

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
HARNESS RACING COMMISSION

Statutory Authority: 3 Delaware Code, Section 10005 (3 **Del.C.** §10005)
3 **DE Admin. Code** 501

PROPOSED

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Delaware Harness Racing Commission, pursuant to 3 **Del.C.** §10005, proposes to change its Rules 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The Commission will hold a public hearing on the proposed rule changes on December 11, 2007. Written comments should be sent to Hugh J. Gallagher, Administrator of Harness Racing, Department of Agriculture, 2320 S. DuPont Highway, Dover, DE 19901. Written comments will be accepted for thirty (30) days from the date of publication in the Register of Regulations on November 1, 2007.

The proposed changes are for the purpose of updating Rules 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10 to reflect current policies, practices and procedures. Copies are published online at the Register of Regulations website: http://regulations.delaware.gov/services/current_issue.shtml. A copy is also available for inspection at the Racing Commission office.

501 Harness Racing Rules and Regulations

1.0 Definitions

“**Act**” is Chapter 100 of Title 3 of the **Delaware Code**.

“**Added Money**” is the amount exclusive of trophy added into a stakes by the association, or by sponsors, state-bred programs or other funds added to those monies gathered by nomination, entry, sustaining and other fees coming from the horsemen.

“**Age**” of a horse foaled in North America shall be reckoned from the first day of January of the year of foaling.

“**Also Eligible**” pertains to a number of eligible horses, properly entered, which were not drawn for inclusion in a race, but which become eligible according to preference or lot if an entry is scratched prior to the scratch time deadline.

“**Appeal**” is a request for the Commission or its designee to investigate, consider and review any decisions or rulings of steward/judges of a meeting.

“**Association**” is a person or business entity holding a license from the commission to conduct racing and/or pari-mutuel wagering.

“**Association Grounds**” is all real property utilized by the association in the conduct of its race meeting, including the racetrack, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, stable area, employee housing facilities and parking lots and any other areas under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

“**Authorized Agent**” is a person licensed by the Commission and appointed by a written instrument, signed and acknowledged before a notary public by the owner in whose behalf the agent will act.

“**Betting Interest**” is one or more horses in a pari-mutuel contest which are identified by a single program number for wagering purposes.

“**Bleeder**” is a horse which has demonstrated external evidence of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage (epistaxis, or bleeding from one or both nostrils) and/or the existence of hemorrhage into the trachea post exercise as observed upon endoscopic examination.

“**Bleeder List**” is a tabulation of all bleeders to be maintained by the Commission.

“**Claiming Race**” is a race in which any horse starting may be claimed (purchased for a designated amount) in conformance with the rules.

“**Commission**” is the Delaware Harness Racing Commission.

“Conditioned Race” is an overnight race to which eligibility is determined according to specified conditions which include age, sex, earnings, number of starts and position of finishes.

“Controlled Substance” is any substance included in the five classification schedules of the (U.S.) Controlled Substance Act of 1970.

“Coupled Entry” is two or more contestants in a contest that are treated as a single betting interest for pari-mutuel wagering purposes (also see "Entry").

“Course” is the track over which horses race.

“Dead Heat” is the finish of a race in which the noses of two or more horses reach the finish line at the same time.

“Declaration” is the naming of a particular horse as a starter in a particular race.

“Draw” is the process of assigning post positions and the process of selecting contestants in a manner to ensure compliance with the conditions of the rules of racing.

“Driver” is a person who is licensed to drive in races.

“Early Closing Race” is a race for a definite amount of money to which entries close at least six weeks prior to the race.

“Entry” (see "Coupled Entry").

“Exhibition Race” is a race on which no wagering is permitted.

“Financial Interest” is an interest that could result directly or indirectly in receiving a pecuniary gain or sustaining a pecuniary loss as a result of ownership or interest in a horse or business entity; or as a result of salary, gratuity or other compensation or remuneration from any person. The lessee and lessor of a horse have a financial interest.

“Guest Association” is an association which offers licensed pari-mutuel wagering on contests conducted by another association (the host) in either the same jurisdiction or another jurisdiction.

“Handicap” is a race in which allowances are made according to a horse's age, sex, claiming price and performance.

“Handle” is the total amount of all pari-mutuel wagering sales excluding refunds and cancellations.

“Host Association” is the association conducting a licensed pari-mutuel meeting from which authorized contests or entire performances are simulcast.

“In Harness” is when the horses are attached to a dual shaft sulky. All sulkies used in a race must be equipped with unicolored or colorless wheel discs of a type approved by the Commission and placed on the inside and outside of the wheel. Any change in the basic design of a sulky and/or major equipment shall require Commission approval. Rules, regulations, standards and/or guidelines affecting the use of any new sulky and/or equipment must be approved by the Commission before their adoption.

“Inquiry” is when the judges suspect that a foul or any other misconduct occurred during a heat or dash.

“Late Closing Race” is a race for a fixed amount of money to which entries close less than six weeks but not more than three days before the race is to be contested.

“Licensee” is any person or entity holding a license from the Commission to engage in racing or a regulated activity.

“Maiden” is a stallion, mare or gelding that has never won a heat or race at the gait at which it is entered to start and for which a purse is offered; provided, however, that other provisions of these Rules notwithstanding, races and/or purse money awarded to a horse after the 'Official Sign' has been posted shall be considered winning performance and effect status as a maiden, and in such cases a horse placed first by virtue of disqualification shall acquire a win race record only if such horse's actual time can be determined by photo finish or electronic timing in accordance with the provisions of Rule 7.2.1.

“Match Race” is a race between two or more horses under conditions agreed to by their owners.

“Matinee Race” is a race in which no entrance fee is charged and where the premiums, if any, are other than money.

“Meeting” is the specified period and dates each year during which an association is authorized to conduct racing and/or pari-mutuel wagering by approval of the Commission.

“Minus Pool” occurs when the amount of money to be distributed on winning wagers is in excess of the amount of money comprising the net pool.

“Mutuel Field” is two or more contestants treated as a single betting interest for pari-mutuel wagering purposes because the number of betting interests exceeds the number that can be handled individually by the pari-mutuel system.

“Net Pool” is the amount of gross ticket sales less refundable wagers and statutory commissions.

“No Contest” is a race canceled for any reason by the stewards/judges.

“Nomination” is the naming of a horse to a certain race or series of races generally accompanied by payment of a prescribed fee.

“Objection” is a verbal claim of foul in a race lodged by the horse's driver.

“Off Time” is the moment at which, on the signal of the official starter, the starting gate is opened, officially dispatching the horses in each contest.

“Official Order of Finish” is the order of finish of the horses in a contest as declared official by the judges.

“Official Starter” is the official responsible for dispatching the horses for a race.

“Official Time” is the elapsed time from the moment the first horse crosses the timing beam until the first horse crosses the finish line.

“Optional Claiming Race” is a conditioned race in which a horse may be entered for a stated claiming price. In the case of horses entered to be claimed in such a race, the race shall be considered, for the purpose of these rules, a claiming race. In the case of horses not entered to be claimed in such a race, the race shall be considered a conditioned race.

“Overnight Race” is a contest for which declarations close not more than seven days, omitting Sunday, before the date on which it will be contested. In the absence of conditions or notice to the contrary, declarations must close not later than 6:00 p.m. of the day preceding the race.

“Owner” is a person who holds any title, right or interest, whole or partial in a horse, including the lessee and lessor of a horse.

“Paddock” is an enclosure in which horses scheduled to compete in a contest are confined prior to racing.

“Pari-Mutuel System” is the manual, electro-mechanical or computerized system and all software (including the totalisator, account betting system and off-site betting equipment) that is used to record bets and transmit wagering data.

“Pari-Mutuel Wagering” is a form of wagering on the outcome of an event in which all wagers are pooled and held by an association for distribution of the total amount, less the deductions authorized by law, to holders of tickets on the winning horses.

“Patron” is a member of the public present on the grounds of a pari-mutuel association during a meeting for the purpose of wagering or to observe racing.

“Person” is any individual, partnership, corporation or other association or entity.

“Post Position” is the preassigned position from which a horse will leave the starting gate.

“Post Time” is the scheduled starting time for a contest.

“Primary Laboratory” is a facility designated by the Commission for the testing of samples.

“Programmed” means listed in the official program made available for sale or distribution to the public.

“Protest” is a written complaint alleging that a horse is ineligible to race.

“Purse” is the total cash amount for which a race is contested.

“Race” is a contest between horses at a licensed meeting.

“Requalifying Test” An analysis of any biological substance procured from a horse that has been deemed ineligible to perform in any race or official workout due to a violation of DHRC medication rules. A requalifying test is taken when a horse is out-of-competition and/or on the Stewards and/or Veterinarians list. A requalifying test is taken with the intent of providing a negative test of prohibited substances or to show compliance with permissible thresholds.

“Required Days Off” horses restricted from racing for a specified number of days will start their days the day of the scheduled race.

“**Restricted Area**” is an enclosed portion of the association grounds to which access is limited to licensees whose occupation or participation requires access.

“**Result**” is that part of the official order of finish used to determine the pari-mutuel payout of pools for each individual contest.

“**Rules**” are the Rules of the Delaware Harness Racing Commission.

“**Satisfactory Charted Line**” is one that meets the standards at the track at which a horse participates.

“**Scoring**” is the preliminary practice given to horses after the post parade and prior to being called to line up for the start of a race by the official starter.

“**Scratch**” is the act of withdrawing an entered horse from a contest after the closing of entries.

“**Simulcast**” is the live audio and visual transmission of a contest to another location for pari-mutuel wagering purposes.

“**Split Sample Laboratory**” is a facility approved by the Commission to test split samples.

“**Stakes Race**” is a race which will be contested in a calendar year subsequent to the closing of nominations.

“**Sulky**” is a dual wheel racing vehicle with dual shafts not exceeding the height of the horse's withers. Shafts must be hooked separately on each side.

“**Totalisator**” is the system used for recording, calculating, and disseminating information about ticket sales, wagers, odds and payoff prices to patrons at a pari-mutuel wagering facility.

“**Tubing**” is the administration of any substance via a naso-gastric tube.

1 DE Reg. 501 (11/01/97)

2 DE Reg. 1068 (1/1/99)

5 DE Reg. 832 (10/1/01)

(Break in Continuity of Sections)

5.0 Licensees

5.1 General Provisions

5.1.1 Licenses Required

5.1.1.1 A person shall not participate in pari-mutuel racing under the jurisdiction of the Commission without a valid license issued by the Commission. License categories shall include the following and others as may be established by the Commission:

5.1.1.1.1 racing participants and personnel (including owner, authorized agent, trainer, assistant trainer, driver, veterinarian, veterinary assistant, horseshoer and stable employees);

5.1.1.1.2 racing officials (including the ~~State Steward~~, judges, racing secretary, paddock judge, horse identifier and equipment checker, clerk of the course official starter, official charter, official timer, photo finish technician, patrol judge, program director, State veterinarian and Lasix veterinarian);

5.1.1.1.3 persons employed by the association, or employed by a person or concern contracting with or approved by the association or Commission to provide a service or commodity, which requires their presence in a restricted area; and

5.1.1.1.4 all Commission employees.

5.1.1.2 Persons required to be licensed shall submit a completed application on forms furnished by the Commission and accompanied by the required fee, which shall be determined by the Commission.

5.1.1.3 License applicants may be required to furnish to the Commission a set(s) of fingerprints and a recent photograph and may be required to be re-fingerprinted or re-photographed periodically as determined by the Commission.

5.1.2 Licensing Reciprocity

The Commission may license persons holding valid permanent (not temporary) licenses issued by Association of Racing Commissioners International (RCI) member racing jurisdictions in North America. The licensee must be in good standing; have cleared a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) fingerprint check within the previous 36 months, or such other period as is required by the Commission; file an application and/or affidavit as may be required by the Commission; and pay the required fees

prior to participating in racing.

5.1.2.1 The Commission may recognize the issuance of racing licenses from RCI member jurisdictions in North America for purposes of issuance of licenses in this jurisdiction.

5.1.2.2 Only permanent licenses in good standing shall be considered. Temporary or probationary licenses shall not be considered.

5.1.2.3 An applicant must be in good standing in each jurisdiction where they hold or have held a racing license.

5.1.2.4 The applicant must have submitted fingerprints within the past 36 months, or such other period as is required by this jurisdiction, for the purpose of a criminal records check by the FBI or RCMP. The applicant shall provide this jurisdiction with proof of licensure from another RCI member jurisdiction to which fingerprints were submitted.

5.1.2.5 The applicant shall submit the license application form and license fee required by this jurisdiction.

5.1.2.6 Provided the above requirements have been met, this jurisdiction may issue either a license and/or a validation sticker. The validation sticker shall be affixed to either a license issued by this jurisdiction or a valid license issued by another RCI member jurisdiction. This Commission shall determine the period of time that such license shall be valid in Delaware.

5.1.2.7 In the event the licensee is absent from this jurisdiction, and upon payment of the applicable fees, a receipt shall be mailed to the licensee's permanent address. The receipt may then be presented at the Commission office by the licensee so that a Commission representative may affix the proper validation sticker to the racing license badge.

5.1.3 Multi-State Licensing Information

In lieu of a license application from this jurisdiction, the Commission shall accept an RCI Multi-State License and Information form.

5.1.4 Age Requirement

Applicants for licensing shall be a minimum of 14 years of age unless otherwise specified in these rules. An applicant may be required to submit a certified copy of his/~~her~~ birth certificate. Persons under the age of 18 may be required to show evidence of active participation in a certified educational program or have a high school diploma or equivalent.

5.1.5 Consent to Investigation

The filing of an application for license shall authorize the Commission to investigate criminal and employment records, to engage in interviews to determine applicant's character and qualifications and to verify information provided by the applicant.

5.1.6 Consent to Search and Seizure

By acceptance of a license, a licensee consents to search and inspection by the Commission or its agents and to the seizure of any prohibited medication, drugs, paraphernalia or devices in accordance with state/provincial and federal law. Any drugs, medication or other materials seized may be forwarded by the Commission to the official chemist for analysis.

5.1.7 Licensees' Obligation to Protect Horses

Each person licensed by the Commission shall do all that is reasonable and within his/her power and scope of duty to guard against and prevent the administration of any drug, medication or other substance, including permissible medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, to any horse entered or to be entered in an official workout or race, as prohibited by these rules.

5.1.8 Substance Abuse/Addiction

5.1.8.1 All licensees shall be deemed to be exercising the privileges of their license, and to be subject to the requirements of these rules, when engaged in activities that could affect the outcome of a race or diminish the conditions of safety or decorum required in restricted areas.

5.1.8.2 It shall be a violation to exercise the privileges granted by a license from this Commission if the licensee:

5.1.8.2.1 Is engaged in the illegal sale or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance;

5.1.8.2.2 Possesses, without a valid prescription, a controlled substance;

5.1.8.2.3 Is intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance;

5.1.8.2.4 Is addicted, having been determined to be so by a professional evaluation, to alcohol or other drugs and not engaged in an abstinence-based program of recovery acceptable to the Commission;

5.1.8.2.5 Has in his/~~her~~ possession within the enclosure any equipment, products or materials of any kind which are used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled dangerous substance;

5.1.8.2.6 Refuses to submit to urine or drug testing, when notified that such testing is based on a random drug testing procedure, is based on reasonable suspicion that the person is using drugs or alcohol or is based on the licensee's acting as if in an impaired condition; or

5.1.8.2.7 Presently has drugs (controlled substances) or alcohol in his or her body. With regard to alcohol, the results of a breathalyzer test showing a reading of more than .05 percent of alcohol in the blood shall be the criterion for a finding of alcohol present in the body; provided, however, that with respect to licensees under the age of 21, the presence of any measurable level of alcohol in the blood shall constitute a violation. With regard to other controlled substances, presence of the drug in any quantity measured by the testing instrument establishes the presence of the drug for purposes of this paragraph.

5.1.8.3 At its discretion, the Commission may conduct random or episodic random drug testing, as well as testing based on reasonable suspicion, in order to ensure safety on the racetrack.

5.1.8.4 When conducted, random drug testing shall apply equally to all licensees who are, at the time of the random testing, exercising the privileges of their license in such ways as may affect the outcome of a race or diminish the conditions of safety or decorum required in restricted areas.

5.1.8.5 No notice need be given as to onset or cessation of random testing.

5.1.8.6 For licensees who are tested under the provisions in this chapter, and whose urine testing shows the presence of drugs (controlled substances) or alcohol, any field screening test results shall be confirmed by a laboratory acceptable to the Commission which shall include Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) procedures.

5.1.8.7 When the sample quantity permits, each test sample may be divided into portions so that one portion may be used for the confirmation procedure and another portion may be utilized to obtain an independent analysis of the urine sample.

5.1.8.8 The Commission shall provide for a secure chain of custody for the sample.

5.1.8.9 Assuming that laboratory procedures confirm the field screening test results, all costs for the transportation and testing of the sample, including the costs of the independent analysis of the divided portion of the sample, shall be the financial responsibility of the licensee.

5.1.8.10 Payment shall be due from the requesting person immediately upon receipt of notice of the costs.

5.1.8.11 A licensee penalized or restricted pursuant to this chapter shall retain rights of due process with respect to any determination of alleged violations which may adversely affect the right to hold a license.

5.1.8.12 If there has been a violation, as specified in 5.1.8.2 above, the following procedures will be followed:

5.1.8.12.1 The Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge may, at its or his/~~her~~ discretion, order the licensee to obtain a professional assessment to determine whether there is a substantial probability that the licensee is dependent on, or abuses, alcohol or other drugs or the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge may act on the information at hand.

5.1.8.12.2 Actions in the case of first violators may include revocation of the license, suspension of the license for up to six months, placing the violator on probation for up to 90 days or ordering formal assessment and treatment.

5.1.8.12.3 Treatment or assessment, if ordered, must meet the conditions set forth below.

5.1.8.12.4 The license of the person may be revoked or suspended for a period of up to one year or a professional assessment of the person may be ordered by the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge.

5.1.8.12.5 If a professional assessment indicates presence of a problem of alcohol or other drug abuse that is not treatable within the reasonably foreseeable future (360 days) the license may be suspended for a period of up to one year.

5.1.8.12.6 If a professional assessment indicates presence of a treatable problem of alcohol or other drug abuse or dependence, the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge may order the licensee to undergo treatment as a condition of continuing licensure. Such treatment will be through a program or by a practitioner, acceptable to the licensee and the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge. Required features of any program or practitioner acceptable to the Commission will be:

5.1.8.12.6.1 Accreditation or licensure by an appropriate government agency, if required by Delaware law;

5.1.8.12.6.2 A minimum of one year follow-up of formal treatment; and

5.1.8.12.6.3 A formal contract indicating the elements of the treatment and follow up program that will be completed by the licensee and, upon completion, certified to the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge as completed. To effect the contract, the licensee will authorize release of information by the treating agency, hospital or individual.

5.1.8.12.7 For third-time violators, the violator's license may be revoked and the violator may be deemed ineligible for licensure for up to five years.

5.1.8.13 Although relapse (failure to maintain abstinence) is not inevitable, it is common for relapse to occur in recovery from alcoholism or other substance dependence. Therefore, a licensee who is engaged in a formal program of recovery, and is compliant with all provisions other than abstinence, will not be regarded automatically as having committed a new violation.

5.1.8.14 When a licensee is determined to have failed in maintaining abstinence, the licensee shall furnish to the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge an assessment by the treating agency, hospital or individual practitioner indicating whether the licensee was compliant with the agreed upon program of recovery, and an opinion as to whether a "new violation" occurred.

5.1.8.15 The Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge will determine whether a new violation has occurred in each instance. If a new violation has occurred, the Commission or ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge will proceed under 5.1.8.12.1 - 5.1.8.12.3 above or 5.1.8.12.4 - 5.1.8.12.6 above. Otherwise, the licensee shall continue in the agreed upon program of recovery.

5.1.9 Approval or Recommendations by ~~State Steward~~ or Presiding Judge

The Commission may designate categories of licenses which shall require ~~State Steward's~~ or the Presiding Judge's prior approval or recommendation.

5.1.10 Employer Responsibility

5.1.10.1 The employment or harboring of any unlicensed person at facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commission is prohibited.

5.1.10.2 With respect to personnel actions based on a violation of any rule of the Commission relating to racing or pari-mutuel wagering, every employer shall report the discharge of any licensed employee in writing to the Commission or its designee, including the person's name, occupation and reason for the discharge.

5.1.11 Employer Endorsement of License Applications

The license application of an employee shall be signed by the employer.

5.1.12 Workers' Compensation

Licensed employers shall carry workers' compensation insurance covering their employees as required by Delaware law.

5.1.13 Financial Responsibility

Applicants for a license may be required to submit evidence of financial responsibility and shall maintain financial responsibility during the period for which the license is issued.

5.1.14 License Refusal

The Commission or its designee may refuse to issue a license and give the applicant the option of withdrawal of an application without prejudice. If an applicant is refused, the applicant may reapply for a license.

5.1.15 License Denial

The Commission may formally deny an application in accordance with these rules. An application denied shall be reported in writing to the applicant stating the reasons for denial, the date when a

reapplication may be submitted, and shall be reported to the United States Trotting Association, which shall then advise other racing jurisdictions.

