2019
USEF GUIDELINES & RULES FOR

DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS

800.633.2472

LAST REVISED MARCH 2019

US EQUESTRIAN FEDERATION

Online USEF Medication Report Form

USEF Medication Report Form

Online Medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) Disclosure Form

Please direct all inquires to:

United States Equestrian Federation®

Equine Drugs and Medications Program

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COVER: TAYLOR PENCE

A commitment to the health, welfare and safety of the equine athlete is the common thread that binds all equestrian sport. ***The USEF Equine Drugs and Medication Program is driven by this commitment.***

The USEF maintains a Prohibited Substance List; however, the USEF recognizes that horses under its jurisdictions might require legitimate, therapeutic treatment near the time of competition. The Equine Drugs and Medications Rules addresses these circumstances.

The information in this booklet is current at the time of printing, but is subject to change at any time. Please regularly check the Drugs and Medication web page for information and updates.

UPDATES

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PERGOLIDE

EFFECTIVE 12/1/18

Pergolide has been the mainstay treatment of Equine Cushing's disease, also known as Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction (PPID), for several decades. Due to the class of drug that pergolide represents, it is a prohibited substance under Federation Equestre International (FEI) and United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) rules. Currently, under USEF GR411 Conditions For Therapeutic Administrations of Prohibited Substances, pergolide can be administered, but requires a 24-hour withdrawal from treatment prior to competition and represents a hardship to competitor and horse. Effective December 1, 2018, horses that are granted a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) for pergolide can remain on pergolide with no withdrawal of drug prior to competition and no need to file a Medication Report Form (MRF) each time they compete.

FAQ'S ON PERGOLIDE

What is Cushing's?

Equine Cushing's disease, also known as pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID), is probably the most common disease of geriatric horses. Affected horses show a variety of clinical signs, including excessive hair growth with reduced to no seasonal shedding, frequent urination and drinking, suppression of the immune system, muscle wasting, and founder.

What is pergolide?

Pergolide is the most common medication used for the treatment of Cushing's disease/PPID and is a prohibited substance under USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rules.

What is a pergolide Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)?

This is an exemption for the use of pergolide in those competition horses with documented disease.

Does this mean that pergolide is a permitted medication?

No, pergolide will continue to be a prohibited substance under USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rules, but the TUE process will permit the continuous treatment of Cushing's disease/PPID in competition horses documented with the disease.

Does the TUE process apply for Fédération Équestre Internationale (FEI) competitions?

No, pergolide is considered a prohibited substance under FEI rules and is not permitted in competition, and no exemption or form applies.

How does this differ from a Medication Report Form (MRF)?

The use of an MRF requires the withdrawal of a horse from competition for 24 hours following the last administration of a prohibited substance. A TUE will permit the horse to compete without having to observe a 24-hour withdrawal from pergolide. Trainers will still be able to utilize MRFs to document the administration of

pergolide but would be required to file an MRF in accordance with GR411 prior to each time the horse competed.

How do I apply for a TUE for pergolide?

The process can be initiated with the filing of an electronic MRF for pergolide. Just complete the online MRF and check the box (shown below), and the process will start. Once the request for consideration is received, an email will be sent with a request for more information from the treating veterinarian.

How long will a pergolide TUE be effective, and is it necessary to reapply?

A pergolide TUE will be effective for three years from the approval date. Prior to the TUE's expiration, a request can be made to extend the effective period for an additional three years.

How does this change the way my horse with Cushing's/PPID needs to be medicated with pergolide?

If your horse is granted a TUE based upon documented medical tests and clinical history, there will be no need to file MRFs at each competition or to change the frequency or schedule of their pergolide treatment.

What kind of information does my veterinarian need to provide for my horse to be granted a pergolide TUE?

The treating veterinarian should provide a history of the horse's clinical signs and any diagnostic tests that have been completed. This information will be submitted by the veterinarian, along with any documents, including diagnostic tests and case notes, which can be uploaded as part of the application.

How long will it take to be notified about my request for a TUE?

Once the application is complete, and all supporting information has been submitted, the process may take between one and four weeks Once the application is reviewed, your veterinarian may be contacted for follow up information prior to a decision.

Can a TUE be used for other treatments?

