legal reasons NRHA would need for it to be written as currently shown.

vi. Any anabolic steroid.

b. EXHIBITORS, OWNERS, TRAINERS, AND VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES, AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, THE INGREDIENTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY KNOWN, AS MANY OF THEM MAY CONTAIN A FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCE.

c. The full use of modern therapeutic measures for the improvement and protection of the health of the horse is permitted unless:

i. The substance administered is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, drug or drug metabolite which might affect the performance of a horse or might interfere with the detection of forbidden substances or quantification of permitted substances; or

ii. More than two nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are present in the plasma or urine of the horse (Section 8 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid; or

iii. The presence of such substance in the blood or urine sample exceeds the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein below.

d. Restrictions concerning the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are as follows:

i. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of diclofenac is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter.

ii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter.

iii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of flunixin is 1.0 micrograms per milliliter.

iv. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen is 0.250 micrograms per milliliter.

v. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of meclofenamic acid is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter.

vi. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter.

vii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of firocoxib is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter.

viii. Upon the approval of eltenac by the FDA, the maximum permitted plasma concentration of eltenac is 0.1 micrograms per milliliter.

ix. A maximum of two substances listed in (i) through (vii) above are permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample, only if both substances are reported on NSAID Disclosure Form and filed with the event prior to the horse competing (Section 8 does not apply).

x. Phenylbutazone and flunixin are not permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample (Section 8 does not apply).

xi. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug not listed in (i) through (vii) above is forbidden to be present in the plasma or urine sample (Section 8 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

xii. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that becomes approved for use in horses can be added to the list of those permitted, after the completion, review and approval of the needed research.

e. Restrictions concerning other therapeutic substances are as follows:

i. The maximum permissible plasma concentration of methocarbamol is 4.0 micrograms per milliliter.

ii. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of dexamethasone is 0.003 micrograms per milliliter.

f. Thresholds for substances of possible dietary origin are as follows:

i. The maximum permissible urine concentration of theobromine is 2.0 micrograms per milliliter.

NRHA ANIMAL WELFARE AND MEDICATIONS POLICY RULE CHANGE – DRAFT

Section 8. Conditions For Therapeutic Administrations of Forbidden Substances

SUMMARY: This section allows the use of therapeutic substances, under certain guidelines, to be administered to diagnose or treat an injury or illness. It lists the requirements for administering these medications. The Medications Task Force added item i. and l. to allow the conditional use of flunixin (banamine) and lidocaine/mepivacaine. A few minor changes have been made after further review and discussion with consultants.

a. A horse exhibiting at an NRHA approved event pursuant to the Therapeutic Substance Provisions that receives any medication which contains a forbidden substance is not eligible for competition unless all of the following requirements have been met and the facts are furnished in writing on a timely-submitted official Medications Report Form:

i. The medication must be therapeutic and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an existing illness or injury. Administration of a forbidden substance for non-therapeutic or optional purposes (such as, by way of example only, shipping, clipping, training, turning out, routine floating or cleaning of teeth, non-diagnostic nerve blocking, uncasting, mane pulling or non-emergency shoeing) is not considered to be therapeutic. Any trainer who is uncertain about whether a particular purpose is considered to be therapeutic would be well advised to consult the NRHA Animal Welfare and Medications Program office.

ii. The horse must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.

iii. The medication must be administered by a licensed veterinarian in good standing, or, if a veterinarian is unavailable, only by the trainer pursuant to the advice and direction of a veterinarian. For events held in the United States, the licensed veterinarian must be an AAEP member in good standing.

iv. Identification of medication—the amount, strength and route of administration.

v. Date and time of administration.

vi. Identification of horse, its name, age, sex, color and entry number.

vii. Diagnosis and reason for administration.

viii. Statement signed by person administering medication.

ix. Medications Report Form filed with the Show Steward or Show Representative within one hour after administration or one hour after the Show Steward or Show Representative returns to duty after competition resumes if administration is at a time other than during competition hours.

x. The Show Steward or Show Representative must sign and record the time of receipt on the Medications Report Form.

i. Flunixin (Banamine) – Is a conditionally permitted medication that may only be used under the actual observation of event management (or designated representative) and/or official event veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in instances of colic. A Medications Report Form must be filed with event management as required in this rule.

Christa Morris 1/15/11 6:18 PM
Comment: See Summary above regarding flunixin (banamine).

l. Lidocaine/Mepivacaine – Is a conditionally permitted medication that may only be used within 24 hours of competition under actual observation of event management (or designated representative) and/or the official event veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in the surgical repair of minor skin lacerations which, due to their very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following surgery. Treatments include, but are not limited to, repair of heel bulb. A Medication Report Form must be filed with the event management as required in this rule. Perineural anesthesia proximal to the mid-pastern is expressly prohibited for any reason.

Christa Morris 1/15/11 6:19 PM
Comment: See Summary above regarding lidocaine/mepivacaine.

b. Where all the requirements of Section 8 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Medications Report Form and any other relevant evidence will be considered by the NRHA in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse under the provisions of this rule.

NOTE: The official Medications Report Form is available from the officiating Show Steward, Show Representative and/or Event Secretary. All required information must be included when filing a report. Failure to satisfy and follow all the requirements of this Rule and to supply all of the information required by such Medications Report Form is a violation of the rules. The Show Steward/Show Representative must report any known violations of this Rule to the NRHA for such further action as may be deemed appropriate.