5.1.16 Grounds for Refusal, Denial, Suspension or Revocation of License

5.1.16.1 The Commission or its designee may refuse to issue or may deny a license to an applicant, or may suspend or revoke a license issued, or may order disciplinary measures, if the applicant:

- 5.1.16.1.1 has been convicted of a felony;
- 5.1.16.1.2 has been convicted of violating any law regarding gambling or a controlled dangerous substance;
- 5.1.16.1.3 has pending criminal charges; or
- 5.1.16.1.4 is unqualified to perform the duties required of the applicant;
- 5.1.16.1.5 has failed to disclose or states falsely any information required in the application;
- 5.1.16.1.6 has been found in violation of statutes or rules governing racing in this state or other jurisdictions;
- 5.1.16.1.7 has racing disciplinary charges pending in this state or other jurisdictions;
- 5.1.16.1.8 has been or is currently excluded from association grounds by a recognized racing jurisdiction;
- 5.1.16.1.9 has had a license denied, suspended or revoked by any racing jurisdiction;
- 5.1.16.1.10 is a person whose conduct or reputation may adversely reflect on the honesty and integrity of horse racing or interfere with the orderly conduct of a race meeting;
- 5.1.16.1.11 demonstrates financial irresponsibility by accumulating unpaid obligations, defaulting in obligations or issuing drafts or checks that are dishonored or payment refused;
- 5.1.16.1.12 is ineligible for employment pursuant to federal or state law because of age or citizenship; or
- 5.1.16.1.13 has violated any of the alcohol or substance abuse provisions outlined in these rules.

5.1.16.2 A license suspension or revocation shall be reported in writing to the applicant and the United States Trotting Association whereby other racing jurisdictions shall be advised.

5.1.17 License Restrictions, Limitations and Conditions

The Commission or its designee, for cause, may restrict, limit or place conditions on any license.

5.1.18 Duration of License

5.1.18.1 Licenses are valid for such other period as permitted by the Commission.

5.1.18.2 A license is valid only under the condition that the licensee remains eligible to hold such license.

5.1.19 Changes in Application Information

During the period for which a license has been issued, the licensee shall report to the Commission changes in information provided on the license applications as to current legal name, marital status, permanent address, criminal convictions, license suspensions of 10 days or more or license revocations or fines of \$500 or more in other jurisdictions.

5.1.20 Temporary Licenses

The Commission may establish provisions for temporary licenses or may permit applicants to participate in racing pending action on an application.

5.1.21 More Than One License

More than one license to participate in horse racing may be granted to a person except when prohibited by these rules due to a potential conflict of interest.

5.1.22 Conflict of Interest

5.1.22.1 The Commission or its designee shall refuse, deny, suspend or revoke the license of a person whose spouse holds a license and which the Commission ~~State Steward~~ or judges find to be a conflict of interest.

5.1.22.2 A commissioner or Commission employee or racing official shall not be an

owner of a horse entered to race, and shall not accept breeder awards at, a race meeting where the Commission has jurisdiction.

5.1.22.3 A racing official who is an owner of either the sire or dam of a horse entered to race shall not act as an official with respect to that race.

5.1.22.4 A person who is licensed as an owner or trainer, or has any financial interest in a horse registered for racing at a race meeting in Delaware shall not be employed or licensed at that race meeting as a racing official; racetrack managing employee; photo finish operator; racing chemist or testing laboratory employee; provided, further, that a racing official who is the parent, child or sibling of such person shall not officiate on any day when the horse owned or trained, or in which the person has any financial interest, is entered to race at association grounds; provided, however, that a parent, child or sibling acting as a groom for such a horse shall not be deemed to pose a conflict of interest for an official.

5.1.23 License Presentation

5.1.23.1 A person shall present an appropriate license to enter a restricted area.

5.1.23.2 The ~~State Steward~~ or Presiding Judge may require visible display of a license in a restricted area.

5.1.23.3 A license may only be used by the person to whom it is issued.

5.1.24 Visitor's Pass

Track security may authorize unlicensed persons temporary access to restricted areas. Such persons shall be identified and their purpose and credentials verified and approved in writing by track security. A copy of the written approval shall be filed with the Commission or its designee within 48 hours. Such authorization or credential may only be used by the person to whom it is issued.

5.1.25 Safety Helmets and Vests

5.1.25.1 Safety Helmets: A protective helmet, meeting the Snell Foundation standards for protective harness racing headwear, securely fastened under the chin, must be worn at all times on association grounds when:

5.1.25.1.1 racing, parading or warming up a horse prior to racing; or

5.1.25.1.2 jogging, training or exercising a horse at any time.

5.1.25.2 Safety Vests: A safety vest approved by the Delaware Harness Racing Commission must be worn by all person at all times when on the main track whether for jogging, exercising, qualifying or racings.

5.1.25.3 A violation of this rule shall result in a suspension or fine and the participant may be referred to the Commission.

5.1.26 Knowledge of Rules

5.1.26.1 A licensee shall be knowledgeable of the rules of the Commission; and by acceptance of the license, agrees to abide by the rules.

5.1.26.2 A licensee shall report to track security or to the ~~State Steward~~ or judges any knowledge he/she has that a violation of these rules has occurred or may occur.

5.1.27 Standards of Conduct

5.1.27.1 No licensee shall use improper language to any race official, or be guilty of any improper conduct toward such officials or persons serving under their orders, such improper language or conduct having reference to the administration of the course, or of any race.

5.1.27.2 No licensee shall commit an assault, or an assault and battery, upon any driver, trainer, groom, racing official or Commission appointee on the grounds of a racing association, or upon a racing official or Commission appointee who is in the performance of his official duties, nor shall any licensee threaten to do bodily or other injury to any driver, trainer, groom, racing official or Commission appointee, nor shall any licensee address to any such person language which is outrageously insulting.

5.1.27.3 If any licensee shall threaten, or join with others in threatening, not to race, or not to declare in, because of the entry of a certain horse or horses, or of a particular stable, thereby compelling or trying to compel the Racing Secretary to reject certain eligible entries, it shall be reported immediately to the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge, and the offending parties may be suspended by the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge pending a hearing before the Commission.

5.1.27.4 No owner, agent, trainer or driver who has entered a horse shall thereafter demand of the association a bonus of money or other special award or consideration as a condition for starting the horse.

5.1.27.5 No owner, trainer or driver of a horse shall bet or cause any other person to bet on his behalf on any other horse in any race in which there shall be a horse owned, trained or driven by him, or which he in anywise represents or handles or in which he has an interest; provided, however, that such a person may participate in multiple pool wagering on a race in which his/her horse is included in the wager only in the first (winning) position.

5.1.27.6 If any licensee shall be approached with any offer or promise of a bribe, or a wager or with a request or suggestion for a bribe, or for any improper, corrupt or fraudulent act in relation to racing, or that any race shall be conducted otherwise than fairly and honestly, it shall be the duty of such licensee to report the details thereof immediately to the Presiding Judge or ~~State Steward~~.

5.1.27.7 Any misconduct on the part of a licensee or patron, fraudulent in its nature or injurious to racing, although not specified in these rules, is forbidden. Any licensee or other person who, individually or in concert with one another, shall fraudulently and corruptly, by any means, affect the outcome of any race or affect a false registration, or commit any other act injurious to racing, shall be guilty of a violation of these rules.

5.1.27.8 If two or more persons combine and confederate together, in any manner, regardless of where the said persons may be located, for the purpose of violating any of the Rules and Regulations of the Commission, and shall commit some act in furtherance of the said purpose or plan, it shall constitute a conspiracy and a violation of these rules.

5.1.27.9 In any case where an oath is administered by the judges, by the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge, by the Commission or by a hearing officer thereof, under these rules, or by a Notary Public and any other person legally authorized to administer oaths, if the party knowingly swears falsely or withholds information pertinent to the investigation, he shall be fined, suspended, or both, or expelled.

5.1.27.10 The Commission may impose a fine or suspension on, or may refuse to license, any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission if the Commission finds that such person:

5.1.27.10.1 Is associating, consorting or negotiating with bookmakers, touts or other persons of similar pursuits; or

5.1.27.10.2 Is associating, consorting or negotiating with persons who have been convicted of a crime; or

5.1.27.10.3 Is guilty of fraud or has attempted any fraud or misrepresentation in connection with racing, breeding or otherwise; or

5.1.27.10.4 Has violated any law, rule or regulation with respect to racing in any jurisdiction; or

5.1.27.10.5 Has violated any rule, regulation or order of the Commission; or

5.1.27.10.6 Is of such experience, character or general unfitness that the person's participation in harness racing or related activities would be inconsistent with the public interest, convenience or necessity, or with the best interests of racing generally.

5.1.27.11 The Commission may refuse admission to race meeting grounds, and/or may eject from the enclosure of a race track operated by any association, any person whose presence there is, in the judgment of the Commission, inconsistent with the orderly or proper conduct of a race meeting, or whose presence or conduct is deemed detrimental to the best interests of harness racing.

5.1.27.12 Any person, whether a licensee or a patron, may be expelled from the enclosure of a race track operated by any association for any violation of Rule 5.1.27.

5.1.27.13 All licensees, officials and appointees of the Commission, and all employees of any association, are required to conduct themselves in a forthright and courteous manner at all times while on or near the premises of an association during the operation of a licensed harness race meeting. The Commission at any time may require the removal of any licensee, official, appointee or employee whose conduct does not comport with this requirement.

5.1.27.14 Licensees tampering with eligibility certificates may be fined, or their licenses may be suspended or revoked. Further, any winnings of such licensees in races in which a horse was entered whose eligibility certificate was tampered with by such licensee may be ordered forfeited.

5.2 Owners

5.2.1 Licensing Requirements for Owners

5.2.1.1 Each person who has an ownership or beneficial interest in a horse is required to be licensed.

5.2.1.2 An applicant for an owner's license shall own or lease a horse which is eligible to race, registered with the racing secretary and under the care of a trainer licensed by the Commission. An owner shall notify the stewards/judges of a change in trainer of his/her horse. A horse shall not be transferred to a new trainer after entry.

5.2.1.3 The provisions of 5.1.4 notwithstanding, a person younger than 14 years of age may apply for an owner's license, provided that no licensed owner younger than 14 years of age will be permitted paddock access at any licensed association. If younger than 18 years of age, an applicant for an owner's license shall submit a notarized affidavit from his/her parent or legal guardian stating that the parent or legal guardian expressly assumes responsibility for the applicant's financial, contractual and other obligations relating to the applicant's participation in racing.

5.2.1.4 If the Commission or its designee has reason to doubt the financial responsibility of an applicant for an owner's license, the applicant may be required to complete a verified financial statement.

5.2.1.5 Horses not under lease must race in the name of the bona fide owner. Each owner shall comply with all licensing requirements.

5.2.1.6 The Commission or its designee may refuse, deny, suspend or revoke an owner's license for the spouse or member of the immediate family or household of a person ineligible to be licensed as an owner, unless there is a showing on the part of the applicant or licensed owner, and the Commission determines that participation in racing will not permit a person to serve as a substitute for an ineligible person. The transfer of a horse to circumvent the intent of a Commission rule or ruling is prohibited.

5.2.2 Licensing Requirements for Multiple Owners

5.2.2.1 If the legal owner of any horse is a partnership, corporation, limited liability company, syndicate or other association or entity, each shareholder, member or partner shall be licensed as required in 5.1.1 of this section.

5.2.2.2 Each partnership, corporation, limited liability company, syndicate or other association or entity shall disclose to the Commission all owners holding a five percent or greater beneficial interest, unless otherwise required by the Commission.

5.2.2.3 Each partnership, corporation, limited liability company, syndicate or other association or entity which includes an owner with less than a five percent ownership or beneficial interest shall file with the Commission an affidavit which attests that, to the best of their knowledge, every owner, regardless of their ownership or beneficial interest, is not presently ineligible for licensing or suspended in any racing jurisdiction.

5.2.2.4 To obtain an owner's license, an owner with less than a five percent ownership or beneficial interest in a horse shall establish a bona fide need for the license and the issuance of such license shall be approved by the Commission.

5.2.2.5 Application for joint ownership shall include a designation of a managing owner and a business address. Receipt of any correspondence, notice or order at such address shall constitute official notice to all persons involved in the ownership of such horse.

5.2.2.6 The written appointment of a managing owner or authorized agent shall be filed with the United State Trotting Association or Canadian Trotting Association and with the Commission.

5.2.3 Lease Agreements

A horse may be raced under lease provided a completed breed registry or other lease form acceptable to the Commission is attached to the certificate of registration and on file with the Commission. The lessor and lessee shall be licensed as horse owners. For purposes of issuance of eligibility certificates and/or transfers of ownership, a lease for an indefinite term shall be considered terminable at the will of either party unless extended or reduced to a term certain by written documentation executed by both lessor and lessee.

5.2.4 Racing Colors

Drivers must wear distinguishing colors, and shall not be permitted to drive in a race or other public performance unless, in the opinion of the judges/stewards, they are properly dressed, their driving outfits are clean and they are well groomed. During inclement weather conditions, drivers must wear rain suits in either of their colors or made of a transparent material through which their colors can be distinguished.

5.3 Trainers

5.3.1 Eligibility

5.3.1.1 A person shall not train horses, or be programmed as trainer of record at extended meetings, without first having obtained a trainer license valid for the current year by meeting the

standards for trainers, as laid down by the United State Trotting Association, and being licensed by the Commission. The "trainer of record" shall be any individual who receives compensation for training the horse. The holder of a driver's license issued by the United States Trotting Association is entitled to all privileges of a trainer and is subject to all rules respecting trainers.

5.3.1.2 Valid categories of licenses are:

5.3.1.2.1 "A," a full license valid for all meetings and permitting operation of a public stable.; and

5.3.1.2.2 "L," a license restricted to the training of horses while owned by the holder and/or his or her immediate family at all race meetings.

5.3.1.3 If more than one person receives any form of compensation, directly or indirectly, for training the horse, then the principal trainer or trainers must be listed as "trainer of record". It shall be a violation for the principal trainer or trainers of a horse not to be listed as "trainer of record", and, if such unlisted principal trainer or trainers are licensees of the Commission, then he, she or they shall be subject to a fine and/or suspension for such violation. In addition, it shall be a violation for a person who is not the principal trainer of the horse to be listed as "trainer of record", and such person shall be subject to a fine and/or suspension for such violation. Principal trainers and programmed trainers shall be equally liable for all rule violations. For purposes of this rule, the Steward and judges shall use the following criteria in determining the identity of the principal trainer or trainers of a horse:

5.3.1.3.1 The identity of the person who is responsible for the business decisions regarding the horse, including, but not limited to, business arrangements with and any payments to or from owners or other trainers, licensed or otherwise, veterinarians, feed companies, hiring and firing of employees, obtaining workers' compensation or proof of adequate insurance coverage, payroll, horsemen's bookkeeper, etc.;

5.3.1.3.2 The identity of the person responsible for communicating, or who in fact does communicate, with the racing secretary's office, stall manager, association and track management, owners, etc. regarding racing schedules and other matters pertaining to the entry, shipping and racing of the horse;

5.3.1.3.3 The identity of the person responsible for the principal conditioning of the horse;

5.3.1.3.4 The identity of the person responsible for race day preparation including, but not limited to, accompanying the horse to the paddock or ship-in barn, selection of equipment, authority to warm up the horse before the public, discussion with the driver of race strategy, etc.; and

5.3.1.3.5 The identity of the person who communicates on behalf of the owner with the Steward, judges and other Commission personnel regarding the horse, including regarding any questions concerning the location or condition of the horse, racing or medication violations, etc.

5.3.2 Trainer Responsibility

5.3.2.1 A trainer is responsible for the condition of horses entered in an official race and is responsible for the presence of any prohibited drug, medication or other substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, in such horses. A positive test for a prohibited drug, medication or substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, as reported by a Commission-approved laboratory, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this rule. In the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, the trainer shall be responsible. Whenever a trainer of a horse names a substitute trainer for program purposes due to his or her inability to be in attendance with the horse on the day of the race, or for any other reason, both trainers shall be responsible for the condition of the horse should the horse test positive.

5.3.2.2 A trainer shall prevent the administration of any drug or medication or other prohibited substance that may cause a violation of these rules.

5.3.2.3 A trainer whose horse has been claimed remains responsible for any violation of rules regarding that horse's participation in the race in which the horse is claimed.

5.3.3 Other Responsibilities

A trainer is responsible for:

5.3.3.1 the condition and contents of stalls, tack rooms, feed rooms, sleeping rooms and other areas which have been assigned by the association;

5.3.3.2 maintaining the assigned stable area in a clean, neat and sanitary condition at all times;

5.3.3.3 ensuring that fire prevention rules are strictly observed in the assigned stable area;

5.3.3.4 providing a list to the Commission of the trainer's employees on association grounds and any other area under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The list shall include each employee's name, occupation, social security number and occupational license number. The Commission shall be notified by the trainer, in writing, within 24 hours of any change;

5.3.3.5 the proper identity, custody, care, health, condition and safety of horses in his/her charge;

5.3.3.6 disclosure of the true and entire ownership of each horse in his/her care, custody or control;

5.3.3.8 registering with the racing secretary each horse in his/her charge within 24 hours of the horse's arrival on association grounds;

5.3.3.9 ensuring that, at the time of arrival at a licensed racetrack, each horse in his/her care is accompanied by a valid health certificate which shall be filed with the racing secretary;

5.3.3.10 having each horse in his/her care that is racing, or is stabled on association grounds, tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) in accordance with state/provincial law and for filing evidence of such negative test results with the racing secretary;

5.3.3.11 using the services of those veterinarians licensed by the Commission to attend horses that are on association grounds;

5.3.3.12 immediately reporting the alteration of the sex of a horse in his/her care to the horse identifier and the racing secretary, whose office shall note such alteration on the certificate of registration;

5.3.3.13 promptly reporting to the Presiding Judge, racing secretary and the State veterinarian any horse on which a posterior digital neurectomy (heel nerving) is performed and ensuring that such fact is designated on its certificate of registration;

5.3.3.14 promptly notifying the State veterinarian of any reportable disease and any unusual incidence of a communicable illness of any horse in his/her charge;

5.3.3.15 promptly reporting the death of any horse in his/her care on association grounds to the ~~State Steward~~ or judges and the State veterinarian and compliance with the rules in Chapter 8 governing post-mortem examinations;

5.3.3.16 maintaining a knowledge of the medication record and status of all horses in his/her care;

5.3.3.17 immediately reporting to the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge and the State veterinarian if he/she knows, or has cause to believe, that a horse in his/her custody, care or control has received any prohibited drugs or medication;

5.3.3.18 representing an owner in making entries and scratches and in all other matters pertaining to racing;

5.3.3.19 horses entered as to eligibility and allowances claimed;

5.3.3.20 ensuring the fitness of a horse to perform creditably at the distance entered;

5.3.3.21 ensuring that his/her horses are properly prepared and equipped;

5.3.3.22 presenting his/her horse in the paddock at a time prescribed by the Presiding Judge before the race in which the horse is entered;

5.3.3.23 personally attending to his/her horses in the paddock and supervising the preparation thereof, unless excused by the Paddock Judge;

5.3.3.24 attending the collection of a urine or blood sample from the horse in his/her charge or delegating a licensed employee or the owner of the horse to do so; and

5.3.3.25 notifying horse owners upon the revocation or suspension of his/her trainer's license. Upon application by the owner, the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge may approve the transfer of such horses to the care of another licensed trainer, and upon such approved transfer, such horses may be entered to race.

5.3.4 Restrictions on Wagering

A trainer shall only be allowed to wager on his/her horse or entries to win or finish first in combination with other horses.

5.3.5 Substitute Trainers

If any licensed trainer is to be absent from the association grounds where his/her horse is programmed to race the Presiding Judge shall be immediately notified and at that time a licensed substitute trainer,

acceptable to the Presiding Judge, shall be appointed to assume responsibility for the horse(s) racing during the absence of the regular trainer. The name of the substitute trainer shall appear on the program if possible.

5.4 Owners' Authorized Agents

5.4.1 Licenses Required

5.4.1.1 An authorized agent shall obtain a license from the Commission.

5.4.1.2 Application for license shall be filed for each owner represented.

5.4.1.3 A written instrument signed by the owner shall accompany the application and shall clearly set forth the delegated powers of the authorized agent. The owner's signature on the written instrument shall be acknowledged before a notary public.

5.4.1.4 If the written instrument is a power of attorney it shall be filed with the Commission and attached to the regular application form.

5.4.1.5 Any changes shall be made in writing and filed as provided in 5.4.1.3 above.

5.4.1.6 The authorized agent's appointment may be terminated by the owner, in writing, acknowledged before a notary public and filed with the Commission whereupon the license shall not be valid.

5.4.2 Powers and Duties

5.4.2.1 A licensed authorized agent may perform on behalf of the licensed owner-principal all acts as relate to racing, as specified in the agency appointment, that could be performed by the principal if such principal were present.

5.4.2.2 In executing any document on behalf of the principal, the authorized agent shall clearly identify the authorized agent and the owner-principal.

5.4.2.3 When an authorized agent enters a claim for the account of a principal, the name of the licensed owner for whom the claim is being made and the name of the authorized agent shall appear on the claim slip or card.

5.4.2.4 Authorized Agents are responsible for disclosure of the true and entire ownership of each horse for which they have authority at a race meeting. Any change in ownership shall be reported immediately to, and approved by, the ~~stewards~~ judges and recorded by the United States Trotting Association.

5.5 Drivers

5.5.1 A person shall not drive a horse in any race or performance against time, other than an exhibition race, without having first obtained a driver license valid for the current year by meeting the standards as established by the United States Trotting Association and being licensed by the Commission. The driver license shall be presented to the judges prior to participating for the first time at any race meeting.

5.5.2 The judges may review the performance of a driver at any time and may take the following actions:

5.5.2.1 amend the license category;

5.5.2.2 revoke the license;

5.5.2.3 apply conditions to the license; or

5.5.2.4 require the driver to re-qualify for his/~~her~~ license in accordance with the United States Trotting Association regulations.

5.5.3 Drivers must report to the Paddock Judge at least one hour before post time of any race in which they are programmed to drive, unless excused by the Presiding Judge.

5.5.4 Where advanced wagering takes place on any feature betting race, drivers programmed to drive in such races must make their presence known to the Paddock Judge prior to commencement of the advanced wagering.

5.5.5 A driver cannot decline to be substituted by the judges. Any driver who refuses shall be suspended and may be fined.