No, the use of a TUE can only be requested for pergolide at this time. The USEF recognizes the benefit of this medication in the treatment of Cushing's/PPID-affected horses to normalize the endocrine feedback mechanisms disrupted by this disease.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDROXYPROGESTERONE ACETATE

(DEPO-PROVERA®)

EFFECTIVE 9/1/17

The USEF requires an online Medroxyprogesterone acetate disclosure form (MPA) be filed for horses treated with MPA if the horse has received treatment within three months of the competition start date. This usage data, along with additional proprietary research, will be assessed once available and further recommendations, if indicated, will be made at that time. An online version of the ***MPA disclosure form*** is available and a penalty ***may be*** incurred for not filing the report. Only online submissions are accepted at this time.

There are differing opinions on the use of MPA and its effects. This recommendation is a methodical and careful step in the process, allowing time for the USEF to collect and analyze data for a better understanding of how MPA is being used and its effects on competition horses, as well as assisting in the determination of withdrawal times.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

Any product is ***prohibited*** if it contains an ingredient that is a ***prohibited*** substance, or is a drug which might affect the performance of a horse and/or pony as a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, analgesic, local anesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or might interfere with drug testing procedures.

The USEF provides a common list of prohibited substances, however, the number of substances that potentially affect the performance of a horse are too numerous to list.

If you have questions about a substance not listed please contact: Drugs and Medication Hotline: 800-633-2472

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF HERBAL/ NATURAL PRODUCTS

TRAINERS, OWNERS, EXHIBITORS, AND THEIR VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES, POWDERS AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING THOSE USED TOPICALLY.

Persons administering an herbal or natural product to a horse or pony to affect its performance, having been comforted by claims that the plant origin of its ingredients cause it to be permitted by the rules as well as undetectable by drug tests, might have been misled.

The use of herbal and natural products in a horse or pony might result in a positive drug test, i.e., a finding of a ***prohibited*** substance, contrary to claims by those who manufacture and/or market such products for profit. The plant origin of any ingredient does not preclude its containing a pharmacologically potent and readily detectable ***prohibited*** substance, e. g., cocaine, heroin and marijuana all come from plants.

Although the use of some of these products may not have resulted in positive drug tests in the past, this may change as the USEF Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory incorporates new methods into its battery of screening tests, a deliberate and ongoing process.

For the above reasons, the Federation cautions against the use of herbal and natural products. The ingredients and properties of products to be classified as prohibited are valerian, kava kava, passionflower, skullcap, chamomile, vervain, leopard's bane, night shade, capsaicin, comfrey, devil's claw, hops, laurel, lavender, red poppy and rawuolfia.

"APPROVED" OR "ENDORSED" PRODUCTS

USEF does not approve, endorse, or sanction herbal, natural or medicinal products of any kind. Trainers, owners and exhibitors are advised to disregard any such representations, statements or testimonials made by the manufacturer. Any individual who becomes aware of a product, the label of which contains a statement that it is "USEF Approved" or "USEF Endorsed," etc., should forward a copy of the label to the office of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

The identification of PROHIBITED PRACTICES has been a focus of the Federation over the last several years. Please see GR414 (p.34 of these Guidelines) for explanations regarding restrictions on:

- 12 HOUR RULE regarding injections
- Restrictions on Intra-articular injections
- Shockwave Therapy

COMMON PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES UNDER USEF EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS RULES

Permitted with Medication Report Form (MRF) according to GR411

acepromazine

acetophenazine

acetylpromazine

albuterol (Salbutamol)

aminophylline

antihistamines (class of drugs)

apomorphine

atropine

benzocaine (Anbesol, Capacol)

benzodiazepines* (class of drugs)

beta blockers * (class of drugs)

betamethasone (Celestone)

bethanechol chloride

bupivacaine (Marcaine)

buprenorphine (Bruprenex)

butorphanol (Torbugesic)

camphor

carisoprodol ("Soma-tabs")

cetirizine (Zyrtec)

chlorothiazide

chlorpheniramine

clenbuterol (Ventipulmin)

codeine

corticosteroids* (class of drugs)

cyproheptadine

dantrolene (Dantrium)

desmethylpyrilamine

detomidine (Dormosedan)

dextromethorphan

dextromoramide

diazepam (Vallum)

diphenhydramine

dipyrone (metamizole)

doxapram

dyphylline

epinephrine (adrenaline)

etamiphylline

etidocaine

fentanyl

furosemide (Lasix)

glycerol guaiacolate

glycopyrrolate

guaifenesin (Mucinex)