5.5.6 Once a driver reports to the paddock he/she shall not enter the public stands or the betting area until his/~~her~~ driving duties for the day have been completed and upon completion of driving duties the driver shall not enter the public stands until he/she has replaced his/her driving outfit with ordinary clothing.

5.5.7 The ~~State Steward or~~ judges may remove a driver at any time if, in his or their opinion, his/~~her~~ driving would not be in the best interests of harness racing.

5.5.8 A driver shall not drive for any other person in a race in which one of the horses he/she

trains or owns has been declared into race, except where such horses are coupled as an entry.

5.5.9 Drivers shall fulfil all engagements, unless excused by the judges.

1 DE Reg. 502 (11/01/97)

5 DE Reg. 832 (10/1/01)

10 DE Reg. 1422 (3/1/07)

6.0 Types of Races

6.1 Types of Races Permitted

In presenting a program of racing, the racing secretary shall use exclusively the following types of races:

6.1.1 Overnight events which include:

6.1.1.1 Conditioned races;

6.1.1.2 Claiming races;

6.1.1.3 Preferred, invitational, handicap, open or free-for-all races;

~~6.1.1.4 Schooling races; and~~

~~6.1.1.5 Matinee races~~

6.1.2 Added money events which include:

6.1.2.1 Stakes;

6.1.2.2 Futurities;

6.1.2.3 Early closing events; and

6.1.2.4 Late closing events

6.1.3 Match races

6.1.4 Qualifying Races (See Rule 7.0 -- "Rules of the Race")

6.1.5 Delaware-owned or bred races as specified in 3 **Del.C.** §10032

6.2 Overnight Events

6.2.1 General Provisions

6.2.1.1 For the purpose of this rule, overnight events shall include conditioned, claiming, preferred, invitational, handicap, open, free-for-all ~~schooling or matinee races~~ or a combination thereof.

~~6.2.1.2 At extended meetings, c~~Condition sheets must be available to participants at least 18 hours prior to closing declarations to any race program contained therein. ~~At other meetings, conditions must be posted and available to participants at least 18 hours prior to closing declarations.~~

6.2.1.3 A fair and reasonable racing opportunity shall be afforded both trotters and pacers in reasonable proportion from those available and qualified to race.

6.2.1.4 Substitute races may be provided for each race program and shall be so designated in on condition ~~books~~ sheets. A substitute race may be used when a regularly scheduled race fails to fill.

6.2.1.5 Regularly scheduled races or substitute races may be divided where necessary to fill a program of racing, or may be divided and carried over to a subsequent racing program, subject to the following:

6.2.1.5.1 No such divisions shall be used in the place of regularly scheduled races which fill.

6.2.1.5.2 Where races are divided in order to fill a program, starters for each division must be determined by lot after preference has been applied, unless the conditions provide for divisions based upon age, performance, earnings or sex may be determined by the racing secretary.

6.2.1.5.3 However, where necessary to fill a card, not more than three races per day may be divided into not more than three divisions after preference has been applied. The divisions may be selected by the racing secretary. For all other overnight races that are divided, the division must be by lot unless the conditions provide for a division based on performance, earnings or sex.

6.2.2 Conditions

6.2.2.1 Conditions may be based only on:

6.2.2.1.1 horses' money winnings in a specified number of previous races or during a specified previous time;

6.2.2.1.2 horses' finishing positions in a specified number of previous races

or during a specified period of time;

6.2.2.1.3 age, provided that no horse that is 15 years of age or older shall be eligible to perform in any race except in a matinee race;

6.2.2.1.4 sex;

6.2.2.1.5 number of starts during a specified period of time;

6.2.2.1.6 special qualifications for foreign horses that do not have a representative number of starts in the United States or Canada;

6.2.2.1.7 ~~the exclusion of schooling races; or~~ horse's race condition in a specified number of previous races or during a specified period of time;

6.2.2.1.8 claiming price in a horse's last one to three previous races;

6.2.2.1.89 ~~Delaware-owned or bred races as specified in 3 Del.C. §10032;~~

or

6.2.2.1.910 any one or more combinations of the qualifications herein listed.

6.2.2.2 Conditions shall not be written in such a way that any horse is deprived of an opportunity to race in a normal preference cycle. Where the word preference is used in a condition, it shall not supersede date preference as provided in the rules. Not more than three also eligible conditions shall be used in writing the conditions for overnight events.

6.2.2.3 The Commission may, upon application from the racing secretary, approve conditions other than those listed above for special events.

6.2.2.4 In the event there are conflicting published conditions and neither one nor the other is withdrawn by the Association, the one more favorable to the declarer shall govern.

6.2.2.5 For the purpose of eligibility, a racing season or racing year shall be the calendar year. All races based on winnings will be programmed as Non-Winners of a multiple of \$100 plus \$1 or Winners over a multiple of \$100. Additional conditions may be added. When recording winnings, gross winnings shall be used and cents shall be disregarded. In the case of a bonus, the present value of the bonus shall be credited to the horse as earnings for the race or series of races for which it received the bonus. It shall be the responsibility of the organization offering the bonus to report the present value of the bonus to the United States Trotting Association in a timely manner.

6.2.2.6 Records, time bars shall not be used as a condition of eligibility.

6.2.2.7 Horses must be eligible when declarations close subject to the provision

that:

6.2.2.7.1 Wins and winnings on or after the closing date of declarations shall not be considered;

6.2.2.7.2 Age allowances and eligibility shall be ~~given~~ according to the age of the horse on the date the race is contested.

6.2.2.7.3 In mixed races, trotting and pacing, a horse must be eligible under the conditions for the gait at which it is stated in the declaration the horse will perform.

6.2.2.8 When conditions refer to previous performances, those performances shall only include those in a purse race. Each dash or heat shall be considered as a separate performance for the purpose of condition races.

6.2.2.9 In overnight events, on a half mile racetrack there shall be no trailing horses. On a bigger racetrack there shall be no more than one trailing horse. At least eight feet per horse must be provided the starters in the front tier.

6.2.2.10 The racing secretary may reject the declaration to an overnight event of any horse whose past performance indicates that it would be below the competitive level of other horses declared to that particular event.

6.3 Claiming Races

6.3.1 General Provisions

6.3.1.1 Claiming Procedure and Determination of Claiming Price. -- The trainer or authorized agent entering a horse in a claiming race warrants that he/she has authorization from the registered owner(s) to enter said horse in a claiming race for the designated amount. In the event of a claim, the owner(s) or authorized agent shall submit a signed registration to the ~~State Steward or~~ Presiding Judge prior to receiving proceeds from the claim and the registration shall be immediately forwarded to the U.S.T.A. registrar for transfer.

6.3.1.2 Except for the lowest claiming price offered at each meeting, conditions

and allowances in claiming races may be based only on age and sex. Whenever possible, claiming races shall be written to separate horses five years old and up from young horses and to separate males from females. ~~If sexes are mixed, m~~Mares shall be given a price allowance; provided, however, that there shall be no price allowance given to a spayed mare racing in a claiming race.

6.3.1.3 Registration certificate in current ownership, together with the application for transfer thereon duly endorsed by all registered owners, must be filed in the office of the racing secretary for all horses claimed within a reasonable time after the race from which the horse was claimed.

6.3.1.4 The price allowances that govern for claiming races must be approved by the Commission. Claiming prices recorded on past performance lines in the daily race program and on eligibility certificates shall not include allowances.

6.3.1.5 The claiming price, including any allowances, of each horse shall be printed on the official program adjacent to the horse's program number and claims shall be for the amount designated, subject to correction if printed in error.

6.3.1.6 In handicap claiming races, in the event of an also eligible horse moving into the race, the also eligible horse shall take the place of the horse that it replaces provided that the handicap is the same. In the event the handicap is different, the also eligible horse shall take the position on the outside of horses with a similar handicap, except when the horse that is scratched is a trailing horse, in which case the also eligible horse shall take the trailing position, regardless of its handicap. In handicap claiming races with one trailer, the trailer shall be determined as the fourth best post position.

6.3.1.7 To be eligible to be claimed a horse must start in the event in which it has been declared to race, except as provided in 6.3.1.8 of this subsection.

6.3.1.8 The successful claimant of a horse programmed to start may, at his option, acquire ownership of a claimed horse, even though such claimed horse was scratched and did not start in the claiming race from which it was scratched. The successful claimant must exercise his/~~her~~ option by ~~9:00 a.m.~~ noon of the next day following the claiming race to which the horse was programmed and scratched. Upon notification that the successful claimant has exercised his/~~her~~ option, the owner shall present the horse for inspection, and the claim shall not be final until the successful claimant has had the opportunity to inspect the horse. No horse may be claimed from a claiming race unless the race is contested.

6.3.1.9 Any licensed owner or the authorized agent of such person who holds a current valid Commission license may claim any horse or any person who has properly applied for and been granted a claiming certificate shall be permitted to claim any horse. Any person or authorized agent eligible to claim a horse ~~shall~~ may be allowed access to the grounds of the ~~a~~Association, excluding the paddock, in order to effect a claim at the designated place of making claims and to take possession of the horse claimed.

6.3.1.10 Claiming certificates are valid ~~on day~~ for a 30 day period from the date of issue ~~issuance and expire at the end of the race meeting for which it was granted.~~ These certificates may be applied for at the office designated by the ~~a~~Association prior to post time on any day of racing.

6.3.1.11 There shall be no change of ownership or trainer once a horse is programmed.

6.3.2 Prohibitions on Claims

6.3.2.1 A person shall not claim directly or indirectly his/~~her~~ own horse or a horse trained or driven by him/~~her~~ or cause such horse to be claimed directly or indirectly for his/~~her~~ own account.

6.3.2.2 A person shall not directly or indirectly offer, or directly or indirectly enter into an agreement, to claim or not to claim or directly or indirectly attempt to prevent another person from claiming any horse in a claiming race.

6.3.2.3 A person shall not have more than one claim on any one horse in any claiming race.

6.3.2.4 A person shall not directly or indirectly conspire to protect a horse from being claimed by arranging another person to lodge claims, a procedure known as protection claims.

6.3.2.5 No qualified owner or his agent shall claim a horse for another person.

6.3.2.6 No person shall enter in a claiming race a horse against which there is a mortgage, bill or sale, or lien of any kind, unless the written consent of the holder thereof shall be filed with the Clerk of the Course of the ~~a~~Association conducting such claiming race.

6.3.2.7 Any mare which has been bred shall not be declared into a claiming race for at least 30 days following the last breeding of the mare, and thereafter such a mare may only be declared into a

claiming race after a veterinarian has pronounced the mare not to be in foal. Any mare pronounced in foal shall not be declared into a claiming race. Where a mare is claimed out of a claiming race and subsequently proves to be in foal from a breeding which occurred prior to the race from which she was claimed, the claim may be voided by the judges at the option of the successful claimant provided the mare is subjected to a pregnancy examination within 18 days of the date of the claim, and is found pregnant as a result of that pregnancy examination. A successful claimant seeking to void the claim must file a petition to void said claim with the judges within 10 days after this pregnancy examination and shall thereafter be heard by the judges after due notice of the hearing to the parties concerned.

6.3.2.8 No ~~person~~ one shall claim more than one horse in a race either alone, in a partnership, corporation or other legal entity.

6.3.2.9 If a horse is claimed, no right, title or interest therein shall be sold or transferred except in a claiming race for a period of thirty (30) days following the date of the claiming.

6.3.3 Claiming Procedure

6.3.3.1 A person desiring to claim a horse must have the required amount of money, ~~in the form of cash or certified check,~~ on deposit with the aAssociation at the time the completed claim form is deposited. ~~Such deposit also may be made by wire transfer prior to 2:00 p.m. on the day of the claiming race. The deposit shall be in cash or may be in a certified check at the discretion of the Association. The Association may require that a certified check clear the bank upon which it was drawn and funds transferred to the Association's account prior to the credit being "established."~~

6.3.3.2 The claimant shall provide all information required on the claim form provided by the aAssociation, including any and all testing requests.

6.3.3.3 The claim form shall be completed and signed by the claimant prior to placing it in an envelope provided for this purpose by the aAssociation and approved by the Commission. The claimant shall seal the envelope and identify on the outside the date, time of day, race number and track name only.

6.3.3.4 The envelope shall be delivered to the designated area, or licensed delegate, at least fifteen (15) minutes before post time of the race from which the claim is being made. That person shall certify on the outside of the envelope the time it was received, the current license status of the claimant and whether credit in the required amount has been established.

6.3.3.5 It shall be the responsibility of the aAssociation to ensure that all such claim envelopes are delivered unopened or otherwise undisturbed to the judges prior to the race from which the claim is being made. The aAssociation shall provide for an agent who shall, immediately after closing, deliver the claim to the judges' stand.

6.3.3.6 The claim shall be opened and the claims, if any, examined by the judges prior to the start of the race. The aAssociation's auditor, or his/~~her~~ agent, shall be prepared to state whether the claimant has on deposit, the amount equivalent to the specified claiming price and any other required fees and taxes.

6.3.3.7 The judges shall disallow any claim made on a form or in a manner which fails to comply with all requirements of this rule.

6.3.3.8 Documentation supporting all claims for horses, whether successful or unsuccessful, shall include details of the method of payment either by way of a photostatic copy of the check presented, or written detailed information to include the name of the claimant, the bank, branch, account number and drawer of any checks or details of any other method of payment. This documentation is to be kept on file at race tracks for three (3) years and is to be produced to the Commission for inspection at any time during the period.

6.3.3.9 When a claim has been lodged it is irrevocable, unless otherwise provided for in these rules.

6.3.3.10 In the event more than one claim is submitted for the same horse, the successful claimant shall be determined by lot by the judges, and all unsuccessful claims involved in the decision by lot shall, at that time, become null and void, notwithstanding any future disposition of such claim.

6.3.3.11 Upon determining that a claim is valid, the judges shall notify the paddock judge of the name of the horse claimed, the name of the claimant and the name of the person to whom the horse is to be delivered. Also, the judges shall cause a public announcement to be made.

6.3.3.12 Every horse entered in a claiming race shall race for the account of the

owner who declared it in the event, but title to a claimed horse shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the horse is deemed to have started, and the successful claimant shall become the owner of the horse, whether it be alive or dead, or sound or unsound, or injured during or after the race. If a horse is claimed out of a heat or dash of an event having multiple heats or dashes, the judges shall scratch the horse from any subsequent heat or dash of the event.

6.3.3.13 A post-race test may be taken from any horse claimed out of a claiming race. The trainer of the horse at the time of entry for the race from which the horse was claimed shall be responsible for the claimed horse until the post-race sample is collected. ~~Any claimed horse not otherwise selected for testing by the State Steward or judges shall be tested if requested by the claimant at the time the claim form is submitted in accordance with these rules.~~ The successful claimant shall have the right to void the claim should the forensic analysis be positive for any prohibited substance or an illegal level of a permitted medication, or if a blood sample exhibits a positive response to Darbepoietin (DPO), the Erythropoietin (EPO) in itself, or through an antibody test. ~~The horse's halter must accompany the horse. Altering or removing the horse's shoes will be considered a violation, and, until the Commission chemist issues a report on his forensic analysis of the samples taken from the horse, the claimed horse shall not be permitted to~~ may be entered to race while results are pending, but not be permitted to race until the approved laboratory chemist notifies the DHRC on his findings in the samples taken from the horse.

6.3.3.14 Any person who refuses to deliver a horse legally claimed out of a claiming race shall be suspended, together with the horse, until delivery is made. The horse's halter must accompany the horse. Altering or removing the horse's shoes will be considered a violation of these rules.

6.3.3.15 No horse claimed out of a claiming race shall be eligible to start in any race in the name or interest of the prior owner for 30 days, nor shall such horse remain in the same stable or under the care or management of the prior owner or trainer, or anyone connected therewith unless reclaimed out of another claiming race. Further, such claimed horse shall only be eligible to enter in races in the state of Delaware for a period of 60 days following the date of the claim, unless released in writing by an authorized representative of the Association.

6.3.3.16 The claiming price shall be paid to the owner of the horse at the time entry for the race from which the horse was claimed only when the judges are satisfied that the successful claim is valid and the registration ~~and eligibility certificates have~~ has been received by the racing secretary for transfer to the new owner and the Presiding Judge has signed a release notice of horse claimed and application for transfer form.

6.3.3.17 The judges shall rule a claim invalid:

6.3.3.17.1 at the option of the claimant if the official racing chemist reports a positive test on a horse that was claimed, provided such option is exercised within ~~48~~ 24 hours following notification to the claimant of the positive test by the judges;

6.3.3.17.2 if the horse has been found ineligible to the event from which it was claimed, regardless of the position of the claimant.

6.3.3.18 Mares and fillies who are in foal are ineligible to claiming races. Upon receipt of the horse, if a claimant determines within 48 hours that a claimed filly or mare is in foal, he/she may, at their option, return the horse to the owner of the horse at the time of entry for the race from which the horse was claimed.

6.3.3.19 When the judges rule that a claim is invalid and the horse is returned to the owner of the horse at the time of entry for the race in which the invalid claim was made:

6.3.3.19.1 the amount of the claiming price and any other required fees and/or taxes shall be repaid to the claimant;

6.3.3.19.2 any purse monies earned subsequent to the date of the claim and before the date on which the claim is ruled invalid shall be the property of the claimant; and

6.3.3.19.3 the claimant shall be responsible for any reasonable costs incurred through the care, training or racing of the horse while it was in his/~~her~~ possession.

6.4 Added Money Events

6.4.1 General Provisions

6.4.1.1 For the purpose of this rule, added money events include stakes, futurities, early closing events and late closing events.

6.4.1.2 All sponsors and presenters of added money events must comply with the rules and must submit to the Commission the conditions and other information pertaining to such events.

6.4.1.3 Any conditions contrary to the provisions of any of these rules are prohibited.

6.4.2 Conditions

Conditions for added money events must specify:

6.4.2.1 which horses are eligible to be nominated;
6.4.2.2 the amount to be added to the purse by the sponsor or presenter, should the amount be known at the time;

6.4.2.3 the dates and amounts of nomination, sustaining and starting payments;
6.4.2.4 whether the event will be raced in divisions or conducted in elimination heats, and;

6.4.2.5 the distribution of the purse, in percent, to the money winners in each heat or dash, and the distribution should the number of starters be less than the number of premiums advertised; and

6.4.2.6 whether also eligible horses may be carded prior to the running heats or legs of added money events.

6.4.3 Requirements of Sponsors/Presenters

6.4.3.1 Sponsors or presenters of stakes, futurities or early closing events shall provide a list of nominations to each nominator or owner and to the Associations concerned within sixty (60) days after the date on which nominations close, other than for nominations payable prior to January 1st of a horse's two-year-old year.

6.4.3.2 In the case of nominations for futurities payable during the foaling year, such lists must be forwarded out prior to October 15th of that year and, in the case of nominations payable in the yearling year, such lists must be forwarded out not later than September 1 of that year.

6.4.3.3 Sponsors or presenters of stakes, futurities or early closing events shall also provide a list of horses remaining eligible to each owner of an eligible within 45 days after the date on which sustaining payments are payable. All lists shall include a resume of the current financial status of the event.

6.4.3.4 The Commission may require the sponsor or presenter to file with the Commission a surety bond in the amount of the fund to ensure faithful performance of the conditions, including a guarantee that the event will be raced as advertised and all funds will be segregated and all premiums paid. Commission consent must be obtained to transfer or change the date of the event, or to alter the conditions. In any instance where a sponsor or presenter furnishes the Commission with substantial evidence of financial responsibility satisfactory to the Commission, such evidence may be accepted in lieu of a surety bond.

6.4.4 Nominations, Fees and Purses

6.4.4.1 All nominations to added money events must be made in accordance with the conditions.

6.4.4.2 Dates for added money event nominations payments are:

6.4.4.2.1 Stakes: The date for closing of nominations on yearlings shall be May 15th. The date foreclosing of nominations to all other stakes shall fall on the fifteenth day of a month.

6.4.4.2.2 Futurity: The date for closing of nominations shall be July 15th of the year of foaling.

6.4.4.2.3 Early Closing Events: The date for closing of nominations shall fall on the first or fifteenth day of a month. Nominations on two-year-olds shall not be taken prior to February 15th.

6.4.4.2.4 Late Closing Events: The date for closing of nominations shall be at the discretion of the sponsor or presenter.

6.4.4.3 Dates for added money event sustaining payments are:

6.4.4.3.1 Stakes and Futurities: Sustaining payments shall fall on the fifteenth day of a month. No stake or futurity sustaining fee shall become due prior to (Month) 15th of the year in which the horses nominated become two years of age.

6.4.4.3.2 Early and Late Closing Events: Sustaining payments shall fall on the first or fifteenth day of a month.

6.4.4.4 The starting fee shall become due when a horse is properly declared to start and shall be payable in accordance with the conditions of the added money event. Once a horse has been properly declared to start, the starting fee shall be forfeited, whether or not the horse starts. Should payment not be made thirty (30) minutes before the post time of the event, the horse may be scratched and the payment shall

become a liability of the owner who shall, together with the horse or horses, be suspended until payment is made in full, providing the Association notifies the Commission within thirty (30) days after the starting date.

6.4.4.5 Failure to make any payment required by the conditions constitutes an automatic withdrawal from the event.

6.4.4.6 Conditions that will eliminate horses nominated to an event, or add horses that have not been nominated to an event by reason of performance of such horses at an earlier meeting, are invalid. Early and late closing events shall have not more than two also eligible conditions.

6.4.4.7 The date and place where early and late closing events will be raced must be announced before nominations are taken. The date and place where stakes and futurities will be raced must be announced as soon as determined but, in any event, such announcement must be made no later than March 30th of the year in which the event is to be raced.

6.4.4.8 Deductions may not be made from nomination, sustaining and starting payments or from the advertised purse for clerical or any other expenses.

6.4.4.9 Every nomination shall constitute an agreement by the person making the nomination and the horse shall be subject to these rules. All disputes and questions arising out of such nomination shall be submitted to the Commission, whose decision shall be final.

6.4.4.10 Nominations and sustaining payments must be received by the sponsor or presenter not later than the hour of closing, except those made by mail must bear a postmark placed thereon not later than the hour of closing. In the event the hour of closing falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the hour of closing shall be extended to the same hour of the next business day. The hour of closing shall be midnight of the due date.

6.4.4.11 If conditions require a minimum number of nominations and the event does not fill, the Commission and each nominator shall be notified within twenty (20) days of the closing of nominations and a refund of nomination fees shall accompany such notice to nominators.

6.4.4.12 If conditions for early or late closing events allow transfer for change of gait, such transfer shall be to the lowest class the horse is eligible to at the adopted gait, eligibility to be determined at the time of closing nominations. The race to which the transfer may be made must be the one nearest the date of the event originally nominated to. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds, or four-year-olds, nominated in classes for their age, may only transfer to classes for the same age group at the adopted gait to the race nearest the date of the event they were originally nominated to, and entry fees to be adjusted.

6.4.4.13 A nominator is required to guarantee the identity and eligibility of nominations, and if this information is given incorrectly he or she may be fined, suspended, or expelled and the horse declared ineligible. If any purse money was obtained by an ineligible horse, the monies shall be forfeited and redistributed among those justly entitled to the same.

6.4.4.14 Early or late closing events must be contested if six or more betting interests are declared to start. If less horses are declared to start than required, the race may be declared off, in which case the total of nominations, sustaining and starting payments received shall be divided equally to the horses declared to start. Such distribution shall not be credited as purse winnings.

6.4.4.15 Stakes or futurities must be contested if one or more horses are declared to start. In the event only one horse, or only horses in the same interest start, it constitutes a walk-over. In the event no declarations are made, the total of nomination and sustaining payments shall be divided equally to the horses remaining eligible after payment to the last sustaining payment, but such distribution shall not be credited as purse winnings.

6.4.4.16 Associations shall provide stable space for each horse ~~declared~~ on the day before, the day of and the day following of the race.

6.4.4.17 The maximum size of fields permitted in any added money event shall be no more than one trailer unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

6.4.4.18 An Association may elect to go with less than the number of trailers specified in subdivision 17 above.

6.4.4.19 In the event more horses are declared to start than allowed in one field, the race will be conducted in divisions or eliminations, as specified in the conditions.

6.4.4.20 In early closing races, late closing races and overnight races requiring entry fees, all monies paid in by the nominators in excess of 85 percent of the advertised purse shall be added to the advertised purse and the total shall then be considered to be the minimum purse. If the race is split and raced

in divisions, the provisions of subdivision 21 below shall apply. Provided further that where overnight races are split and raced in eliminations rather than divisions, all starting fees payable under the provisions of this rule shall be added to the advertised purse.

6.4.4.21 Where a race other than a stake or futurity is divided, each division must race for at least 75 percent of the advertised purse.

~~6.4.4.22 In added money events conducted in eliminations, starters shall be divided by lot. Unless conditions provide otherwise, sixty percent of the total purse will be divided equally among the elimination heats. The final heat will be contested for 40 percent of the total purse. Unless the conditions provide otherwise, all elimination heats and the final heat must be raced on the same day. If the conditions provide otherwise, elimination heats must be contested not more than six days, excluding Sundays, prior to the date of the final heat. The winner of the final heat shall be the winner of the race.~~

6.4.4.232 The number of horses allowed to qualify for the final heat of an event conducted in elimination heats shall not exceed the maximum number permitted to start in accordance with the rules. In any elimination dash where there are horses unable to finish due to an accident and there are fewer horses finishing than would normally qualify for the final, the additional horses qualifying for the final shall be drawn by lot from among those unoffending horses not finishing.

6.4.4.243 The judges' decisions in arriving at the official order of finish of elimination heats on the same program shall be final and irrevocable and not subject to appeal or protest.

6.4.4.254 Unless the conditions for the added money event provide otherwise the judges shall draw by lot the post positions for the final heat in elimination events, i.e. they shall draw positions to determine which of the two elimination heat winners shall have the pole, and which the second position; which of the two horses that were second shall start in the third position, and which in the fourth, etc.

6.4.4.265 In a two-in-three race, a horse must win two heats to win a race and there shall be 10 percent set aside for the race winner. Unless conditions state otherwise, the purse shall be divided and awarded according to the finish in each of the first two or three heats, as the case may be. If the number of advertised premiums exceeds the number of finishers, the excess premiums shall go to the winner of the heat. The fourth heat, when required, shall be raced for 10 percent of the purse set aside for the race winner. In the event there are three separate heat or dash winners and they alone come back in order to determine the race winner, they will take post positions according to the order of their finish in the previous heat. In a two-year-old race, if there are two heat winners and they have made a dead heat in the third heat, the race shall be declared finished and the one standing best in the summary shall be awarded the 10 percent. If the two heat winners make a dead heat and stand the same in the summary, the 10 percent shall be divided equally among them.

6.5 Cancellation of a Race

In case of cancellation of races, see Rule 7.3 --"Postponement and Cancellation."

6.6 Delaware Owned or Bred Races

6.6.1 Persons licensed to conduct harness horse racing meets under title 3, chapter 100, may offer non-stakes races limited to horses wholly owned by Delaware residents or sired by Delaware stallions.

6.6.2 For purposes of this rule, a Delaware bred horse shall be defined as one sired by a Delaware stallion who stood in Delaware during the entire breeding season in which ~~it sired a Delaware bred horse~~ he covered a book of mares or a horse whose dam was a wholly-owned Delaware brood mare at the time of breeding as shown on the horse's United State Trotting Association registration or electronic eligibility papers. The breeding season means that period of time beginning February 1 and ending August 1 of each year.

6.6.3 All horses to be entered in Delaware owned or bred races must first be registered and approved by the Commission or its designee. The Commission may establish a date upon which a horse must be wholly-owned by a Delaware resident(s) to be eligible to be nominated, entered, or raced as Delaware-owned. In the case of a corporation seeking to enter a horse in a Delaware-owned or bred event as a Delaware-owned entry, all owners, officers, shareholders, and directors must meet the requirements for a Delaware resident specified below. In the case of an ~~a~~ Association or other entity seeking to enter a horse in a Delaware owned or bred event as a Delaware-owned entry, all owners must meet the requirements for a Delaware resident specified below. Leased horses are ineligible as Delaware owned entries unless both the lessor and the lessee are Delaware residents as set forth in this Rule and 3 **Del.C.** §10032.

6.6.4 The following actions shall be prohibited for Delaware-owned races and such horses shall be deemed ineligible to be nominated, entered, or raced as Delaware-owned horses:

6.6.4.1 Payment of the purchase price over time beyond the date of registration;

6.6.4.2 Payment of the purchase price through earnings beyond the date of registration;

6.6.4.3 Payment of the purchase price with a loan, other than from a commercial lender regulated in Delaware and balance due beyond the date of registration;

6.6.4.4 Any management fees, agent fees, consulting fees, or any other form of compensation to non-residents of Delaware, except industry standard training and driving fees; or

6.6.4.5 Leasing a horse to a non-resident of Delaware.

6.6.5 The Commission or its designee shall determine all questions about a person's eligibility to participate in Delaware-owned races. In determining whether a person is a Delaware Resident, the term "resident" shall mean the place where an individual has his or her permanent home, at which that person remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purposes, and to which that person returns in seasons of repose. The term "residence" shall mean a place a person voluntarily fixed as a permanent habitation with an intent to remain in such place for the indefinite future.

6.6.6 The Commission or its designee may review and subpoena any information which is deemed relevant to determine a person's residence, including but not limited to, the following:

6.6.6.1 Where the person lives and has been living;

6.6.6.2 The location of the person's sources of income;

6.6.6.3 The address used by the person for payment of taxes, including federal, state and property taxes;

6.6.6.4 The state in which the person's personal automobiles are registered;

6.6.6.5 The state issuing the person's driver's license;

6.6.6.6 The state in which the person is registered to vote;

6.6.6.7 Ownership of property in Delaware or outside of Delaware;

6.6.6.8 The residence used for U.S.T.A. membership and U.S.T.A. registration of a horse, whichever is applicable;

6.6.6.9 The residence claimed by a person on a loan application or other similar document;

6.6.6.10 Membership in civic, community, and other organizations in Delaware and elsewhere.

6.6.6.11 None of these factors when considered alone shall be dispositive, except that a person must have resided in the State of Delaware in the preceding calendar year for a minimum of one hundred and eighty three (183) days. Consideration of all of these factors together, as well as a person's expressed intention, shall be considered in arriving at a determination. The burden shall be on the applicant to prove Delaware residency and eligibility for Delaware-owned or bred races. The Commission may promulgate by regulation any other relevant requirements necessary to ensure that the licensee is a Delaware resident. In the event of disputes about a person's eligibility to enter a Delaware-owned or bred race, the Commission shall resolve all disputes and that decision shall be final.

6.6.7 Each owner and trainer, or the authorized agent of an owner or trainer, or the nominator (collectively, the "entrant"), is required to disclose the true and entire ownership of each horse with the Commission or its designee, and to disclose any changes in the owners of the registered horse to the Commission or its designee. All licensees and racing officials shall immediately report any questions concerning the ownership status of a horse to the Commission racing officials, and the Commission racing officials may place such a horse on the steward's or judge's list. A horse placed on the steward's or judge's list shall be ineligible to start in a race until questions concerning the ownership status of the horse are answered to the satisfaction of the Commission or the Commission's designee, and the horse is removed from the steward or judge's list.

6.6.8 If the Commission, or the Commission's designee, finds a lack of sufficient evidence of ownership status, residency, or other information required for eligibility, prior to a race, the Commission or the Commission's designee, may order the entrant's horse scratched from the race or ineligible to participate.

6.6.9 After a race, the Commission or the Commission's designee, may upon reasonable suspicion, withhold purse money pending an inquiry into ownership status, residency, or other information required to determine eligibility. If the purse money is ultimately forfeited because of a ruling by the Commission or the Commission's designee, the purse money shall be redistributed per order of the Commission or the Commission's designee.

6.6.10 If purse money has been paid prior to reasonable suspicion, the Commission or

the Commission's designee may conduct an inquiry and make a determination as to eligibility. If the Commission or the Commission's designee determines there has been a violation of ownership status, residency, or other information required for eligibility, it shall order the purse money returned and redistributed per order of the Commission or the Commission's designee.

6.6.11 Anyone who willfully provides incorrect or untruthful information to the Commission or its designee pertaining to the ownership of a Delaware-owned or bred horse, or who attempts to enter a horse restricted to Delaware-owned entry who is determined not to be a Delaware resident, or who commits any other fraudulent act in connection with the entry or registration of a Delaware-owned or bred horse, in addition to other penalties imposed by law, shall be subject to mandatory revocation of licensing privileges in the State of Delaware for a period to be determined by the Commission in its discretion except that absent extraordinary circumstances, the Commission shall impose a minimum revocation period of two years and a minimum fine of \$5,000 from the date of the violation of these rules or the decision of the Commission, whichever occurs later.

6.6.12 Any person whose license is suspended or revoked under subsection (k) of this rule shall be required to apply for reinstatement of licensure and the burden shall be on the applicant to demonstrate that his or he licensure will not reflect adversely on the honesty and integrity of harness racing or interfere with the orderly conduct of a race meeting. Any person whose license is reinstated under this subsection shall be subject to a two year probationary period, and may no participate in any Delaware-owned or bred race during this probationary period. Any further violations of this section by the licensee during the period of probationary licensure shall, absent extraordinary circumstances, result in the Commission imposing revocation of all licensure privileges for a five year period along with any other penalty the Commission deems reasonable and just.

6.6.13 Any suspension imposed by the Commission under this rule shall not be subject to the stay provisions in 29 Del.C. §10144.

- 1 DE Reg. 503 (1/1/97)
- 2 DE Reg. 1241 (1/1/99)
- 2 DE Reg. 1765 (4/1/99)
- 3 DE Reg. 432 (9/1/99)
- 3 DE Reg 1520 (5/1/00)
- 4 DE Reg. 1123 (1/1/01)
- 4 DE Reg 1652 (4/1/01)
- 5 DE Reg. 1691 (3/1/02)
- 6 DE Reg. 862 (1/1/03)
- 7 DE Reg. 1512 (5/1/04)
- 11 DE Reg. 308 (09/01/07)

7.0 Rules of the Race

7.1 Declarations and Drawing

7.1.1 Declarations

7.1.1.1 ~~Unless otherwise specified in the conditions, the declaration time shall be as follows:~~ Declaration time shall be as specified in the Association's general conditions.

7.1.1.1.1 ~~Extended pari mutuel meetings, 9:00 a.m.~~

7.1.1.1.2 ~~All other meetings, 10:00 a.m.~~

7.1.1.2 The time when declarations close will be considered to be local time at the track where the race is being contested.

7.1.1.32 No horse shall be permitted to start in more than one race on any one racing day. Races decided by more than one heat are considered a single race.

7.1.1.43 The ~~a~~Association shall provide a locked box with an aperture through which declarations shall be deposited.

7.1.1.54 The Presiding Judge shall be in charge of the declaration box.

7.1.1.65 Just prior to opening of the box at extended pari-mutuel meetings where futurities, stakes, early closing or late closing events are on the program, the Presiding Judge shall check with the racing secretary to ascertain if any declarations ~~by mail, telegraph, facsimile machine or otherwise,~~ are in the office and not deposited in the entry box, and shall see that they are declared and drawn in the proper event. ~~At other~~

meetings, the Presiding Judge shall ascertain if any such declarations have been received by the speed superintendent or racing secretary of the fair, and shall see that they are properly declared and drawn.

7.1.2 Drawing

7.1.2.1 The entry box shall be opened at the advertised time by the Presiding Judge, who shall ensure that at least one horseman or an official representative of the horsemen is present. No owner or agent for a horse with a declaration in the entry box shall be denied the privilege of being present. Under the supervision of the Presiding Judge, all entries shall be listed, the eligibility verified, preference ascertained, starters selected and post positions drawn. If it is necessary to reopen any race, public announcement shall be made at least twice and the box reopened to a definite time.

7.1.2.2 Subject to Commission approval, at non-extended meetings in the event of the absence or incapacity of the Presiding Judge, the functions enumerated above may be performed by one or more associate judges, or by a person designated by the Presiding Judge, for whose acts and conduct Presiding Judge shall be wholly responsible. If a substitution is made as herein provided, the name and address of the associate judge(s) or person so substituting shall be entered in the Judges' Book.

At extended meetings in the event of the absence or incapacity of the Presiding Judge, the functions enumerated above may be performed by one or more associate judges who shall have been designated by the Presiding Judge, prior to the start of the meeting, in the form of a written notice to the Commission and to the Association conducting the meeting. A record shall be kept in the Judges' Book showing the name of the individual who performed such functions on each day of the meeting.

7.1.2.3 In races of a duration of more than one dash or heat at pari-mutuel meetings, the judges may draw post positions from the stand for succeeding dashes or heats.

7.1.2.4 ~~Declarations by mail, telegraph, facsimile machine or telephone actually received and evidence of which is deposited in the box before the time specified to declare in, shall be drawn in the same manner as the others. Such drawings shall be final. Mail, telegraph, facsimile machine and telephone declarations must state the name and address of the owner or lessee; the name, color, sex, sire and dam of the horse; the driver's name and racing colors; the date and place of last start; a current summary, including the number of starts, firsts, seconds, thirds, earnings and best winning time for the current year; and the event or events in which the horse is to be entered. Declarations by telephone or other means approved by the Association's race office that are actually received and evidence of which is deposited in the box before the time specified to declare in, shall be drawn in the same manner as the others. Telephone declarations, or other means of declarations approved by the Association's race office must state the horse's name, the driver's name, the trainer's name, and the event in which the horse is to be entered.~~

7.1.2.5 Failure to declare as required shall be considered a withdrawal from the event.

7.1.2.6 After declaration to start has been made no horse shall be withdrawn except by permission of the judges. A fine, not to exceed \$500 ~~\$2,000~~, or suspension may be imposed for withdrawing a horse without permission, the penalty to apply to both the horse and the party who violates the regulation.

7.1.2.7 Where the person making the declaration fails to honor it and there is no opportunity for a hearing by the judges, this penalty may be imposed by the commission representative.

7.1.2.8 ~~Where a horse properly declared is omitted from the race by error of the Association, the race shall be redrawn~~ the omitted horse may take the post position of the incorrect horse included in the race. If two horses are incorrectly included in the event, one shall be drawn by lot and included in the race, provided, however, that the error is discovered prior to the publication of the official program.

7.1.2.9 In the event there are two tiers of horses, the withdrawing of a horse that has drawn or earned a position in the front tier shall not affect the position of the horses that have drawn or earned positions in the second tier, except as provided for in handicap claiming races. Whenever a horse is drawn from any tier, horses on the outside move in to fill up the vacancy. When there is only one trailer, it may start from any position in the second tier. When there is more than one trailer, they must start from inside any horse with a higher post position.

7.1.3 Qualifying Races

7.1.3.1 Qualifying races and starting gate schooling shall be held according to the demand as determined by the Presiding Judge ~~or State Steward~~.

7.1.3.2 Qualifying standards shall be set at each track by the racing secretary

and the judges. These may vary at different times of the year to accommodate weather and the class of horse available. Standards for trotters will be two seconds slower than pacers.

7.1.3.3 At all extended pari-mutuel meetings declarations for overnight events shall be governed by the following:

7.1.3.3.1 Before racing at a chosen gait, a horse must go a qualifying race at that gait under the supervision of a licensed judge and acquire at least one charted line by a licensed charter. In order to provide complete and accurate chart information on time and beaten lengths, a standard photo finish shall be in use.

7.1.3.3.2 Any horse that fails to race within thirty (30) days of its last start must go a qualifying race as set forth in a) above. However, at any race meeting this period can be extended up to sixty (60) days upon receiving approval of the Commission. The time period allowed shall be calculated from the date of the last race to and including the date of declaration. Horses entered and in to go in a race or races which are canceled due to no fault of their own, shall be considered to have raced in that race, and no start shall be counted for date preference purposes.

7.1.3.3.3 When a horse has raced at a charted meeting and then gone to meetings where the races are not charted the information from the uncharted lines may be summarized including each start and consolidated in favor of charted lines to include a charted line within the last thirty (30) days before the horse is permitted to race. The consolidated line shall carry date, place, time, driver, finish, track condition and distance.

7.1.3.3.4 The judges may permit a horse to qualify by means of a timed workout consistent with the time of the races in which he will compete in the event adequate competition is not available for a qualifying race.

7.1.3.3.5 When, for the purpose of qualifying the driver, a horse is declared in to race in a qualifying race, its performance shall be applicable to the horse's eligibility to race and the chart line shall be notated to indicate driver qualifying.

7.1.3.3.6 If a horse takes a win race record in either a qualifying race or a matinee race, such record must be prefaced with the letter "Q" wherever it appears, except in a case where, immediately prior to or following the race, the horse taking the record has been submitted to an approved urine, saliva or blood test. It will be the responsibility of the Presiding Judge to report the test on the Judges' Sheet.

7.1.3.4 Any horse regularly wearing hobbles shall not be permitted to be declared to race without them and any horse regularly racing without hobbles shall not be permitted to wear hobbles in a race without first having qualified with this equipment change. In addition to the foregoing, any horse regularly wearing hobbles and which is not on a qualifying list or Stewards' List, is allowed one start without hobbles in a qualifying race; and this single performance shall not affect its eligibility to race with hobbles in a subsequent event to which it is declared.

7.1.3.5 In their discretion the judges may require a horse to qualify for any reason; provided, however, that a horse making a break in each of two consecutive races may not be required to qualify if the breaks were solely equipment breaks and/or were caused solely by interference and/or track conditions.

7.1.3.6 A horse must qualify if:

7.1.3.6.1 it does not finish for reasons other than interference or broken equipment.

7.1.3.7 A charted line containing only a break or breaks caused by interference or an equipment break shall be considered a satisfactory charted line.

7.1.3.8 The judges shall use the interference break mark only when they have reason to believe that the horse was interfered with by another horse or the equipment of another horse.

7.1.3.9 ~~If qualifying races are postponed or canceled, an announcement shall be made to the participants as soon as the decision is made.~~

7.1.4 Coupled Entries

When the starters in a race include two or more horses owned by the same person, or trained in the same stable or by the same management, they shall be coupled as an "entry", and a wager on one horse in the entry shall be a wager on all horses in the "entry"; provided, however, that when a trainer enters two or more horses in a stake, early closing, futurity, free-for-all or other special event under bona fide separate ownership, such horses may, at the request of the Association, made through the ~~State Steward, and with the~~

approval of the Commission, Presiding Judge be permitted to race as separate entries. If the race is split in two or more divisions, horses in an "entry" shall be seeded in separate divisions insofar as possible, but the divisions in which they compete and their post positions shall be drawn by lots. The above provisions shall also apply to elimination heats. The person making the declaration of a horse that qualifies as a coupled entry with another horse entered in the same event shall be responsible to designate the word "entry" on the declaration blank. The Presiding Judge shall be responsible for coupling horses. In addition to the foregoing, horses separately owned or trained may be coupled as an entry where it is necessary to do so to protect the public interest for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering only; provided, however, that where this is done entries may not be rejected.

7.1.5 Also Eligibles

Not more than two horses may be drawn as also eligibles for a race and their positions shall be drawn along with the starters in the race. In the event one or more horses are excused by the judges, the also eligible horse or horses shall race and take the post position drawn by the horse that it replaces, except in handicap races. In handicap races the also eligible horses shall take the place of the horse that it replaces in the event that the handicap is the same. In the event the handicap is different, the also eligible horse shall take the position on the outside of horses with a similar handicap. No horse may be added to a race as an also eligible unless the horse was drawn as such at the time declarations closed. No horse may be barred from a race to which it is otherwise eligible by reason of its preference due to the fact that it has been drawn as an also eligible. A horse moved into the race from the also eligible list cannot be drawn except by permission of the judges, but the owner or trainer of such a horse shall be notified that the horse is to race and it shall be posted at the racing secretary's office. All horses on the also eligible list and not moved in to race by Scratch Time on the day of the race shall be released.