hydrochlorothiazide (Naquasone compounded products)

hydroxyzine

ipratropium (Atrovent)

isoflupredone (Predef 2x)

ketamine

lidocaine

lorazepam

medetomidine (Domitor)

mepivacaine (Carbocaine V)

methylprednisolone (DepoMedrol)

morphine

naloxone

nefopam

nitroglycerin

opiates*

orphenadrine citrate

oxybutynin (Ditropan)

oxymetazoline

passion flower

pentoxifylline

pergolide mesylate

phenylephrine

phenytoin

piperacetazine

pramoxine (Caladryl)

prilocaine

procaine

procaine penicillin (penicillin G; intramuscular)

promazine

promethazine

pyrilamine (Tri-Hist Granules)

romifidine (Sedivet)

salmeterol

scopolamine

terfenadine

tetracaine

theophylline

triamcinolone acetonide (Vetalog)

trichlormethiazide (formerly in Naquasome)

tripelennamine

tropicamide

xylazine (Rompun, AnaSed)

xylocaine

**some drugs are not acceptable with the MRF*

For FEI Prohibited Substances go to:
inside.fei.org/cleansport/ad-h/prohibited-list

No Medication Report Form (MRF) Accepted

alfentanil
alprazolam
amitriptyline (Elavil)
amphetamines (class of drugs)
apomorphine
arsenic
azaperone
barbiturates (class of drugs)
belladonna
benperidol
boldenone
bromperidol
bumetanide
buspirone
caffeine
cannabinoids (synthetic & natural) and other cannabimimetics
capsaicin
carfentanil
carprofen (Rimadyl)
chamomile
chloral hydrate
chloralbutanol
chlorpromazine (Thorazine)
chlorprothixene
clozapine
cocaine
comfrey
cycobenzaprine
devil's claw
dextromoramide
dezocine
digoxin
dipremorphine
doxepin
droperidol
dyphylline
ephedrine
epoetin alfa
erythropoetin (EPO)
ethacrynic acid
ethchlorvynol
ethyl alcohol
etodolac
etomidate
etorphine
eugenol
fenfluramine
fenspiride
fentiazac
fluanisone
fluoxetine (Prozac)
fluphenazine (Prolixin)
GABA
gabapentin (Neurontin)
guanabenz (Wytensin)
haloperidol
homotropine
hops
hydrocodone
hydromorphone
imipramine
kava kava
ketorolac
laurel
lavender
leopard's bane
levallorphan
levorphanol
lithium
lorazepam (Ativan)
LSD
mabuterol
mazindol
meclizine
meloxicam
meperidine
mepenzolate bromide
mephentermine
meprylcaine
methadone
methaqualone
methamphetamine
methyldopa
methylphenidate (Ritalin)
metomidate
milenperone
molindone
moperone
nalbuphine
nalmefene
nandrolone
nikethamide
nitrazepam
night shade
oxymetazoline (Afrin)
oxymorphone
paroxetine
pentazocine
phencyclidine
phenibut
phenobarbital
phentermine
phenylpropanolamin
piperacetazine
pirenperone
prazepam
prethcamide
procaterol
prochlorperazine
procyclidine
propentofylline
propiomazine
propionylpromazine
propoxyphene
propranolol
pseudoephedrine
ractopamine (Paylean)
rauwolfia
red poppy
reserpine (Serpasil)
risperidone
sertraline
skullcap
sodium cacodylate
spiperone
sufentanil
stanozolol (Winstrol-V)
strychnine
sumatriptan
synephrine
terbutaline sulfate
testosterone
THC
theobromine
tolmetin
tramadol
trazodone
trifluperidol
trihexyphenidyl
valerian
vervain
zilpaterol
zolpidem

RESTRICTED MEDICATION DOSE AND TIME RECOMMENDATIONS

MEDICATION GENERIC NAME	MEDICATION TRADE NAME	MAX DOSAGE PER POUND OF BODY WEIGHT
Dexamethasone	Azium®	1.0 mg/100Lb (10 mg/1000Lb) or 0.5 mg/100Lb (5.0 mg/1000Lb) or
Diclofenac	Surpass®	5 inch ribbon, ½ inch thick, one site
Firocoxib	Equioxx®	0.1 mg/kg (0.0455 mg/Lb) (45.5 mg/1000Lb)
Phenylbutazone ("bute")	Butazolidin®	2.0 mg/Lb (2.0 grams/1000Lb) or 1.0 mg/Lb (1.0 grams/1000Lb)
Flunixin meglumine	Banamine®	0.5 mg/Lb (500 mg/1000Lb)
Ketoprofen	Ketofen®	1.0 mg/Lb (1.0 gram/1000Lb)
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel®	0.5 mg/Lb (500 mg/1000Lb)
Naproxen	Naprosyn®	4.0 mg/Lb (4.0 grams/1000Lb)
Methocarbamol	Robaxin®	5.0 mg/Lb (5.0 grams/1000Lb)