7.1.6 Preference Dates

Preference dates shall be given to horses in all overnight events at extended pari-mutuel tracks in accordance with the following:

7.1.6.1 The date of the horse's last previous start in a purse race is its preference date with the following exceptions:

7.1.6.1.1 The preference date on a horse that has drawn to race and has been scratched is the date of the race from which scratched.

7.1.6.1.2 When a horse is racing for the first time in a calendar year after August 1st, the date of its first successful qualifying race shall be considered its preference date. When a horse is racing for the first time ever, the date of its first successful qualifying race shall be considered its preference date.

7.1.6.1.3 Wherever horses have equal preference in a race, the actual preference of said horses in relation to one another shall be determined by backdating, up to two starts, the horse having raced closest to the draw having the least preference. If no preference is determined, preference will be determined by lot.

7.1.6.1.4 When an overnight race has been re-opened because it did not fill, all eligible horses declared into the race prior to the re-opening shall receive preference over other horses subsequently declared, irrespective of the actual preference dates, excluding horses already in to go.

7.1.6.2 This rule relative to preference is not applicable at any meeting at which an agricultural fair is in progress. All horses granted stalls and eligible must be given an opportunity to compete at these meetings.

7.2 Timing and Records

7.2.1 Timing

7.2.1.1 The time of each heat or dash shall be accurately taken by two timers or an approved electric timing device, in which case there shall be one timer, and placed in the record in minutes, seconds and fifths of seconds, and upon the decision of each heat the time thereof shall be publicly announced or admitted to the record. When the timers fail to act, no time shall be announced or recorded.

7.2.1.2 The time shall be taken from the first horse leaving the point from which the distance of the race is measured until the winner reaches the wire.

7.2.1.3 The leading horse shall be timed and its time only shall be announced. No horse shall obtain a win race record by reason of the disqualification of another horse unless the horse's actual race time can be determined by photo finish or electronic timing.

7.2.1.4 In the case of a dead heat, the time shall constitute a record for the

horses making the dead heat and both shall be considered winners.

7.2.2 Records

7.2.2.1 In order that performances thereon may be recognized or published as official, every aAssociation shall have filed with the Commission the certificate of a duly licensed civil engineer or land surveyor that the track has been measured from wire to wire three feet out from the inside hub rail or other fixed marker and certifying exactly the result of such measurement. Each track shall be measured and re-certified in the event of any changes or relocation of the hub rail or other fixed marker.

7.2.2.2 A record will be the fastest time made by a horse in a heat or dash which it won, or in a performance against time.

7.2.2.3 No time record shall be recognized as a world record if obtained on a track without an inside rail or other fixed marker.

7.2.2.4 In any case of alleged error in the record, announcement or publication of the time made by a horse, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor said horse or owner, except upon the sworn statement of the judges and timers who officiated in the race.

7.2.2.5 If a horse takes a win-race record in a qualifying race or schooling race, such record must be prefaced with the letter "Q" wherever it appears, except in a case where the horse was subjected to the collection of an test sample. The Presiding Judge shall note on the judges' official race reports each qualifying race from which test samples were collected.

7.2.2.6 For horses bred in North America and subsequently exported, foreign earnings shall be converted to U.S. dollars and credited to the horse's official records. A winning performance at a mile or greater distance, expressed at a mile rate, shall receive recognition as the horse's record.

7.2.2.7 Any person found guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation of time or the alteration of the record thereof, in any race, shall be fined, suspended, expelled or a combination thereof and time declared not a record.

7.3 Postponement and Cancellation

7.3.1 In case of unfavorable weather or other unavoidable cause, the aAssociation upon notifying the Commission shall postpone or cancel races in accordance with the following rules.

7.3.2 Added money events shall be postponed to a definite hour on a scheduled race date when favorable conditions prevail.

7.3.3 An early closing event or a late closing event that cannot be raced during the scheduled meeting shall be declared off and the total of nomination, sustaining and starting payments divided equally among the owners of eligibles in proportion to the number of horses declared to start.

7.3.4 An early closing event or late closing event that has been started, but remains unfinished on the last day of the scheduled meeting shall be declared ended and the full purse divided according to the summary.

7.3.5 Stakes and futurities should be raced where advertised and the meeting may be extended to accomplish this. Any stake or futurity that has been started, but which remains unfinished on the last day of the scheduled meeting shall be declared ended and the full purse divided according to the summary, except where the aAssociation elects to extend the meeting to complete the race. Horses that are scratched after a heat and before the race is declared finished shall not participate in purse distributions for subsequent heats in the event the race is called off and declared finished.

7.3.6 Unless otherwise provided in the conditions, in order to transfer stakes and futurities to another meeting, unanimous consent must be obtained from the aAssociation and all those having eligibles in the event.

7.3.7 At extended meetings, overnight events may be postponed and rescheduled within two days, or may be canceled if circumstances or weather conditions warrant. Postponed overnight events not raced within two days shall then be canceled.

7.3.8 At non-extended meetings, overnight events shall be canceled, unless the aAssociation is willing to add the postponed races to the advertised program for subsequent days of the meeting. At the option of the aAssociation, any postponed races may be contested in single one-mile dashes. Where races are postponed under this rule, the aAssociation shall have the privilege of selecting the order in which events will be raced in any combination program.

7.3.9 If the track conditions are questionable for the warming up or racing of horses, the Presiding Judges shall call a meeting consisting of a committee including himself/herself, an Agent of the track

and a Representative of the Horsemen. The Agent of the track will notify the Track Superintendent to attempt to correct any problem with the racing surface as soon as possible. Once the Track Superintendent has addressed the problem, The Horsemen's Representative will physically review the areas in question. If all are in agreement that the problem has been corrected, racing will proceed. If the Representative of the Horsemen is not satisfied, the Track Superintendent will be given a final opportunity to rectify the problem.

If after the second attempt to rectify the problem, the Horsemen's Representative is still not satisfied, there will be a vote of the Drivers and Trainers of horses participating in that night's program to determine if racing will be conducted. A secret vote will be taken of those participants and will be conducted and monitored by the Judges. The Judges will count the ballots and inform Track Management of the outcome. If a tally of the drivers and trainers determines that 25 percent or less vote to race, the card shall be canceled. If more than 25 percent and less than 75 percent vote to race, trainers will be allowed to withdraw horses without penalty. If 75 percent or more vote to race, the regular rules of withdrawal and scratching of horses will apply. The foregoing does not preclude race track management from canceling racing due to track or weather conditions without consultation with the Presiding Judges and the Horsemen's Representative upon notification of the Commission or its designee.

7.3.10 If qualifying races are postponed or canceled, an announcement shall be made to the participants as soon as the decision is made.

7.3.11 Where a race is postponed pursuant to any of the foregoing provisions only those horses originally declared in to the postponed event shall to be eligible to race. Where a race is postponed and moved to another location, horses previously declared may withdraw without penalty.

7.3.12 In the event the ~~State Steward~~/Judges declare a "No Contest", the designated purse for that contest shall be divided equally among those horses that were eligible to participate in that contest. The declaration date for those horses credited with earnings in this manner shall be the scheduled date of the "No Contest" race.

7.4 Horses Permitted to Race

7.4.1 A horse shall be eligible to be declared in to race provided the following conditions have been met:

7.4.1.1 the eligibility fee, which shall become due and payable when a horse makes its first start in any type of race in a calendar year, has been paid to the United States Trotting Association, or a current eligibility certificate has been granted for the horse by the United States Trotting Association or by the Canadian Trotting Association.

7.4.1.2 the horse has been registered in the current ownership with the Canadian Standardbred Horse Society or in the United States Trotting Association Register;

7.4.1.3 if leased, a copy of the lease is on file with, and is acceptable to the United States Trotting Association or Canadian Trotting Association, as appropriate. The horse must race in the name of the lessee;

7.4.1.4 for overnight races, the horse has qualified at an extended meeting in accordance with the rules prior to the time of closing of declarations in accordance with the qualifying standards of the track presenting the race.

7.4.1.5 for added money events, the horse has qualified at an extended meeting in accordance with the rules prior to the time of closing of declarations.

7.4.1.6 not more than 30 days prior to the time of closing of declarations, the horse was credited with a satisfactory charted past performance line obtained in a purse, qualifying or schooling race conducted at a charted meeting; provided, however, that with the permission of the Presiding Judge, a satisfactory charted past performance within 60 days prior to the time of closing of declarations may be used;

7.4.1.7 the horse is at least two years of age to race at any meeting but not older than 14 years of age;

7.4.1.8 the horse has not been denerved by any method above its pastern. The decision at any given time whether the horse has been denerved shall be the State veterinarian's.

7.4.1.9 if a mare has been spayed, the United States Trotting Association or Canadian Trotting Association, as appropriate, has been notified in writing by the owner, trainer or veterinarian;

7.4.1.10 the horse does not have a trachea tube or a hole in its throat for a trachea tube;

7.4.1.11 the horse has unimpaired vision in at least one eye; and

7.4.1.12 the horse has been lip tattooed or freeze-branded in accordance with the constitution and bylaws and regulations of the United States Trotting Association or Canadian Standardbred Horse Society.

7.4.2 Any participant who declares, or causes to be declared, an ineligible horse to start shall be guilty of a violation of the rules and subject to disciplinary action by the judges. If after declarations close, and prior to the race, the judges become aware that an ineligible horse has been declared, they shall immediately scratch the horse and starting fees, if applicable, shall be forfeited.

7.4.3 If the ownership of a horse changes, such horse may start under the new ownership not more than one time without reasonable evidence being given to the judges that the registration certificate has been forwarded to the United States Trotting Association.

7.4.4 Any participant skipping or omitting transfers of ownership of any horse shall be guilty of a violation.

7.4.5 For the purposes of these rules, the term eligibility certificate shall refer to a printed document or its electronically produced equivalent.

7.4.6 Horses not under lease must race in the name of the bona fide owner.

7.5 Equipment

7.5.1 Any owner or trainer who wishes to change any equipment or hobbles on a horse from one race to another shall apply to the judges for permission to do so, and no change shall be made without such permission. The judges shall assure themselves of the necessity for any change of equipment or hobbles before granting permission.

7.5.2 No horse will be permitted in a race to wear any type of equipment that covers, protrudes, or extends beyond its nose or that in any way could interfere with the true placing of the horse.

7.5.3 It shall be the responsibility of the owner and trainer to provide every sulky used in a race with unicolored or colorless wheel discs on the inside and outside of each wheel of a type approved by the Commission. In his discretion, the Presiding Judge may order the use of mud guards.

7.6 Racing Rules

7.6.1 Under Supervision of Starter

7.6.1.1 Horses shall be under supervision of the starter from the time they arrive on the track until the start of the race.

7.6.1.2 All horses shall parade from the paddock to the starting post, and no driver shall dismount without the permission of the starter. Attendants may not care for the horses during the parade except by permission of the starter.

7.6.1.3 After entering the track not more than ten (10) minutes shall be consumed in the parade of the horses to the post except in cases of unavoidable delay.

7.6.1.4 Horses awaiting post time may not be held on the backstretch in excess of five (5) minutes, except when delayed by an emergency.

7.6.2 Pre-Race Accidents

When, before a race starts:

7.6.2.1 A horse is a runaway or is otherwise involved in an accident, such horse shall be examined by the racing veterinarian and if the horse is not ordered scratched by the veterinarian, the judges may permit the horse to compete and have this decision announced.

7.6.2.2 A driver is unseated and appears to have been injured, the horse that was being driven by that driver may compete with a substitute driver.

7.6.2.3 If a horse is scratched in error and cannot be added back into the pari-mutuel system, the horse may race for purse only. The judges shall ensure that the race announcer informs the public that the horse will be racing without pari-mutuel wagering.

7.6.3 Fair Start

The starter shall give such orders and take such measures that do not conflict with the rules of racing, as are necessary to secure a fair start.

7.6.4 Starter's Duties

7.6.4.1 The starter shall be in the starting gate ten (10) minutes before the post time of the race.

7.6.4.2 The starter shall have control over the horses and authority to assess fines and/or suspend drivers for any violation of the rules from the formation of the parade until the word "go" is

given.

7.6.4.3 The starter may assist in placing the horses when requested by the judges to do so.

7.6.4.4 The starter shall notify the judges and the drivers in writing of penalties imposed by him/her.

7.6.5 Starting

7.6.5.1 The starter shall have control of the formation of the parade until giving the word "go".

7.6.5.2 After warming up scores, the starter shall notify the drivers to come to the starting gate.

7.6.5.3 The horses shall be brought to the starting gate as near one-quarter of a mile before the start as the track will permit.

7.6.5.4 Allowing sufficient time so that the speed of the gate can be increased gradually, the following minimum speeds will be maintained:

7.6.5.4.1 For the first one-eighth of a mile, not less than 11 miles per hour.

7.6.5.4.2 For the next one-sixteenth of a mile, not less than 18 miles per hour.

7.6.5.4.3 From that point to the starting point, the speed will be gradually increased to maximum speed.

~~7.6.5.4.4 On mile tracks horses will be brought to the starting gate at the head of the stretch and the relative speeds mentioned in a), b) and c) above will be maintained.~~

7.6.5.5 The starting point will be a point marked at a designated spot not less than 200 feet from the first turn. The starter shall give the word "go" at the starting point.

7.6.5.6 When a speed has been reached in the course of a start there shall be no decrease except in the case of a recall.

7.6.6 Recall Rules

7.6.6.1 In case of a recall, a light plainly visible to the drivers shall be flashed and a recall sounded, but the starting gate shall proceed out of the path of the horses. In the case of a recall, whenever possible, the starter shall leave the wings of the gate extended and gradually slow the speed of the gate to assist in stopping the field of horses. In an emergency, however, the starter shall use his/her discretion to close the wings of the gate.

7.6.6.2 There shall be no recall after the word "go" has been give unless there is a mechanical failure of the starting gate.

7.6.6.3 The starter shall attempt to dispatch all horses away in position and on gait but there shall be no recall for a breaking horse.

7.6.6.4 In the event a horse causes two recalls, it may be ~~an automatic ruling of the judges that the offending horse be scratched by the judges.~~

7.6.6.5 The starter may sound a recall for the following reasons:

7.6.6.5.1 A horse scores ahead of the gate;

7.6.6.5.2 There is interference;

7.6.6.5.3 A horse has broken equipment;

7.6.6.5.4 A horse falls before the word "go" is given; or

7.6.6.5.5 A mechanical failure of the starting gate.

7.6.6.5.6 A horse comes to the gate out of position.

7.6.6.7 A fine and/or suspension may be applied to any driver for:

7.6.6.7.1 Delaying the start;

7.6.6.7.2 Failure to obey the starter's instructions;

7.6.6.7.3 Rushing ahead of the inside or outside wing of the gate;

7.6.6.7.4 Coming to the starting gate out of position;

7.6.6.7.5 Crossing over before reaching the starting point;

7.6.6.7.6 Interference with another driver during the start; or

7.6.6.7.7 Failure to come up into position;

7.6.7 Starting Gate

7.6.7.1 No persons shall be allowed to ride in the starting gate except the starter

and the driver or operator and a patrol judge, unless permission has been granted by the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge.

7.6.7.2 Use of the mechanical loudspeaker for any purpose other than to give instructions to the drivers is prohibited. The volume shall be no higher than necessary to carry the voice of the starter to the drivers.

7.6.7.3 The arms of all starting gates shall be provided with a screen or shield in front of the position for each horse, ~~and such arms shall be perpendicular to the rail.~~

7.6.7.4 The official starter must ensure that the starting gate is in good working order prior to the beginning of each race program.

7.6.7.5 The official starter and starting gate driver shall operate the starting gate in a manner consistent with the safe conduct of the race, the safety of the race participants and the safety of the patrons.

7.6.8 Two-Tiered Races

7.6.8.1 In the event there are two tiers of horses, the withdrawing of a horse that has drawn or earned a position in the front tier shall not affect the positions of horses that have drawn or entered positions in the second tier.

7.6.8.2 Whenever a horse is drawn from any tier, horses on the outside move in to fill the vacancy. Where a horse has drawn a post position in the second tier, the driver of such horse may elect to score out behind any horse in the front tier so long as it does not interfere with another trailing horse or deprive another trailing horse of a drawn position.

7.6.8.3 When there is only one trailer, it may start from any position in the second tier. When there is more than one trailer, they must start from inside any horse with a higher post position.

7.6.9 Starting Without a Gate

7.6.9.1 When horses are started without a gate the starter shall have control of the horses from the formation of the parade until giving the word "go". The starter shall be located at the wire or other point of start of the race at which point as nearly as possible the word "go" shall be given. No driver shall cause unnecessary delay after the horses are called. After two preliminary warming-up scores, the starter shall notify the drivers to form in parade.

7.6.9.2 The driver of any horse refusing or failing to follow the instructions of the starter as to the parade or scoring ahead of the pole horse may be set down for the heat in which the offense occurs, or for such other period as the starter shall determine, and may be fined. Whenever a driver is taken down, the substitute shall be permitted to score the horse once. A horse delaying the race may be started regardless of its position or gait and there shall not be a recall because of a bad acting horse. If the word "go" is not given, all the horses in the race shall immediately turn on signal, and jog back to their parade positions for a fresh start. There shall be no recall after the starting word is given.

7.6.10 Horse Deemed a Starter

Horses shall be deemed to have started when the word "go" is given by the starter and all horses must go the course except in the case of an accident in which it is the opinion of the judges that it is impossible to go the course.

7.6.11 Unmanageable/Bad Acting Horses

7.6.11.1 If, in the opinion(s) of the judges and/or the starter, a horse is unmanageable or liable to cause accidents or injury to any other horse or to any driver, it may be sent to the barn. When this action is taken, the starter will notify the judges who will in turn notify the public and order any refunds as may be required in Rule 10 of these rules.

7.6.11.2 The starter may place a bad acting horse on the outside at his/her discretion. Such action may be taken only where there is time for the starter to notify the judges who will in turn notify the public prior to any pari-mutuel wagering on the race. If pari-mutuel wagering has already begun on the race, the horse must be scratched as stipulated in subdivision 1 above.

7.6.12 Post Positions, Heat Racing

7.6.12.1 The horse winning a heat shall take the inside position in the succeeding heat, unless otherwise specified in the published conditions of the race, and all others shall take their positions in the order they were placed in the prior heat.

7.6.12.2 When two or more horses dead heat, their positions shall be determined by lot.

7.6.13 Conduct of the Race

7.6.13.1 A driver shall not commit any of the following acts which are considered violations of driving rules:

7.6.13.1.1 Change course or position, or swerve in or out, or bear in or out during any part of the race in such a manner as to compel a horse to shorten its stride or cause another driver to change course, take his or her horse back, or pull his/her horse out of its stride.

7.6.13.1.2 Impede the progress of another horse or cause it to break from its gait.

7.6.13.1.3 Cross over too sharply in front of another horse or in front of the field.

7.6.13.1.4 Crowd another horse by 'putting a wheel under it.'

7.6.13.1.5 Allow another horse to pass needlessly on the inside, or commit any other act that helps another horse to improve its position.

7.6.13.1.6 Carry another horse out.

7.6.13.1.7 Take up or slow up in front of other horses so as to cause confusion or interference among the trailing horses.

7.6.13.1.8 Maintain an outside position without making the necessary effort to improve his/her overall position.

7.6.13.1.9 Strike or hook wheels with another sulky.

7.6.13.1.10 Lay off a normal pace and leave a hole when it is well within the horse's capacity to keep the hole closed.

7.6.13.1.11 Drive in a careless or reckless manner.

7.6.13.1.12 Fail to set, maintain or properly contest a pace comparable to the class in which he/she is racing considering the horse's ability, track conditions, weather and circumstances confronted in the race.

7.6.13.1.13 Riding 'half-in' or 'half-out'.

7.6.13.1.14 Kicking a horse.

7.6.13.1.15 Excessive and/or unnecessary conversation between and among drivers while on the racetrack during the time when colors are required is prohibited. Any violation of this rule may be punished by a fine, suspension or combination thereof.

7.6.13.2 A complaint by a driver of any foul, violation of the rules or other misconduct during a race shall be made immediately after the race to which it relates, unless the driver is prevented from doing so by an accident or injury or other reasonable excuse. A driver desiring to enter a claim of foul, or other complaint of violation of the rules, shall make this known to the starter before dismounting and shall proceed immediately to the paddock telephone to communicate immediately with the judges. Any driver who is involved in an objection or inquiry shall proceed immediately to the paddock telephone to communicate with the judges. The judges shall not cause the official sign to be posted until the matter has been dealt with.

7.6.13.3 If a violation is committed by a person driving a horse coupled as an entry the judges may set both horses back if, in their opinion, the violation may have affected the finish of the race, otherwise penalties may be applied individually.

7.6.13.4 In the case of interference, collision, or violation of any rules, the offending horse may be placed back one or more positions in that heat or dash, and in the event of such collisions, interference or violation preventing any horse from finishing the heat or dash, the offending horse may be disqualified from receiving any winnings and the driver may be fined or suspended. If a horse is set back, it must be placed behind the horse with which it interfered. If an offending horse has interfered with a horse involved in a dead heat and the offending horse is set back, it must be placed behind the horses in the dead heat.

7.6.13.5 If the judges believe that a horse is, or has been driven with design to prevent it winning a race or races, they shall consider it a violation by the driver.

7.6.13.6 If the judges believe that a horse has been driven in an inconsistent manner, they shall consider it a violation.

7.6.13.7 If the judges believe that a horse has been driven in an unsatisfactory manner due to lack of effort or a horse has been driven in an unsatisfactory manner for any reason, they shall consider it a violation punishable by a fine and/or suspension.