PLEASE NOTE

DO NOT administer more than one permitted NSAID at a time within the 72 hours prior to the horse entering the competition ring.

Whenever two NSAIDs are administered, one must be discontinued at least three (3) days prior to competing.

Whenever any NSAID is administered that does not appear on the permitted list (GR 410.4), it must not have been administered during the seven days prior to competing.

Ex. Meloxicam is not an approved NSAID and must not be administered within the 7 days prior to competing.

The maximum treatment time for any of the above permitted medications is five days, with the exceptions of diclofenac and firocoxib.

LATEST ADMINISTRATION HOUR PRIOR TO COMPETITION	ADMINISTRATION METHOD (single dose per 24 hours unless specified otherwise)	CLASS OF DRUG
>12 hours	Oral, IV, IM	Corticosteroid
>*6 hours	*IV	
>12 hours	Topical, 2 doses each day 12 hours apart	NSAID
>12 hours	Oral	NSAID
>12 hours	Oral, IV	NSAID
AM & PM feed	Oral, 2 doses each day, 12 hours apart	
>12 hours	Oral, IV	NSAID
>12 hours	IV	NSAID
	Oral, 2 doses each day, 12 hours apart	NSAID
>12 hours	Oral	NSAID
>12 hours	Oral, IV	Muscle relaxant

* MUST BE ADMINISTERED BY A VETERINARIAN AND A MEDICATION REPORT FORM FILED.

The maximum treatment time for diclofenac is 10 successive days, and the maximum treatment time for firocoxib is 14 successive days.

Caution is urged when using compounded medications with varying administration routes not specified above. ONLY the above administration routes with non-compounded medications have been evaluated for the dose and time recommendations.

This chart is for quick reference only and should not be used in place of the detailed guidelines on the following pages.

HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE

Anabolic Steroids (GR411 does not apply)

boldenone — *82 days*

nandrolone — *35 days*

stanozolol — *47 days*

testosterone — *30 days*

Long-acting Tranquilizers and Psychotropics

(GR411 does not apply)

long-acting tranquilizers and psychotropics, e.g., fluphenazine and reserpine — *90 days*

gabapentin — *14 days*

Shorter-acting Tranquilizers and Sedatives

shorter-acting tranquilizers and sedatives, e.g., acepromazine, detomidine, and xylazine — *7 days*

procaine and procaine penicillin — *14 days*

local anesthetics other than procaine, e.g., lidocaine and mepivacaine — *7 days*

methylprednisolone — *14 days*

isoflupredone (intra-articular injection) — *7 days*

isoflupredone (sacroilliac injection) — *28 days*

corticosteroids other than methylprednisolone and isoflupredone, e.g., triamcinolone and betamethasone — *7 days*

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, e.g., phenylbutazone and flunixin — *3 days*

antihistamines, e.g., cyproheptadine and pyrilamine — *7 days*

respiratory drugs, e.g., albuterol — *7 days*

isoxsuprine — *21 days*

The above information about drug detection serves two main purposes. In the context of competing under the USEF's Prohibited Substance Rule (GR 409) or under FEI Regulations (in the

United States) it provides information about how long after the administration of a particular drug it is necessary to refrain from competition in order for the horse to compete in compliance with the rules. In the context of competing under the USEF's Therapeutic Substance Rule (GR 410-412), it provides information about how long after the administration of a prohibited, therapeutic substance it is necessary to file a Medication Report Form in order for the horse to compete in compliance with the rule. In the case of prohibited, non-therapeutic substances, e.g. fluphenazine and reserpine, it provides information about how long after the administration of such a drug substance it is necessary to refrain from competition in order for the drug substance to be no longer detectable in the blood or urine sample of the horse.

The above information is applicable for horses and ponies competing in the United States. It is not applicable to any animal competing

outside the United States or under any drug testing program using a laboratory other than the USEF Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory.

The FEI may publish alternate detection times for some substances which are to be followed when competing under FEI rules. Please review FEI List of Detection Times at: inside.fei.org/system/files/2017%20FEI_detection_times.pdf

The above information is current at the time of this printing. However, the Federation systematically refines existing drug tests to make them more sensitive, and it develops new tests. Improved testing procedures are routinely implemented at any time without prior notice. Therefore, the time guidelines on the following page might become obsolete as new and more sensitive procedures are implemented. Reliance upon the following guidelines will not serve as a defense to a charge of violation of the rule in the event of a positive drug test.

The above information is applicable to most horses and ponies. Nevertheless, reliance upon it does not guarantee compliance with the rules, since the response of individual horses and ponies may vary. Exhibitors, owners, and trainers should consult the drug manufacturer and knowledgeable veterinarians for up-to-date information and more specific advice concerning the therapeutic use of a drug or medication for a particular horse or pony.

The above information is made available with the assumption that any and all drugs and medications are used only for a therapeutic purpose, i.e., the diagnosis and/or treatment of illness or injury, and that any dose administered is a conservative, therapeutic dose, consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. The following guidelines are not part of the rules.

Depending upon the drug administration scenario, e.g., the formulation of the drug, the dose or doses administered, the frequency of administration, the route or routes of administration, the weight of the horse or pony, the health condition of the animal, etc., it is possible that the following substances and their metabolites (by-products) might remain detectable in the blood or urine sample of the animal for a number of days following the final administration of the substance, as follows:

For guidelines on any other drug or medication, call 800.633.2472

THIS INFORMATION, IF HEEDED, WILL MINIMIZE THE CHANCES OF POSITIVES FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES; HOWEVER, ALL TRAINERS, OWNERS, AND EXHIBITORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE FOREGOING ARE ONLY GENERAL GUIDELINES, AND IT IS THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE TO IT THAT CONDITIONS PREVAIL FOR FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL USEF RULES.

GUIDELINES REGARDING THE 2018 USEF EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS RULE

Introduction

The following guidelines includes advice about understanding the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rule and applying it in practical situations. Their purpose is to help accommodate legitimate therapy in compliance with the requirements of the rules. ***THESE ARE ONLY GUIDELINES. It is important to consult a licensed veterinarian in determining whether the substance is required for the welfare of the horse or pony and when determining the dosage under the USEF Equine Drugs and Medication Rules.***

Different Rules for Different Groups

GR 410-412 applies to most breeds and disciplines that compete under USEF Rules subject to the Therapeutic Substance Provisions.

GR409 has changed to the Prohibited Substances Provisions and applies to all FEI recognized disciplines. The Endurance Discipline is subject to the Prohibited Substance Provisions (GR 409).

FEI recognized events are subject to the FEI Veterinary Regulations and the FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations. The FEI maintains a Prohibited Substance Rule, which includes reporting requirements for the treatment of illness and injury. See www.fei.org for more information on FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Rules.

Conditions for Therapeutic Administrations of Prohibited Substances

There are certain conditions under which a prohibited substance might be used in compliance with USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rules for therapeutic reasons. The complete process and conditions are provided on page 30 of these guidelines under GR411.

After a horse or pony has been administered any product containing a prohibited substance, and before the animal is returned to competition, the following requirements must be met:

1. The product containing the prohibited substance must be used for a legitimate therapeutic purpose only. The rule includes a provision for the use of a prohibited substance for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury only. If a prohibited substance is administered for any other purpose, e.g., clipping, shipping, training, the animal must be kept out of competition until the prohibited substance is no longer detectable in the animal's blood or urine sample. Depending upon the prohibited substance this can be a long time (see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE on page 8).
2. After a horse or pony is administered a product containing a prohibited substance for a legitmate therapeutic purpose, the animal must be withdrawn from competition for at least 24 hours. This is a uniform requirement for all therapeutic prohibited prohibited substances and there are no exceptions.
3. A MRF must be filed documenting the therapeutic use of a prohibited substance. A MRF should be obtained from the steward or technical delegate, filled out completely and turned in to the steward or technical

delegate, or *filed online* (see p.16). All this must be done within one hour after administration OR one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or Designated Competition Office Representative returns to duty if administration is at a time other than during competition hours.

(see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE on page 8).