7.6.13.8 If a horse is suspected to have choked or bled during a race, the driver

and/or trainer of that horse is required to report this to the judges immediately after the race.

7.6.13.9 If, in the opinion of the judges, a driver is for any reason unfit or incompetent to drive, or is reckless in his/her conduct and endangers the safety of horses or other drivers in a race, he/she shall be removed and another driver substituted at any time and the offending driver may be fined, suspended or expelled.

7.6.13.10 If for any cause other than being interfered with, or broken equipment, a horse fails to finish after starting a race, that horse shall be ruled out of any subsequent heat of the same event. If it is alleged that a horse failed to finish a race because of broken equipment, this fact must be reported to the paddock judge who shall make an examination to verify the allegation and report the findings to the judges.

7.6.13.11 A driver must be mounted in the sulky at all times during the race or the horse shall be placed as a non-finisher.

7.6.13.12 Shouting or other improper conduct in a race is forbidden.

7.6.13.13 Drivers shall keep both feet in the stirrups during the post parade and from the time the horses are brought to the starting gate until the race has been completed. Drivers shall be permitted to remove a foot from the stirrups during the course of the race solely for the purpose of pulling ear plugs and once same have been pulled the foot must be placed back into the stirrup. Drivers who violate this rule may be subject to a fine and/or suspension.

7.6.13.14 ~~Drivers will be allowed to use whips not to exceed three feet, nine inches in length plus a snapper not to exceed six inches in length.~~ Drivers will be allowed whips not to exceed 4 feet, plus a snapper not longer than 6 inches. Provided further that the following actions shall be considered as excessive or an indiscriminate use of the whip: a) Causing visible injury. b) Whipping a horse after a race. c) Whipping under the arch or shafts of the sulky. The use of the whip shall be confined to an area above and between the sulky shafts, to include the sulky shafts and the outside wheel discs. Drivers shall keep a line in each hand from the start of the race until the quarter pole. From the quarter pole to the 7/8th pole, a driver may only use the whip once for a maximum of three strokes. Once the lead horse is at the 7/8th pole, these restrictions do not apply. Drivers shall keep a line in each hand from the start of the race until the head of the stretch finishing the race. The Judges shall have the authority to order and/or conduct such visual inspections at their discretion.

7.6.13.15 The use of any goading device, or chain, or spur, or mechanical or electrical device other than a whip as allowed in the rules, upon any horse, shall constitute a violation.

7.6.13.16 The possession of any mechanical or electrical goading device on the grounds of an Association shall constitute a violation.

7.6.13.17 The judges shall have the authority to disallow the use of any equipment or harness that they feel is unsafe or not in the best interests of racing.

7.6.13.18 Brutal or excessive or indiscriminate use of a whip, or striking a horse with the butt end of a whip, or striking a wheel disc of a sulky with a whip, shall be a violation. At extended pari-mutuel meetings, under the supervision of the judges, there may be a mandatory visual inspection of each horse following each race for evidence of excessive or brutal use of the whip. At all other meetings, the judges shall have the authority to order and/or conduct such visual inspections at their discretion.

7.6.13.19 Whipping a horse by using the whip below the level of the shafts or the seat of the sulky or between the legs of the horse shall be a violation.

7.6.13.20 When a horse breaks from its gait, it shall be considered a violation on the part of the driver for:

7.6.13.20.1 Failure to take the horse to the outside of other horses where clearance exists.

7.6.13.20.2 Failure to properly attempt to pull the horse to its gait.

7.6.13.20.3 Failure to lose ground while on a break.

7.6.13.20.4 If no violation has been committed, the horse shall not be set back unless a contending horse on his/her gait is lapped on the hind quarter of the breaking horse at the finish. The judges may set any horse back one or more places if in their judgment, any of the above violations have been committed, and the driver may be penalized.

7.6.13.20.5 Any horse making a break which causes interference to other horses may be placed behind all offended horses. If there has been no failure on the part of the driver of the breaking horse in complying with Rule 7.6.13.20, no fine or suspension shall be imposed on the driver as a consequence.

7.6.13.21 If, in the opinion of the judges, a driver allows a horse to break for the purpose of losing a race, he or she shall be in violation of the rules.

7.6.13.22 It shall be the duty of one of the judges to call out every break made and have them duly recorded in judges official race reports.

7.6.13.23 The horse whose nose reaches the wire first is the winner. If there is a dead heat for first, both horses shall be considered winners. In races having more than one heat or dash, where two horses are tied in the summary, the winner of the longer dash or heat shall be entitled to the trophy. Where the dashes or heats are of the same distance and the horses are tied in the summary, the winner of the faster dash or heat shall be entitled to the trophy. Where the dashes or heats are of the same time, both horses shall be considered winners and the entitlement of the trophy will be decided by lot.

7.6.13.24 The wire or finish line is a real line established with the aid of a surveyor's transit, or an imaginary line running from the center of the judges' stand to a point immediately across and at right angles to the track.

7.6.13.25 If, during the preliminary scores or during a race a driver is unseated in such a manner that he or she falls to the ground, the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or judges may direct the driver to report to the infirmary or to the emergency department of the nearest hospital for examination and receive clearance to continue with driving assignments on that day of racing.

7.6.13.26 If a horse is to warm up it must go its last warm-up on the same racing strip as it will compete on unless excused by the judges.

7.6.14 Harness Race Track Without a Hubrail

7.6.14.1 If at a racetrack which does not have a continuous solid inside hub rail, a horse or part of the horse's sulky leaves the course by running over or going inside the pylons or other demarcation which constitutes the inside limits of the course, the offending horse may be placed one or more positions where, in the opinion of the judges, the action gave the horse an unfair advantage over other horses in the race, or the action helped the horse improve its position in the race. Drivers may be fined or suspended for permitting a horse's sulky to run over or go inside the pylons or other demarcation which constitutes the inside limits of the course. In addition, when an act of interference causes a horse or part of the horse's sulky to cross the inside limits of the course, and the horse is placed by the judges, the offending horse shall be placed behind the horse with which it interfered.

7.6.14.2 In the event a horse or part of a horse's sulky leaves the course for any reason, it shall be the driver's responsibility to take all reasonable steps to safely reenter the race course as soon as possible.

7.6.15 Extended Homestretch

7.6.15.1 With approval of the Commission, a track may extend the width of its homestretch up to 10 feet inward in relation to the width of the rest of the racetrack.

7.6.15.2 In the event the home stretch is expanded pursuant to 7.6.15.1 above, the following shall apply:

7.6.15.2.1 When entering or while going through the homestretch for the first time in a race, no horse shall use the expanded inside lane in an attempt to pass other horses or improve its position. Any horse, which does so shall be disqualified and placed last in the order of finish.

7.6.15.2.2 the lead horse in the homestretch shall maintain as straight a course as possible while allowing trailing horses full access to the extended inside lane. If, in the opinion of the judges, the lead horse changes course in the homestretch in an attempt to prevent a trailing horse from passing, said horse shall be placed accordingly.

7.6.15.2.3 Horses using the expanded inside lane during the homestretch drive for the finish of the race, must first have complete clearance of the pylons marking the inside boundary of the racecourse. Any horse or sulky running over one or more of the pylons or going inside the pylons while attempting to use the expanded inside lane, may be disqualified or placed back one or more positions.

7.6.15.2.4 A horse may only be driven into the expanded homestretch lane for the purpose of passing another horse and may not be driven into the expanded homestretch lane for the purpose of blocking a trailing horse. If, in the opinion of the judges, a horse is driven into the expanded homestretch lane for the purpose of blocking a trailing horse, the driver of the blocking horse may be fined and/or suspended and the horse may be placed accordingly.

- 2 DE Reg. 684 (10/01/98)
- 2 DE Reg. 1764 (4/1/99)
- 3 DE Reg. 432 (9/1/99)
- 3 DE Reg 1520 (5/1/00)
- 4 DE Reg 336 (8/1/00)
- 5 DE Reg. 832 (10/1/01)
- 7 DE Reg. 42 (7/1/03)

8.0 Veterinary Practices, Equine Health Medication

8.1 General Provisions

The purpose of this Rule is to protect the integrity of horse racing, to ensure the health and welfare of race horses and to safeguard the interests of the public and the participants in racing.

8.2 Veterinary Practices

8.2.1 Veterinarians Under Authority of ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian

Veterinarians licensed by the Commission and practicing at any location under the jurisdiction of the Commission are subject to these Rules, which shall be enforced under the authority of the ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian and the State Steward. Without limiting the authority of the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge to enforce these Rules, the ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian may recommend to the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or the Commission the discipline which may be imposed upon a veterinarian who violates the rules.

8.2.2 Treatment Restrictions

8.2.2.1 Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, no person other than a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this jurisdiction and licensed by the Commission may administer a prescription or controlled medication, drug, chemical or other substance (including any medication, drug, chemical or other substance by injection) to a horse at any location under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

8.2.2.2 This subsection does not apply to the administration of the following substances except in approved quantitative levels, if any, present in post-race samples or as they may interfere with post-race testing:

8.2.2.2.1 a recognized non-injectable nutritional supplement or other substance approved by the official veterinarian;

8.2.2.2.2 a non-injectable substance on the direction or by prescription of a licensed veterinarian; or

8.2.2.2.3 a non-injectable non-prescription medication or substance.

8.2.2.3 No person shall possess a hypodermic needle, syringe or injectable of any kind on association premises, unless otherwise approved by the Commission. At any location under the jurisdiction of the Commission, veterinarians may use only one-time disposable needles, and shall dispose of them in a manner approved by the Commission. If a person has a medical condition which makes it necessary to have a syringe at any location under the jurisdiction of the Commission, that person may request permission of the ~~State Steward, judges~~ Board of Judges and/or the Commission in writing, furnish a letter from a licensed physician explaining why it is necessary for the person to possess a syringe, and must comply with any conditions and restrictions set by the ~~State Steward, judges~~ Board of Judges and/or the Commission.

8.3 Medications and Foreign Substances

Foreign substances shall mean all substances, except those which exist naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentration, and shall include all narcotics, stimulants, depressants or other drugs or medications of any type. Except as specifically permitted by these rules, no foreign substance shall be carried in the body of the horse at the time of the running of the race. Upon a finding of a violation of these medication and prohibited substances rules, the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission shall consider the classification level of the violation as listed at the time of the violation by the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances as promulgated by the Association of Racing Commissioners International and shall consider all other relevant available evidence including but not limited to: i) whether the violation created a risk of injury to the horse or driver; ii) whether the violation undermined or corrupted the integrity of the sport of harness racing; iii) whether the violation misled the wagering public and those desiring to claim the horse as to the condition and ability of the horse; iv) whether the violation permitted the trainer or licensee to alter the performance of the horse or permitted the trainer or licensee to gain an advantage over other horses entered in the race; v) the

amount of the purse involved in the race in which the violation occurred. The ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge may impose penalties and disciplinary measures consistent with the recommendations contained in subsection 8.3.2 of this section.

8.3.1 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 ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian and the racing secretary.

8.3.1.1 Class 1

Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opiates, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) scheduled I and II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs which are potent stimulants of the nervous system. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the race horse and their pharmacological potential for altering the performance of a race is very high.

8.3.1.2 Class 2

Drugs in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of a race. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the race 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 race horse. The following groups of drugs are in this class:

- 8.3.1.2.1 Opiate partial agonist, or agonist-antagonists;
- 8.3.1.2.2 Non-opiate psychotropic drugs, which may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects;
- 8.3.1.2.3 Miscellaneous drugs which might have a stimulant effect on the central nervous system (CNS);
- 8.3.1.2.4 Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action;
- 8.3.1.2.5 Antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects;
- 8.3.1.2.6 Muscle blocking drugs which have a direct neuromuscular blocking action;
- 8.3.1.2.7 Local anesthetics which have a reasonable potential for use as nerve blocking agents (except procaine); and
- 8.3.1.2.8 Snake venoms and other biologic substances which may be used as nerve blocking agents.

8.3.1.3 Class 3

Drugs 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 race horse. The following groups of drugs are in this class:

- 8.3.1.3.1 Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system which do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects (bronchodilators are included in this class);
- 8.3.1.3.2 A local anesthetic which 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);
- 8.3.1.3.3 Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep inducing antihistamines;
- 8.3.1.3.4 Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents; and
- 8.3.1.3.5 Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.

8.3.1.4 Class 4

This category is comprised primarily of therapeutic medications routinely used in race 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:

- 8.3.1.4.1 Non-opiate drugs which have a mild central analgesic effect;
- 8.3.1.4.2 Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system which do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular or respiratory effects
 - 8.3.1.4.2.1 Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or

decongestants

- 8.3.1.4.2.2 Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics
- 8.3.1.4.2.3 Drugs used to void the urinary bladder
- 8.3.1.4.2.4 Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth

muscle of visceral organs.

8.3.1.4.3 Antihistamines which do not have a significant CNS depressant effect (This does not include H1 blocking agents, which are listed in Class 5);

8.3.1.4.4 Mineralocorticoid drugs;

8.3.1.4.5 Skeletal muscle relaxants;

8.3.1.4.6 Anti-inflammatory drugs--those that may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory actions, which include:

8.3.1.4.6.1 Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)--aspirin-like drugs;

8.3.1.4.6.2 Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids); and

8.3.1.4.6.3 Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.

8.3.1.4.7 Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs;

8.3.1.4.8 Less potent diuretics;

8.3.1.4.9 Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmics including:

8.3.1.4.9.1 Cardiac glycosides;

8.3.1.4.9.2 Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium

and propanolol); and

8.3.1.4.9.3 Miscellaneous cardiotoxic drugs.

8.3.1.4.10 Topical Anesthetics--agents not available in injectable formulations;

8.3.1.4.11 Antidiarrheal agents; and

8.3.1.4.12 Miscellaneous drugs including:

8.3.1.4.12.1 Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action;

8.3.1.4.12.2 Stomachics; and

8.3.1.4.12.3 Mucolytic agents.

8.3.1.5 Class 5

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

8.3.2 Penalty Recommendations

The following penalties and disciplinary measures may be imposed for violations of these medication and prohibited substances rules:

8.3.2.1 Class 1 - in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a minimum license revocation of eighteen months and a minimum fine of \$5,000, and a maximum fine up to the amount of the purse money for the race in which the infraction occurred, forfeiture of the purse money, and assessment for cost of the drug testing.

8.3.2.2 Class 2 - in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a minimum license revocation of nine months and a minimum fine of \$3,000, and a maximum fine of up to the amount of the purse money for the race in which the violation occurred, forfeiture of the purse money, and assessment for cost of the drug testing.

8.3.2.3 Class 3 - in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a minimum license revocation of ninety days, and a minimum fine of \$3,000, and a maximum fine of up to the amount of the purse money for the race in which the violation occurred, forfeiture of the purse money, and assessment for cost of the drug testing.

8.3.2.4 Class 4 - in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a minimum license revocation of thirty days, and a minimum fine of \$2,000, and a maximum fine of up to the amount of the purse money for the race in which the violation occurred, forfeiture of the purse money, and assessment for the cost of the drug testing.

8.3.2.5 Class 5 - Zero to 15 days suspension with a possible loss of purse and/

or fine and assessment for the cost of the drug testing.

8.3.2.6 In determining the appropriate penalty with respect to a medication rule violation, the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission may use his discretion in the application of the foregoing penalty recommendations, and shall consult with the ~~Commission Chief DHRC~~ ~~Veterinarian~~ and/or the Commission chemist to determine the seriousness of the laboratory finding or the medication violation. Aggravating or mitigating circumstances in any case should be considered and greater or lesser penalties and/or disciplinary measures may be imposed than those set forth above. Specifically, if the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission determine that mitigating circumstances warrant imposition of a lesser penalty than the recommendations suggest, he may impose a lesser penalty. If the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission determines that aggravating circumstances require imposition of a greater penalty, however, he may only impose up to the maximum recommended penalty, and must refer the case to the Commission for its review, with a recommendation for specific action. Without limitation, the presence of the following aggravating circumstances may warrant imposition of greater penalties than those recommended, up to and including a lifetime suspension:

8.3.2.6.1 Repeated violations of these medication and prohibited substances rules by the same trainer or with respect to the same horse;

8.3.2.6.2 Prior violations of similar rules in other racing jurisdictions by the same trainer or with respect to the same horse; or

8.3.2.6.3 Violations which endanger the life or health of the horse.

8.3.2.6.4 Violations that mislead the wagering public and those desiring to claim a horse as to the condition and ability of the horse;

8.3.2.6.5 Violations that undermine or corrupt the integrity of the sport of harness racing.

8.3.2.7 Any person whose license is reinstated after a prior violation involving class 1 or class 2 drugs and who commits a subsequent violation within five years of the prior violation, shall absent extraordinary circumstances, be subject to a minimum revocation of license for five years, and a minimum fine in the amount of the purse money of the race in which the infraction occurred, along with any other penalty just and reasonable under the circumstances.

8.3.2.7.1 With respect to Class 1, 2 and 3 drugs detect in a urine sample but not in a blood sample, and in addition to the foregoing factors, in determining the length of a suspension and/or the amount of a fine, or both, the ~~State Steward or judges~~ Board of Judges may take in consideration, without limitation, whether the drug has any equine therapeutic use, the time and method of administration, if determined, whether more than one foreign substance was detected in the sample, and any other appropriate aggravating or mitigating factors.

8.3.2.8 Whenever a trainer is suspended more than once within a two-year period for a violation of this chapter regarding medication rules, any suspension imposed on the trainer for any such subsequent violation also shall apply to the horse involved in such violation. The ~~State Steward or judges~~ Board of Judges may impose a shorter suspension on the horse than on the trainer.

8.3.2.9 At the discretion of the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission, a horse as to which an initial finding of a prohibited substance has been made by the Commission chemist may be prohibited from racing pending a timely hearing; provided, however, that other horses registered under the care of the trainer of such a horse may, with the consent of the ~~State Steward~~ Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission be released to the care of another trainer, and may race.

8.3.3 Medication Restrictions

8.3.3.1 Drugs or medications in horses are permissible, provided:

8.3.3.1.1 the drug or medication is listed by the Association of Racing Commissioners International's Drug Testing and Quality Assurance Program; and

8.3.3.1.2 the maximum permissible urine or blood concentration of the drug or medication does not exceed the limit established in these Rules or otherwise approved and published by the Commission.

8.3.3.2 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. Such administration shall result in the horse being scratched from the

race and may result in disciplinary actions being taken.

8.3.3.3 A finding by the official chemist 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:

8.3.3.3.1 drugs or medications for which no acceptable levels have been established in these Rules or otherwise approved and published by the Commission.

8.3.3.3.2 therapeutic medications in excess of acceptable limits established in these rules or otherwise approved and published by the Commission.

8.3.3.3.3 Substances present in the horse in excess of levels at which such substances could occur naturally and such prohibited substances shall include a total carbon dioxide level of 37 mmol/L or serum in a submitted blood sample from a horse or 39 mmol/L if serum from a horse which has been administered furosemide in compliance with these rules, provided that a licensee has the right, pursuant to such procedures as may be established from time to time by the Commission, to attempt to prove that a horse has a naturally high carbon dioxide level in excess of the above-mentioned levels; and provided, further, that an excess total carbon dioxide level shall be penalized in accordance with the penalty recommendation applicable to a Class 2 substance.

8.3.3.3.4 substances foreign to a horse at levels that cause interference with testing procedures. The detection of any such substance is a violation, regardless of the classification or definition of the substance or its properties under the Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances.

8.3.3.4 The tubing, dosing or jugging of any horse for any reason within 24 hours prior to its scheduled race is prohibited unless administered for medical emergency purposes by a licensed veterinarian, in which case the horse shall be scratched. The practice of administration of any substance via a naso-gastric tube or dose syringe into a horse's stomach within 24 hours prior to its scheduled race is considered a violation of these rules and subject to disciplinary action, which may include fine, suspension and revocation or license.

8.3.3.5 A finding by the official chemist that Erythropoietin (EPO) darbopietin (DPO) or their antibodies was present in a post-race test specimen of a horse shall be promptly reported in writing to the judges. The judges shall notify the owner and trainer of the positive test result for EPO, DPO or their antibodies. The judges shall notify the ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian of the name of the horse for placement on the Veterinarian's List, pursuant to Rule 8.6.1.1, if the positive test result indicates that the horse is unfit to race. Any horse placed on the Veterinarian's List pursuant to this Rule shall not be permitted to enter a race until the owner or trainer, at their own expense, provides proof of a negative test result for EPO, DPO or their antibodies from a laboratory approved by the Commission, provided said test sample is obtained under collection procedures acceptable to the Commission or its designee under these Rules.

10 DE Reg. 980 (12/01/06)

8.3.4 Medical Labeling

8.3.4.1 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 labelled in accordance with this subsection.

8.3.4.2 Any drug or medication which is used or kept on association grounds and which, by federal or Delaware law, requires a prescription must have been validly prescribed by a duly licensed veterinarian, and in compliance with the applicable federal and state statutes. All such allowable medications must have a prescription label which is securely attached and clearly ascribed to show the following:

8.3.4.2.1 the name of the product;

8.3.4.2.2 the name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian prescribing or dispensing the product;

8.3.4.2.3 the name of each patient (horse) for whom the product is intended/prescribed;

8.3.4.2.4 the dose, dosage, duration of treatment and expiration date of the prescribed/dispensed product; and

8.3.4.2.5 the name of the person (trainer) to whom the product was

dispensed.

8.3.5 Furosemide (Salix) and Aminocaproic Acid (Amicar)

8.3.5.1 General

Furosemide (Salix) and Aminocaproic Acid (Amicar)

may be administered intravenously to a horse on the grounds of the association at which it is entered to compete in a race. Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid shall be permitted only after the Commission Veterinarian has placed the horse on the Bleeder List or to facilitate the collection of a pot-race urine sample.

8.3.5.2 Method of Administration

Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid shall be administered intravenously by the licensed Bleeder Medication Veterinarian, unless he/she determines that a horse cannot receive an intravenous administration of Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid. Permission for an intramuscular administration must be authorized by the Presiding Judge or his/her representative; provided, however, that once Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid is administered intramuscularly, the horse shall remain in a detention area under the supervision of a Commission representative until it races.