Guidelines for the Therapeutic Use of Dexamethasone and Other Corticosteroids

USEF Rules provide for the use of corticosteroids such as dexamethasone in horses only for a therapeutic purpose, i.e., for the treatment of existing inflammatory conditions related to illness or injury. The rules do not permit the use of corticosteroids for a non-therapeutic purpose, i.e., to affect the mood or enhance the performance of the horse.

The rules establish a quantitative restriction for dexamethasone, i.e., a maximum permitted plasma concentration (fluid portion in blood).

In order to help trainers, owners, and their veterinarians achieve compliance with this rule in connection with the therapeutic use of dexamethasone, it should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below. Whenever dexamethasone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Due to the adoption of the 12-Hour Rule prohibiting injections from being administered within the 12 hours prior to competing, a new plasma level of 0.5 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition has been determined when dexamethasone has been given by a licensed veterinarian under the provisions of the 12-Hour Rule.

Alternative Number 1

Dexamethasone administration IV or IM at 12 or More hours prior to competing

Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously or intramuscularly. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous or intramuscular dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 10.0 milligrams, which equals 2.5 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

Alternative Number 2

Dexamethasone administration IV or IM at 6 or More hours prior to competing by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of hives (urticarial)

IMPORTANT: This alternative dose for dexamethasone can only be administered by a licensed veterinarian for the treatment of hives (urticarial). A Medication Report Form must be filed consistent with GR411. The filing of a Medication Report Form is required to document compliance with the new 12-Hour Rule prohibiting injections in the 12 hour period prior to competing.

Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 5.0 milligrams, which equals 1.25 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

Alternative Number 3

Dexamethasone administration orally at 12 or MORE hours prior to competing

Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligrams of dexamethasone powder per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered orally, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily oral dose of dexamethasone powder is 10.0 milligrams, which equals one packet of dexamethasone powder (10.0 milligrams per packet). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be either consumed or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

Corticosteroids other than dexamethasone, e.g., prednisone, prednisolone, Solu-Delta-Cortef®, triamcinolone acetonide, betamethasone, methylprednisolone (Depo-Medrol®) and others, are classified as ***prohibited*** substances, and use of these drugs is subject to the requirements of GR411. This means these substances are to be used only for a therapeutic purpose, i.e., for the treatment of existing inflammatory conditions related to illness or injury; they are to be administered at a time not closer than 24 hours prior to competing; and a MRF must be filed under USEF rules in connection with any administration performed by any route during the 7 days prior to competing. When using the corticosteroid methylprednisolone (Depo-Medrol®), the recommendation is to file a Medication Report Form if competing within 14 days of administration.

When using the corticosteroid isoflupredone (Predef2X®) in injecting the sacro-iliac (SI) joint, the recommendation is to file a MRF if competing within 28 days of administration.

Trainers, owners, and their veterinarians are cautioned against the use of dexamethasone isonicotinate injectable solution, because administration studies have shown it is not eliminated from the plasma as quickly as dexamethasone injectable solution. Therefore, the use of dexamethasone isonicotinate injectable might result in an inadvertent overage, i.e., a plasma concentration of dexamethasone in excess of the maximum permitted plasma concentration of 0.5 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition.

Whenever dexamethasone injectable solution or dexamethasone oral powder is administered in a manner that might cause the plasma concentration to exceed the maximum permitted by the rule, the trainer and owner must withdraw the animal from competition for a sufficient amount of time such that the plasma concentration of dexamethasone returns to acceptable limits prior to competition.

Products or preparations that contain dexamethasone or another corticosteroid as an active ingredient (e.g. a Naquasone® bolus contains 5.0 milligrams of dexamethasone), should be used in accordance with the guidelines listed, taking into account the actual weight of the animal. Some products or preparations containing dexamethasone may also contain a diuretic (e.g. hydrochlorothiazide or chlorothiazide) which is considered a prohibited substance and a Medication Report Form must be filed to document compliance with GR411 when using these products.

Guidelines for the Therapeutic Use of a Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) and Methocarbamol

Effective December 1, 2011, USEF GR410 restricts the use in horses and ponies of not more than one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory

drug (NSAID) at a time (of those permitted to be used), imposes quantitative restrictions on those permitted, and forbids the use of any other NSAID. The information in this article will help owners, trainers, and their veterinarians stay in compliance with these rules, as they treat their horses and ponies with NSAIDs.

NSAIDs are to be administered to a horse or pony only for a therapeutic purpose. The following are permitted to be used (these are the generic names, not brand names): diclofenac liposomal cream, firocoxib, phenylbutazone, flunixin meglumine, ketoprofen, meclofenamic acid, and naproxen. When administered, the NSAIDs above should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below, and no other NSAIDs are to be administered.

Brand name examples:

Surpass (diclofenac liposomal)

Equioxx (firocoxib)

Bute (phenylbutazone)

Banamine, Flunazine (flunixin meglumin)

Ketofen (ketoprofen)

Arquel (meclofenamic acid)

Naproxen

1. Whenever diclofenac liposomal cream is administered, not more than 73 mg should be administered, to not more than one affected site, each 12 hours (i.e., not more that 146 mg per 24 hour period). This 73 mg dose equals a 5-inch ribbon of cream not greater than ½ inch in width, which should be rubbed thoroughly into the hair over the joint or affected site using gloved hands. Administration of diclofenac cream should be discontinued at least 12 hours prior to competing. Do not apply diclofenac cream in combination with any other topical preparations including DMSO, nitrofurazone, or liniments, and do not use on an open wound. *The maximum treatment time for diclofenac cream is 10 successive days*.

2. Whenever firocoxib is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.0455 mg per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 45.5 mg, which equals four markings on the dosing syringe that contains the medication and is supplied by the manufacturer. No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. *The maximum treatment time for firocoxib is 14 successive days.*

3. Whenever phenylbutazone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals two 1.0 gram tablets, or two 1.0 gram units of paste, or 10.0 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter). Neither a total daily dose nor part of an injectable dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. In the event the phenylbutazone is administered orally, half of the maximum daily dose (1.0 grams

per 1000 lbs.) can be administered each 12 hours during a five day treatment program. *The maximum treatment time for phenylbutazone is five successive days.*

4. Whenever flunixin meglumine is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 500 milligrams, which equals two 250 milligram packets of granules, or one 500 milligram packet of granules or 500 milligrams of the oral paste (available in 1500 milligram dose syringes), or 10.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. *The maximum treatment time for flunixin meglumine is five successive days.*

5. Whenever ketoprofen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 grams, which equals 10.0 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered **during the 12 hours prior to competing.** *The maximum treatment time for ketoprofen is five successive days.*

6. Whenever meclofenamic acid is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 12 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum 12 hour dose is 0.5 grams, which equals one 500 milligram packet of granules. *The maximum treatment time for meclofenamic acid is five successive days.*

7. Whenever naproxen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 4.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 4.0 grams, which equals eight 500 milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. *The maximum treatment time for naproxen is five successive days.*

8. **Whenever a permitted NSAID is administered, any additional permitted NSAID must not have been administered during the three (3) days prior to competing.**

9. Whenever any NSAID is administered that is not permitted to be used, it should not have been administered during the seven days prior to competing.

   Whenever any NSAID is administered to a horse or pony in a manner that might cause the plasma concentration to exceed the quantitative restrictions of the rule (in the case of those permitted to be used), or might cause more than one NSAID to be detected in the animal's blood or urine sample, or might cause

the NSAID to be detected at any concentration in the animal's blood or urine sample (in the case of those not permitted to be used), the trainer and owner must withdraw the horse or pony from competition, and the animal should be withheld from competition until the plasma concentration of any permitted NSAID returns to acceptable concentrations and/or until any NSAID prohibited at any concentration is no longer present in the animal's blood or urine sample.

Regarding Methocarbamol

1. Whenever methocarbamol is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse or pony. Each 24 hours, not more than 5.0 mg per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum dose each 24 hours is 5.0 grams, which equals ten 500 milligram tablets or 50 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No dose should be administered during the 24 hours immediately following the prior dose.
2. **No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing.** Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. Methocarbamol should not be administered for more than five successive days.

In any instance methocarbamol has been administered to a horse or pony in a manner that might cause the plasma concentration to exceed the quantitative restriction of the rule, the trainer and owner must withdraw the horse or pony from competition, and the animal should be withheld from competition until the plasma concentration returns to acceptable levels.