8.3.5.3 Dosage

Aminocaproic Acid shall be administered to a horse on the Bleeder List only by the licensed Bleeder Medication Veterinarian, who will administer not more than 7.5 grams or less than 2.5 grams intravenously. Furosemide shall be administered to horses on the Bleeder List only by the licensed Bleeder Medication Veterinarian, who will administer not more than 500 milligrams nor less than 100 milligrams, subject to the following conditions:

8.3.5.3.1 Not more than 750 milligrams may be administered if (1) the Commission veterinarian grants permission for a dosage greater than 500 milligrams, and (2) after the administration of such greater dosage, the horse remains in a detention area under the supervision of a Commission representative until it races; and

8.3.5.3.2 The dosage administered may not vary by more than 250 milligrams from race to race without the permission of the Commission Veterinarian.

8.3.5.4 Timing of Administration

Horses must be presented at their assigned stalls in the paddock for Aminocaproic Acid treatment. Aminocaproic Acid will be administered not more than 90 minutes (1 1/2 hours) and not less than 60 minutes (1 hour) prior to post time of their respective races and must be treated prior to going on the track the first time. Failure to meet this time frame will result in scratching the horse and the trainer may be fined. Horses must be presented at the Furosemide stall in the paddock, and the Furosemide administered, not more than three hours and 30 minutes (3-1/2 hours) nor less than three hours (three hours) prior to post time of their respective races. Failure to meet this time frame will result in scratching the horse, and the trainer may be fined.

8.3.5.5 Veterinary Charges

It is the responsibility of the owner or trainer, prior to the administration of the medication, to pay the licensed Bleeder Medication veterinarian at the rate approved by the Commission. No credit shall be given without approval of the Bleeder Medication Veterinarian.

8.3.5.6 Restrictions

No one except a licensed practicing veterinarian shall possess equipment or any substance for injectable administration on the race track complex, and no horse is to receive furosemide in oral form.

8.3.5.7 Post-Race Quantification

The presence of Aminocaproic Acid in a horse following the running of the race in which it was not declared or reported, may result in the disqualification of the horse or other sanctions being imposed upon the trainer and the administering veterinarian.

Conversely, the absence of a bleeder medication following the running of a race, which was declared and reported may result in the disqualification of the horse and other sanctions being imposed upon the trainer and the bleeder Medication Veterinarian

8.3.5.7.1 As indicated by post-race quantification, a horse may not carry in its body at the time of the running of the race more than 100 nanograms of Furosemide per milliliter of plasma in conjunction with a urine that has a specific gravity of less than 1.01, unless the dosage of Furosemide:

8.3.5.7.1.1 Was administered intramuscularly as provided in 8.3.5.2;

or

8.3.5.7.1.2 Exceeded 500 milligrams as provided in 8.3.5.3.1.

8.3.5.7.2 If post-race quantification indicates that a horse carried in its body at the time of the running of the race more than 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of plasma in conjunction with a urine that has a specific gravity of less than 1.01, and provided that the dosage of furosemide was not administered intramuscularly as provided in 8.3.5.2 or exceeded 500 milligrams as provided in 8.3.5.3.1, then a penalty shall be imposed as follows:

8.3.5.7.2.1 If such overage is the first violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$250 fine and loss of purse.

8.3.5.7.2.2 If such overage is the second violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$1,000 fine and loss of purse.

8.3.5.7.2.3 If such overage is the third violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$1,000 fine and up to a 15-day suspension and loss of purse.

8.3.5.7.2.4 If in the opinion of the official chemist any such overage caused interference with testing procedures, then for each such overage a penalty of up to a \$1,000 fine and a suspension of from 15 to 50 days may be imposed.

8.3.5.8 Reports

8.3.5.8.1 The Bleeder Medication Veterinarian who administers Aminocaproic Acid or Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid to a horse scheduled to race shall prepare a written certification indicating the time, dosage and method of administration.

8.3.5.8.2 The written certification shall be delivered to a Commission representative designated by the Judges within one (1) hour of the last scheduled race for that day.

8.3.5.9 Bleeder List

8.3.5.9.1 The Bleeder Medication Veterinarian shall maintain a Bleeder List of all horses which have demonstrated external evidence of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) or the existence of hemorrhage in the trachea post exercise upon:

8.3.5.9.1.1 visual examination wherein blood is noted in one or both nostrils either:

8.3.5.9.1.1.1 during a race;

8.3.5.9.1.1.2 immediately post-race or post-exercise on track;

or

8.3.5.9.1.1.3 within one hour post-race or post-exercise in paddock and/or stable area, confirmed by endoscopic examination; or

8.3.5.9.1.2 endoscopic examination, which may be requested by the owner or trainer who feels his or her horse is a bleeder. Such endoscopic examination must be done by a practicing veterinarian, at the owner's or trainer's expense, and in the presence of the Commission Veterinarian. Such an examination shall take place within one hour post-race or post-exercise; or

8.3.5.9.1.3 presentation to the Commission Veterinarian, at least 48 hours prior to racing, of a current Bleeder Certificate from an official veterinarian from any other jurisdiction, which show the date, place and method -- visual or endoscopy -- by which the horse was determined to have bled, or which attests that the horse is a known bleeder and receives bleeder medication in that jurisdiction, provided that such jurisdiction's criteria for the identification of bleeders are satisfactory to the Commission Veterinarian.

8.3.5.9.2 The confirmation of a bleeder horse must be certified in writing by the Commission Veterinarian and entered on the Bleeder List. Copies of the certification shall be issued to the owner of the horse or the owner's designee upon request. A copy of the bleeder certificate shall be attached to the horse's eligibility certificate.

8.3.5.9.3 Every confirmed bleeder, regardless of age, shall be placed on the Bleeder List, and furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid, if applicable must be administered to the horse in accordance with these rules prior to every race, including qualifying races, in which the horse starts.

8.3.5.9.4 A horse which bleeds based on the criteria set forth in 8.3.5.9.1 above shall be restricted from racing at any facility under the jurisdiction of the Commission, as follows:

8.3.5.9.4.1 1st time - 10 days;

8.3.5.9.4.2 2nd time - 30 days, provided that the horse must be added to or remain on the Bleeder List, and must complete a satisfactory qualifying race before resuming racing;

8.3.5.9.4.3 3rd time - 30 days, and the horse shall be added to the Steward's List, to be removed at the discretion of the Commission Veterinarian following a satisfactory qualifying race after the mandatory 30-day rest period; and

8.3.5.9.4.4 4th time - barred for life.

8.3.5.9.5 An owner or trainer must notify the Commission Veterinarian immediately of evidence that a horse is bleeding following exercise or racing.

8.3.5.9.6 A horse may be removed from the Bleeder List at the request of the owner or trainer, if the horse completes a 10-day rest period following such request, and then re-qualifies. A horse may discontinue the use of Aminocaproic Acid without a ten (10) day rest period or having to reliquary provided the horse was on Aminocaproic Acid for thirty (34) days or more. In addition, once a horse discontinues the use of Aminocaproic Acid, it is prohibited from using said medication for ninety (90) days from the date of its last administration for Aminocaproic Acid.

8.3.5.9.7 Any horse on the Bleeder List which races in a jurisdiction where it is not eligible for bleeder medication, whether such ineligibility is due to the fact that it does not qualify for bleeder medication in that jurisdiction or because bleeder medication is prohibited in that jurisdiction, shall automatically remain on the Bleeder List at the discretion of the owner or trainer, provided that such decision by the owner or trainer must be declared at the time of the first subsequent entry in Delaware, and the Furosemide and Aminocaproic Acid symbols in the program shall appropriately reflect that the horse did not receive Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid its last time out. Such an election by the owner or trainer shall not preclude the ~~Commission~~ Chief DHRC Veterinarian, ~~State Steward~~ or Presiding Judge from requiring re-qualification whenever a horse on the Bleeder List races in another jurisdiction without bleeder medication, and the integrity of the Bleeder List may be questioned.

8.3.5.9.8 Any horse on the Bleeder List which races without Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid in any jurisdiction which permits the use of Furosemide or Furosemide with Aminocaproic Acid in any jurisdiction which permits the use of Lasix shall automatically be removed from the Bleeder List. In order to be restored to the Bleeder List, the horse must demonstrate EIPH in accordance with the criteria set forth in subdivision 8.3.5.9.1 above. If the horse does demonstrate EIPH and is restored to the Bleeder List, the horse shall be suspended from racing in accordance with the provisions of 8.3.5.9.4 above.

8.3.5.9.9 The ~~State Steward~~ or Presiding Judge, in consultation with the Commission Veterinarian, will rule on any questions relating to the Bleeder List.

8.3.5.10 Medication Program Entries

It is the responsibility of the trainer at the time of entry of a horse to provide the racing secretary with the bleeder medication status of the horse on the entry blank, and also to provide the Commission Veterinarian with a bleeder certificate, if the horse previously raced out-of-state on bleeder medication.

8.3.6 Phenylbutazone (Bute)

8.3.6.1 General

8.3.6.1.1 Phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone may be administered to horses in such dosage amount that the official test sample shall contain not more than 2.5 micrograms per milliliter of blood plasma.

8.3.6.1.2 If post-race quantification indicates that a horse carried in its body at the time of the running of the race more than 2.0 but not more than 2.6 micrograms per milliliter of blood plasma of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone, then warnings shall be issued to the trainer.

8.3.6.1.3 If post-race quantification indicates that a horse carried in its body at the time of the running of the race more than 2.6 micrograms per milliliter of blood plasma of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone, then a penalty shall be imposed as follows:

8.3.6.1.3.1 For an average between 2.6 and less than 5.0 micrograms per milliliter:

8.3.6.1.3.1.1 If such overage is the first violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$250 fine and loss of purse.

8.3.6.1.3.1.2 If such overage is the second violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$1,000 fine and loss of purse.

8.3.6.1.3.1.3 If such overage is the third violation of this rule within a 12-month period: Up to a \$1,000 fine and up to a 15-day suspension and loss of purse.

8.3.6.1.3.1.4 For an overage of 5.0 micrograms or more per milliliter: Up to a \$1,000 fine and up to a 5-day suspension and loss of purse.

8.3.6.1.4 If post-race quantification indicates that a horse carried in its body at the time of the running of the race any quantity of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone, and also carried in its body at the time of the running of the race any quantity of any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, including but not limited to naproxen, flunixin and meclufenamic acid, then such presence of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone, shall constitute a violation of this rule and shall be subject to a penalty of up to a \$1,000 fine and up to a 50-day suspension and loss of purse.

8.4 Testing

8.4.1 Reporting to the Test Barn

8.4.1.1 Horses shall be selected for pre- and/or post-racing testing according to the following protocol:

8.4.1.1.1 At least one horse in each race, selected by the judges from among the horses finishing in the first four positions in each race, shall be tested.

8.4.1.1.2 Horses selected for testing shall be taken to the testing area to have a blood, urine and/or other specimen sample taken at the direction of the State veterinarian.

8.4.1.2 Random or for cause testing may be required by the Commission, at any time on any horse that has been entered to race at a Commission licensed Association.

8.4.1.3 Unless otherwise directed by the Board of Judges or the Chief DHRC Veterinarian, a horse that is selected for testing must be taken directly to the Test Barn or testing area.

8.4.1.4 Trainers shall fully comply with the instructions of the Commission, which may include, but not be limited to the following: Trainers shall present their horse(s) for testing at the specified time and place mandated by the Commission. Testing procedures may be performed on the grounds of any Commission licensed Association, at the trainer's training facility, or any other location under Commission jurisdiction. Failure to comply shall result in the horse(s) being scratched, and shall be considered a violation equivalent to a Class 1 positive.

8.4.2 Sample Collection

8.4.2.1 Sample collection shall be done in accordance with the RCI Drug Testing and Quality Assurance Program External Chain of Custody Guidelines, or other guidelines and instructions provided by the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.2.2 The Commission veterinarian shall determine a minimum sample requirement for the primary testing laboratory. A primary testing laboratory must be approved by the Commission.

8.4.3 Procedure for Taking Specimens

8.4.3.1 Horses from which specimens are to be drawn shall be taken to the detention area at the prescribed time and remain there until released by the Commission Veterinarian. Only the owner, trainer or groom, ~~or hot walker~~ of horses to be tested shall be admitted to the detention area without permission of the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.3.2 Stable equipment other than equipment necessary for washing and cooling out a horse shall be prohibited in the detention area.

8.4.3.2.1 Buckets and water shall be furnished by the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.3.2.2 If a body brace is to be used, it shall be supplied by the responsible trainer and administered only with the permission and in the presence of the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.3.2.3 A licensed veterinarian shall attend a horse in the detention area only in the presence of the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.3.3 One of the following persons shall be present and witness the taking of the specimen from a horse and so signify in writing:

8.4.3.3.1 The owner;

8.4.3.3.2 The responsible trainer who, in the case of a claimed horse, shall be the person in whose name the horse raced; or

8.4.3.3.3 A stable representative designated by such owner or trainer.

8.4.3.4

8.4.3.4.1 All urine containers shall be supplied by the Commission laboratory and shall be sealed with the laboratory security seal which shall not be broken, except in the presence of

the witness as provided by (subsection (3)) subsection 8.4.3.3 of this section.

8.4.3.4.2 Blood sample receptacles will also be supplied by the Commission laboratory in sealed packages as received from the manufacturer.

8.4.3.5 Samples taken from a horse, by the Commission Veterinarian or his assistant at the detention barn, shall be collected and in double containers and designated as the "primary" and "secondary" samples.

8.4.3.5.1 These samples shall be sealed with tamper-proof tape and bear a portion of the multiple part "identification tag" that has identical printed numbers only. The other portion of the tag bearing the same printed identification number shall be detached in the presence of the witness.

8.4.3.5.2 The Commission Veterinarian shall:

8.4.3.5.2.1 Identify the horse from which the specimen was taken.

8.4.3.5.2.2 Document the race and day, verified by the witness; and

8.4.3.5.2.3 Place the detached portions of the identification tags in a

sealed envelope for delivery only to the stewards.

8.4.3.5.3 After both portions of samples have been identified in accordance with this section, the "primary" sample shall be delivered to the official chemist designated by the Commission.

8.4.3.5.4 The "secondary" sample shall remain in the custody of the Commission Veterinarian at the detention area and urine samples shall be frozen and blood samples refrigerated in a locked refrigerator/freezer.

8.4.3.5.5 The Commission Veterinarian shall take every precaution to ensure that neither the Commission chemist nor any member of the laboratory staff shall know the identity of the horse from which a specimen was taken prior to the completion of all testing.

8.4.3.5.6 When the Commission chemist has reported that the "primary" sample delivered contains no prohibited drug, the "secondary" sample shall be properly disposed.

8.4.3.5.7 If after a horse remains a reasonable time in the detention area and a specimen can not be taken from the horse, the Commission Veterinarian may permit the horse to be returned to its barn and usual surroundings for the taking of a specimen under the supervision of the Commission Veterinarian.

8.4.3.5.8 If one hundred (100) milliliters (ml.) or less of urine is obtained, it will not be split, but will be considered the "primary" sample and will be tested as other "primary" samples.

8.4.3.5.9 Two (2) blood samples shall be collected in sample receptacles approved by the Commission, one for the "primary" and one for the "secondary" sample.

8.4.3.5.10 In the event of an initial finding of a prohibited substance or in violation of these Rules and Regulations, the Commission chemist shall notify the Commission, both orally and in writing, and an oral or written notice shall be issued by the Commission to the owner and trainer or other responsible person no more than twenty-four (24) hours after the receipt of the initial finding, unless extenuating circumstances require a longer period, in which case the Commission shall provide notice as soon as possible in order to allow for testing of the "secondary" sample; provided, however, that with respect to a finding of a prohibited level of total carbon dioxide in a blood sample, there shall be no right to testing of the "secondary sample" unless such finding initially is made at the racetrack on the same day that the tested horse raced, and in every such circumstance a "secondary sample" shall be transported to the Commission laboratory on an anonymous basis for confirmatory testing.

8.4.3.5.10.1 If testing of the "secondary" sample is desired, the owner, trainer, or other responsible person shall so notify the Commission in writing within 48 hours after notification of the initial positive test or within a reasonable period of time established by the Commission after consultation with the Commission chemist. The reasonable period is to be calculated to insure the integrity of the sample and the preservation of the alleged illegal substance.

8.4.3.5.10.2 Testing of the "secondary" samples shall be performed at a referee laboratory selected by representatives of the owner, trainer, or other responsible person from a list of not less than two (2) laboratories approved by the Commission.

8.4.3.5.11 The Commission shall bear the responsibility of preparing and shipping the sample, and the cost of preparation, shipping, and testing at the referee laboratory shall be assumed by the person requesting the testing, whether it be the owner, trainer, or other person charged.

8.4.3.5.11.1 A Commission representative and the owner, trainer, or

other responsible person or a representative of the persons notified under these Rules and Regulations may be present at the time of the opening, repackaging, and testing of the "secondary" sample to ensure its identity and that the testing is satisfactorily performed.

8.4.3.5.11.2 The referee laboratory shall be informed of the initial findings of the Commission chemist prior to making the test.

8.4.3.5.11.3 If the finding of the referee laboratory is proven to be of sufficient reliability and does not confirm the finding of the initial test performed by the Commission chemist and in the absence of other independent proof of the administration of a prohibited drug of the horse in question, it shall be concluded that there is insubstantial evidence upon which to charge anyone with a violation.

8.4.3.5.12 The Commission Veterinarian shall be responsible for safeguarding all specimens while in his possession and shall cause the specimens to be delivered only to the Commission chemist as soon as possible after sealing, in a manner so as not to reveal the identity of a horse from which the sample was taken.

8.4.3.5.13 If an Act of God, power failure, accident, strike or other action beyond the control of the Commission occurs, the results of the primary official test shall be accepted as prima facie evidence.

8.5 Trainer Responsibility

The purpose of this subsection is to identify responsibilities of the trainer that pertain specifically to the health and well-being of horses in his/~~her~~ care.

8.5.1 The trainer is responsible for the condition of horses entered in an official workout or race and is responsible for the presence of any prohibited drug, medication or other substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, in such horses. A positive test for a prohibited drug, medication or substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable level, as reported by a Commission-approved laboratory, is prima facie evidence of a violation of this rule. In the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, the trainer shall be responsible. Whenever a trainer of a horse names a substitute trainer for program purposes due to his ~~or her~~ inability to be in attendance with the horse on the day of the race, or for any other reason, both trainers shall be responsible for the condition of the horse should the horse test positive; provided further that, except as otherwise provided herein, the trainer of record (programmed trainer) shall be any individual who receives any compensation for training the horse.

8.5.2 A trainer shall prevent the administration of any drug or medication or other foreign substance that may cause a violation of these rules.

8.5.3 A trainer whose horse has been claimed remains responsible for any violation of rules regarding that horse's participation in the race in which the horse is claimed.

8.5.4 The trainer is responsible for:

8.5.4.1 maintaining the assigned stable area in a clean, neat and sanitary condition at all times;

8.5.4.2 using the services of those veterinarians licensed by the Commission to attend horses that are on ~~a~~Association grounds;

8.5.5 Additionally, with respect to horses in his/~~her~~ care or custody, the trainer is responsible for:

8.5.5.1 the proper identity, custody, care, health, condition and safety of horses;

8.5.5.2 ensuring that at the time of arrival at locations under the jurisdiction of the Commission a valid health certificate and a valid negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test certificate accompany each horse and which, where applicable, shall be filed with the ~~r~~Racing ~~s~~Secretary;

8.5.5.3 having each horse in his/~~her~~ care that is racing, or is stabled on association grounds, tested for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) in accordance with state law and for filing evidence of such negative test results with the ~~r~~Racing ~~s~~Secretary;

8.5.5.4 using the services of those veterinarians licensed by the Commission to attend horses that are on association grounds;

8.5.5.5 immediately reporting the alteration of the sex of a horse to the clerk of the course, the United States Trotting Association and the ~~r~~Racing ~~s~~Secretary;

8.5.5.6 promptly reporting to the ~~r~~Racing ~~s~~Secretary and the Commission Veterinarian when a posterior digital neurectomy (heel nerving) has been performed and ensuring that such fact is designated on its certificate of registration;

8.5.5.7 promptly notifying the Commission Veterinarian of any reportable disease

and any unusual incidence of a communicable illness in any horse in his/~~her~~ charge;

8.5.5.8 promptly reporting the serious injury and/or death of any horse at locations under the jurisdiction of the Commission to the ~~State Stewards and judges~~ Board of Judges, the ~~Commission Chief DHRC~~ Veterinarian, and the United States Trotting Association;

8.5.5.9 maintaining a knowledge of the medication record and status;

8.5.5.10 immediately reporting to the ~~State Stewards and judges~~ Board of Judges and the ~~Commission Chief DHRC~~ Veterinarian knowledge or reason to believe, that there has been any administration of a prohibited medication, drug or substance;

8.5.5.11 ensuring the fitness to perform creditably at the distance entered;

8.5.5.12 ensuring that every horse he/~~she~~ has entered to race is present at its assigned stall for a pre-race soundness inspection as prescribed in this chapter;

8.5.5.13 ensuring proper bandages, equipment and shoes;

8.5.5.14 presence in the paddock at least one hour before post time or at a time otherwise appointed before the race in which the horse is entered;

8.5.5.15 personally attending in the paddock and supervising the harnessing thereof, unless excused by the Paddock Judge;

8.5.5.16 attending the collection of a urine or blood sample or delegating a licensed employee or the owner to do so; and

8.5.5.17 immediately reporting to the ~~State Steward or~~ Presiding Judge or other Commission designee, or to the State Veterinarian or ~~Commission Chief DHRC~~ Veterinarian if the ~~State Steward or~~ Presiding Judge or other Commission designee is unavailable, the death of any horse drawn in to start in a race in this jurisdiction provided that the death occurred within 60 days of the date of the draw.

8.6 Physical Inspection of Horses

8.6.1 Veterinarian's List

8.6.1.1 The Commission Veterinarian shall maintain a list of all horses which are determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to physical distress, unsoundness, infirmity or medical condition.

8.6.1.2 A horse may be removed from the Veterinarian's List when, in the opinion of the Commission Veterinarian, the horse has satisfactorily recovered the capability of competing in a race.

8.6.2 Postmortem Examination

8.6.2.1 The Commission may conduct a postmortem examination of any horse that is injured in this jurisdiction while in training or in competition and that subsequently expires or is destroyed. In proceeding with a postmortem examination the Commission or its designee shall coordinate with the trainer and/or owner to determine and address any insurance requirements.

8.6.2.2 The Commission may conduct a postmortem examination of any horse that expires while housed on a ~~an~~ Association grounds or at recognized training facilities within this jurisdiction. Trainers and owners shall be required to comply with such action as a condition of licensure.

8.6.2.3 The Commission may take possession of the horse upon death for postmortem examination. The Commission may submit blood, urine, other bodily fluid specimens or other tissue specimens collected during a postmortem examination for testing by the Commission-selected laboratory or its designee. Upon completion of the postmortem examination, the carcass may be returned to the owner or disposed of at the owner's option.

8.6.2.4 The presence of a prohibited substance in a horse, found by the official laboratory or its designee in a bodily fluid specimen collected during the postmortem examination of a horse, which breaks down during a race constitutes a violation of these rules.

8.6.2.5 The cost of Commission-ordered postmortem examinations, testing and disposal shall be borne by the Commission.

1 DE Reg. 505 (11/01/97)

1 DE Reg. 923 (1/1/98)

3 DE Reg 1520 (5/1/00)

4 DE Reg. 6 (7/1/00)

4 DE Reg 336 (8/1/00)

5 DE Reg. 832 (10/1/01)

5 DE Reg. 1691 (3/1/02)

6 DE Reg. 862 (1/1/03)

7 DE Reg. 1512 (5/1/04)

8 DE Reg. 329 (8/1/04)

8.7 Prohibited Practices

8.7.1 The following conduct shall be prohibited for all licensees:

8.7.1.1 The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication, specified below for which a recognized analytical method has been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance including but not limited to erythropoietin, darbepoietin, and perfluorcarbon emulsions; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the driver; or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing.

8.7.1.2 The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States.

8.7.1.3 The possession and/or use of Blood Doping Agents including but not limited to: EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue is considered a prohibited practice that endangers the health and welfare of a horse and/or the safety and welfare of a driver.

8.7.2 Testing

8.7.2.1 Horses may be tested for EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue as follows:

8.7.2.1.1 Once a horse is entered to race

8.7.2.1.2 Any horse that was entered or raced within sixty (60) days of entry and/or race

8.7.2.1.3 Any horse showing the presence of EPO, DPO and/or like antibodies

8.7.2.1.4 Any horse in the care, custody and control of a trainer having a horse that has tested positive for EPO, DPO and like substances through a screening test

8.7.2.1.5 Any horse that expires; consistent with DHRC Rules 8.6.2.1-8.6.2.5.

8.7.2.2 Two blood samples shall be collected in DHRC approved sample receptacles; one is the primary sample; and the other is the secondary sample.

8.7.2.3 In the event that the presence of EPO, DPO and/or any EPO analogues is determined to be present in a primary sample, the primary sample shall be sent to a DHRC approved laboratory for a confirmation test.

8.7.2.4 The trainer and/or owner of any horse that tests positive for the confirmed presence of EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue has the right to request a testing of the secondary sample consistent with DHRC Rule 8.4.3.5.10 through and inclusive of DHRC Rule 8.4.3.5.13.

8.7.2.5 Upon positive notification from the confirmatory laboratory of the primary sample, if uncontested by the trainer; or notification of confirmation in the secondary sample, the trainer shall be summarily suspended and any/all horses entered, by the trainer, to race shall be scratched. Notice of a hearing shall be delivered to the trainer within twenty-four (24) hours.

8.7.2.6 The following penalties and disciplinary measures may be imposed for the confirmed presence of EPO, DPO, Oxyglobin, Hemopure or any other substance that abnormally enhances the oxygenation of equine body tissue:

In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, a minimum penalty of \$10,000 and/or a 10 year suspension, forfeiture of the purse money and assessment for cost of the drug testing. Additionally, the Board of Judges may consider possible violations including, but not limited to: DHRC Rule 5.1.7 and DHRC Rule 5.1.16.1.10.

6 DE Reg. 862 (1/1/03)

8.8 Prohibited Substances Protests; Testing

8.8.1 Protest-Request for Super Test

8.8.1.1 If a licensed owner, trainer, driver, or claimant has a reasonable belief that a competing or claimed horse has, or may have an unfair competitive advantage due to a violation of the Commission Rules, that owner, trainer, driver, or claimant may file a "Prohibited Substances Protest" with the

Commission.

8.8.1.2 A "Prohibited Substances Protest" empowers the owner, trainer, driver, or claimant to request that any horse or horses he or she competes against or claims in a specified race have a blood and urine sample collected and then tested at an official Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) approved laboratory of his or her choice. The designated laboratory shall employ state-of-the-art testing methods when testing these protested samples, which shall include, but not be limited to, Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC), Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCM-S), Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LCMSMS), and Total Carbon Dioxide (TCO₂) tests.

8.8.1.3 The owner, trainer, driver, or claimant must file a verbal protest with either the starter or paddock judge before the race has been made official. The starter or paddock judge must notify the Presiding Judge immediately, who shall order a veterinary assistant to escort and remain with the horse in accordance with established policy for obtaining a blood and urine sample. Within fifteen (15) minutes after the official sign has been posted for the race in which the protested horse competed, the protesting party shall file a written protest with the paddock judge and post a deposit of \$1,000 which shall be used to offset the following costs:

8.8.1.3.1 The collection of sufficient blood and urine samples, including the costs of the State veterinary assistant and State veterinarian and all necessary collection apparatus;

8.8.1.3.2 The packing of and transportation of these samples by bonded courier to the selected laboratory; and

8.8.1.3.3 All costs incurred by the state-of-the-art testing methods employed by the ARCI laboratory.

8.8.1.4 In the event the costs exceed the \$1,000 deposit, the protesting party shall be required to post additional monies to cover such costs.

8.8.1.5 The owner and/or trainer of the protested horse shall have the right to be present during the collection, packaging and shipping of these test samples.

8.8.1.6 Upon completion of all testing, the laboratory shall notify the Commission of the results. The Commission shall immediately notify the trainer of the protested horse as well as the protesting party of these test results.

8.8.1.7 If the test results substantiate a violation of the Commission rules in effect on the date of the race, the trainer of the tested horse shall be afforded the same rights every trainer receives when charged with any rules violation. This shall include the right to request a split sample test at a designated ARCI laboratory that has agreed to accept split samples from the Commission.

8.8.1.8 Penalties shall be assessed in accordance with the Commission penalty recommendations for a violation of the rules in effect on the date of the race. In no case, however, shall the penalty imposed for a medication violation be less than a \$500 fine. If the test results substantiate the presence of antibodies to erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoietin, or any EPO analogues, in addition to any DHRC penalties, the horse shall immediately be placed on the Steward's List and shall not be permitted to enter a race until the horse tests negative for the presence of EPO, darbepoietin, or any EPO analogue antibody(ies) previously detected. All testing must be performed by the DHRC official lab.

8.8.1.9 If the test results substantiate a violation of the Commission rules in effect on the date of the race, a successful claimant may void the claim in accordance with Commission Rules.

8.8.1.10 Any monies remaining from the protest deposit after costs shall be returned to the protesting party even if a violation of the Commission Rules is not detected. If a violation is detected, costs shall be assessed against the trainer of the protested horse and the Commission shall reimburse the protesting party upon receipt thereof.

8.8.1.11 The owner, trainer, driver, or claimant who files a Prohibited Substances Protest pursuant to this Section shall be immune from civil liability for filing the protest.

8.8.2 Routine Post Race Testing

8.8.2.1 Routine Post Race Testing shall include but not be limited to screening for antibodies to erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoietin, or any EPO analogues.

8.8.2.2 Any claimed horse not otherwise selected for testing by the racing officials shall be tested if requested by the claimant at the time the claim form is submitted in accordance with the Commission Rules.

8.8.2.3 The successful claimant shall have the right to void the claim should the

forensic analysis be positive for any prohibited substance, illegal level of a permitted medication, or presence of antibodies to erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoietin, or any EPO analogues.

8.8.2.4 If the test results substantiate the presence of antibodies to erythropoietin (EPO), darbepoietin, or any EPO analogues, in addition to assessing penalties in accordance with the DHRC rules, the horse shall immediately be placed on the steward's list and shall not be permitted to enter a race until the horse tests negative for the presence of EPO, darbepoietin, or any EPO analogue antibody(ies) previously detected and said horse is removed from the Steward's List. All testing must be performed by the DHRC official lab.

8.8.3 This Rule enacts the provisions of 74 **Del. Laws** c. 236 (2004) which amended 28 **Del.C.** §706 in its entirety, and this Rule shall apply in the event these provisions conflict with or are otherwise inconsistent with any other Commission Rule.

8.9 Prerace Testing by Blood Gas Analyzer or Similar Equipment

8.9.1 Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Rules to the contrary, the Commission may conduct prerace and postrace testing with the use of any accepted, reliable testing instrument, including but not limited to a blood gas analyzer for measuring excess carbon dioxide in blood samples.

8.9.2 The Presiding Judge shall announce the selected races or horses for testing and the appropriate time and location.

8.9.3 All horses shall be brought to the paddock or other secure, designated area for the prerace testing before its first warm up, based on the Commission published paddock times.

8.9.4 Each horse entered to compete in the racing program shall be present in his or her designated paddock stall with a groom for the purpose of having a blood sample drawn by the Commission Veterinarian.

8.9.5 The order and number of horses which shall have blood drawn for prerace testing shall be at the discretion of the Commission and the Presiding Judge.

8.9.6 The Commission Veterinarian will be responsible to verify with the testing machine technician that the blood gas analyzer test is completed for the specific horse in question. The Commission Veterinarian or his designee will inform the trainer or groom if their horse will be retested or can be given permission to leave the paddock.

8.9.7 *Refusal* - Failure or refusal by a licensee to present a selected horse under his care, custody, or control for blood gas analyzer testing, or who refuses in any other way, shall result in an automatic scratch of the horse from the racing program, and any other appropriate disciplinary action in the discretion of the judges. The Commission Veterinarian shall document the name of the trainer or person who refuses to have blood drawn from the horse, and shall file a report with the Commission.

8.9.8 *Exercise Prior to Testing* - In the event that the horse has exercised prior to testing and the horse tests below the Commission standard for a high blood gas test, the horse can be retested upon the discretion of the Commission Veterinarian or presiding judge, or tested post race.

8.9.9 *Post Race Testing* - The blood gas analyzer machine or similar testing equipment may be used for the post-race blood gas testing on selected horses. The collection of samples will be pursuant to Rule 8.4.3 and testing of split samples will be pursuant to Rule 8.4.3.5.10.

8.9.10 The Commission Veterinarian will provide documentation reflecting the tattoo or name of the horse from which the blood was drawn, the date and time the blood was drawn, and any other identifying information.

8.9.11 *Trainer Observation of Testing* - The trainer or other designated representative is permitted to observe the testing procedure, but not to question the technician or otherwise disrupt the testing.

8.9.12 The Presiding Judge, Commission Veterinarian, and blood gas technician will ensure that the blood gas analyzer or other testing equipment is calibrated in compliance with the recommended calibration and maintenance procedures for the machine, and that the testing machine is in proper working order.

8.9.13 In addition to the provisions of Rule 8.3 and unless otherwise permitted by these Rules, no foreign substance shall be carried in the body of a horse when the horse is on the grounds of the licensed racetrack; it shall be a violation of this rule for a horse to test positive in a pre-race test result using a blood gas analyzer or other testing equipment.

8.9.14 The penalties for post-race positive tests contained in Rule 8.3.2, may apply to pre-race test samples that are positive for a prohibited substance.

8.9.14.1 A positive test result from a pre-race sample tested on the blood gas analyzer machine is subject to the recommended penalty in ~~Rules 8.3.2 and 8.3.3.3~~ Rule 8.9.1.15. For pre-race

testing the Commission may use a testing machine that uses the Commission standard in Rule 8.3.3.3-- substances present in a horse in excess of levels at which such substances could occur naturally and such prohibited substances shall include a total carbon dioxide level of 37 mmol/L or serum in a submitted blood sample from a horse or 39 mmol/L if serum from a horse which has been administered furosemide in compliance with these rules.

8.9.14.2 The Commission may alternatively use a testing machine that measures carbon dioxide levels in pre-race samples using a Base Excess testing protocol.

8.9.14.2.1 Under this alternative protocol, the prohibitive Base Excess concentrations are as follows: Base Excess level of 10.0 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for non-furosemide (Lasix) treated horses and Base Excess (BE) level of 12.0 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for furosemide (Lasix) treated horses. The level of uncertainty will be included before it is considered a violation of these Rules. The level of uncertainty is 0.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) and a positive test report must include this level of uncertainty. A horse must show a Base Excess (BE) level of 10.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for a non-furosemide (Lasix) treated horse and a Base Excess (BE) level of 12.4 mmol/l (mEq/l) or higher for a furosemide (Lasix) treated horse in order for a violation to be reported under this Rule.

8.9.14.2.2 A commission representative will notify the trainer or licensed designee and the primary blood sample of the horse in question shall be immediately retested. In the event that a second blood gas analyzer test is necessary, the Commission Veterinarian or his designee will take a rectal temperature of said horse. The horse's temperature will be recorded on the veterinarian's control sheet. A second blood sample shall be extracted from the horse by the Commission Veterinarian.

8.9.14.2.3 With respect to a finding of a prohibited level of carbon dioxide in the second extraction obtained from a prerace blood gas analyzer test result, there shall be no right to testing of the second extraction by the licensee. In the event that the initial blood gas analyzer test result is confirmed by the test results of the second extraction in the designated Commission testing area at the racetrack, such test results shall be *prima facie* evidence that a prohibitive base excess concentration was present in the horse at the time it was scheduled to participate in a race.

8.9.15 Absent aggravating or mitigating findings of fact, the following penalties and disciplinary measures may be imposed for positive test result from a pre-race sample tested on the blood gas analyzer machine:

8.9.15.1 First offense:

8.9.15.1.1 horse to be placed on Stewards List for 14 days, must pass a requalifying test and requalify to compete in purse events;

8.9.15.1.2 trainer to be assessed \$1,000 fine;

8.9.15.2 Second offense within two years of first offense:

8.9.15.2.1 horse to be placed on Stewards List for 30 days, must pass a requalifying test and requalify to compete in purse events;

8.9.15.2.2 trainer to be assessed \$2,000 fine and suspended for ten days;

8.9.15.3 Third offense within two years of second offense:

8.9.15.3.1 horse to be placed on Stewards List for 90 days, must pass a requalifying test and requalify to compete in purse events;

8.9.15.3.2 trainer to be assessed \$3,500 fine and full suspension for one hundred and fifty days and license made probationary;

8.9.15.4 Fourth offense within two years of third offense:

8.9.15.4.1 horse to be prohibited from racing in Delaware;

8.9.15.4.2 trainer to be assessed \$5,000 fine and full suspension for three hundred and sixty five days and required to reapply for licenses following completion of suspension;

8.9.15.5 In determining the appropriate penalty with respect to a positive test result from a pre-race sample tested on the blood gas analyzer machine, the Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission may use his discretion in the application of the foregoing penalty recommendations, and may consult with the Commission veterinarian and/or the Commission chemist to determine the seriousness of the test result. Aggravating or mitigating circumstances in any case should be considered and greater or lesser penalties and/or disciplinary measures may be imposed than those set forth above. Specifically, if the Presiding Judge or other designee of the Commission determines that mitigating circumstances warrant imposition of a lesser penalty than the recommendations suggest, he may impose a lesser penalty. If the Presiding Judge or other designee of the

Commission determines that aggravating circumstances require imposition of a greater penalty, however, he may only impose up to the maximum recommended penalty, and must refer the case to the Commission for its review, with a recommendation for specific action:

8.9.15.6 A requalifying test with respect to a particular offense shall not give rise to a subsequent offense. A trainer shall be subject to the increased penalties and disciplinary measures in Regulation 8.9.15 for second, third and fourth offenses with respect to any horse trained by the trainer.

8.10 Quarantine Procedure For Carbon Dioxide Positive Tests (Prerace Or Postrace)

8.10.1 Detention/Quarantine of Horses: The owner or trainer must request use of the quarantine procedure by sending written notice to the presiding judge within forty-eight (48) hours of notification of the positive carbon dioxide test report. The owner or trainer will then be permitted, totally at his/her own expense, to make the necessary scheduling arrangements with the Judges and the Commission Veterinarian. The horse in question will be quarantined on the grounds for periodic blood gas testing by the DHRC (up to three days) at the trainer's expense. All caretaker activities for the horse in question will be the responsibility of the horse's trainer.

8.10.2 Procedure: The owner or trainer will be responsible for providing the DHRC with a minimum check for \$1,500.00 to cover the costs for the quarantine. A professionally trained Track Security Officer must be with the horse at all times, and the Security Officer must be knowledgeable about the importance of monitoring all activity pertaining to the quarantined horse.

8.10.3 The quarantine of a horse is subject to the following mandatory requirements:

8.10.3.1 The owner or trainer will be required to deposit sufficient funds with the DHRC Presiding Judge to cover the costs of the quarantine of the horse. The minimum quarantine cost will be \$1,500, and this figure may be higher if additional special circumstances are required for a particular horse. None of these procedures will be initiated until the Commission has in its possession a certified check or other method of payment acceptable to the Commission. The owner or trainer is responsible for all costs for the quarantine, including but not limited to, the costs of: stall bedding, daily cleaning of the stall, feed and hay, stall rent, hourly guard salary, portable toilet rental, veterinary charge, courier or shipping charges to the laboratory, laboratory analysis costs. Unused funds will be returned to the trainer.

8.10.3.2 The expected period of the quarantine will be seventy-two hours.

8.10.3.3 The owner or trainer is required to execute a reasonable liability waiver form if requested to do so by the track for the quarantine of the horse on track grounds.

8.10.3.4 The owner or trainer is obligated to reimburse the track if the racing association is required to purchase additional insurance to cover risks from the quarantine of the trainer's horse. The owner or trainer is also responsible for any additional costs required by the track to pad or otherwise specially equip the quarantine stall.

8.10.3.5 All activity of the quarantined horse is observed, documented, and recorded by security officers for the track and the DHRC.

8.10.3.6 The Commission will be responsible for arranging for and providing for bedding, feed, water, and daily cleaning of the stall, all of which are at the owner's expense. Feed for the horse will be purchased by DHRC officials as specified by the owner or trainer. Samples of the feed will be retained by the DHRC designated official.

8.10.3.7 Each bale of hay/straw will be intact and uncut for inspection of contraband. Four small samples of hay are to be taken from the bale of hay used to feed the animal (one from each end of the bale of hay and two from the middle of the bale of hay). These samples with the ingredient tags from the bag of feed used by the horse will be retained by the DHRC designated official.

8.10.3.8 Every trainer, groom, or caretaker is subject to continuous observation and may be searched when with the horse for contraband.

8.10.3.9 Horses may be trained, but if leg paints or salves are used, they must be new and in unopened containers, and the track Security Officer must monitor the preparation of the horse.

8.10.3.10 A Security Officer must observe the horse during training and ensure that it does not leave the track except to return to the quarantine stall.

8.10.3.11 A sick horse must only be determined ill by the Commission Veterinarian and the quarantine of the horse will be terminated. Any bills incurred for the quarantine of the horse prior to the illness and termination of the detention will be prorated.

8.10.3.12 Stalls for the quarantine of horses are designated by the Presiding Judge of the DHRC, in cooperation with the racetrack.

8.10.3.13 Trainers can restrict water based on previous pre-race preparation schedules.

8.10.3.14 Trainers are expected to train their horse in the same manner as the horse was trained on previous racing events. The horse will be equipped with all the items that it would normally carry, taken to the paddock, and handled in a manner similar to previous racing events.

8.10.3.15 Blood samples will be taken from the quarantined horse by the Commission Veterinarian, as he ~~or she~~ deems appropriate and necessary during the quarantine period. A blood sample should be taken when the horse first enters the quarantine stall and again at the pre-arranged time between sixty (60) and seventy-two (72) hours. At the discretion of the Commission, another sample may be taken between the initial sample and the sample taken at the cessation of the quarantine period. Blood samples will only be taken from the horse that is at rest for a period of time approved by the Commission Veterinarian. The owner or trainer or his/her representative must be present and witness the collection of the blood samples. Blood samples will be shipped promptly to the Commission's designated testing laboratory, pursuant to the Commission's standard chain-of-custody procedures.

8.10.3.16 At the conclusion of the quarantine period, the party requesting the quarantine will be provided timely notice of the test results from the DHRC. The trainer may present such evidence at a hearing before the Judges if he ~~or she~~ attempts to prove that the horse has a naturally high carbon dioxide level.

8 DE Reg. 698 (11/01/04)

8 DE Reg. 1108 (02/01/05)

9 DE Reg. 1066 (01/01/06)

9 DE Reg. 1367 (03/01/06)

9 DE Reg. 1951 (06/01/06)

10 DE Reg. 980 (12/01/06)

10 DE Reg. 1424 (03/01/06)

***Please Note: As the rest of the sections were not amended, they are not being published. A complete set of the rules and regulations for the Harness Racing Commission is available at: <http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title3/500/index.shtml#TopOfPage>**

11 DE Reg. 550 (11-01-07)