Additional Restriction for Particular Classes/Divisions Anabolic Steroids

Effective December 1, 2011, anabolic steroids are considered prohibited for all breeds and disciplines competing under USEF Rules. No anabolic steroid is to be administered to a horse or pony in the time before competition such that it, or any metabolite of it, might be present in the animal, or might be detectable in its blood or urine sample at the time of competition. This means that no anabolic steroids can be administered and/or any surgical implants must be removed sufficiently in advance of competing such that these substances are not present in the blood or urine at the time of competition (see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE on p.8)

The Requirement to Submit, Observe, Cooperate, and Assist

GR402 requires trainers, owners, and their representatives to submit their horses and ponies to the collection of both blood and urine samples, at the discretion of the testing veterinarian appointed by USEF. The animal is to be left in the charge of the testing personnel until all sample collections are completed, or until, in the exclusive discretion of the testing personnel, the animal is released.

In accordance with GR402, trainers are urged to accompany the testing personnel and the animal during the time that samples are collected, labeled, and sealed, and to serve as witness to these procedures. In the event he or she is unwilling or unable to do so, the trainer is urged to appoint an agent to serve as witness to these procedures. Failure to witness these procedures, and/or failure to

appoint an agent to do so, precludes a trainer from subsequently challenging the identity of the horse or pony from which samples were collected, or the procedures employed in collecting, labeling, or sealing the samples.

GR403 requires trainers, owners, and their agents to cooperate with the testing personnel, to take the horse or pony immediately to the location selected by the testing personnel for sample collections, to present the animal for sample collections, to cooperate in the prompt procurement of samples with no unnecessary delays, and to exhibit polite attitude and actions to the testing personnel at all times.

Failure to comply with all of the requirements of GR402 and 403 is a potentially serious violation of the rules that can result in the issuance of charges of a rule violation by the Federation. Those found to have violated these rules can be subject to suspensions, fines, and the revocation of winnings, at the discretion of the Federation's Hearing Committee.

Electronic Filing of Equine Drug and Medications Report Forms

To make compliance with GR411 easier to fulfill, the USEF accepts MRF's submitted electronically. This form can be submitted at any time prior to competition, but is still under the same time requirements as the paper version. The link to the online version is: *competitions.usef.org/medicationreportform/usef*

The Veterinarian's Responsibilities

When dealing with illness or injury in a horse or pony competing at a USEF recognized show or event, the veterinarian should prescribe or administer whatever is indicated for therapeutic purposes. Whenever prescribing or administering a substance prohibited or restricted by the rules, the veterinarian should advise the exhibitor, trainer, and owner how to comply with USEF Rules. However, if the veterinarian (1) fails to give them proper advice, or (2) gives them improper advice about compliance with the rules, or (3) if the trainer, owner, or exhibitor fail to heed the proper advice of the veterinarian, then the trainer and owner may be subject to appropriate penalties under Federation Rules.

No veterinarian should be party to the administration of a drug or medication to a horse or pony for the non-therapeutic purpose of affecting its performance. This is unethical, and it encourages unethical conduct among trainers, owners, and exhibitors. Such conduct is contrary to USEF Rules, is professionally unethical, and undermines the fairness of competition at horse shows and events.

The Trainer's Responsibilities

Under USEF Rules, the trainer is held responsible and accountable for the condition of the horse or pony and for compliance with the rules. The trainer is defined as any adult or adults who has or shares the responsibility for the care, training, custody, condition or performance of the horse or pony. This could be one person or several individuals. Trainers, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, are responsible and accountable under the penalty provisions of these rules, whether or not they have signed an entry blank. They are also responsible for guarding each horse at, and sufficiently prior to a recognized competition, such as to prevent the administration by anyone of or its exposure to any prohibited substance, and to know all the provisions of this rule and all other rules and regulations of the Federation and the penalty provisions of said rules.

For the purposes of this rule, substantial evidence means affirmative evidence of such a clear and definite nature as to establish that the trainer or any employee or agent of the trainer was, in fact, not responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse and/or pony.

Understanding the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rule will help avoid inadvertent violations. All questions about the rule should be directed to the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Program, 956 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43212, toll-free 800.633.2472.

CHAPTER 4 DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS

GR401-408. Equine Drugs and Medications Provisions Applicable to All Breeds and/or Disciplines.

GR401 Determining the Equine Drugs and Medications Designation for Each Breed or Discipline

1. The Board of Directors shall designate every Breed, Discipline, and/or Group competing under Federation Rules as either a Prohibited Substance Group or a Therapeutic Substance Group, as outlined herein below.

2. At each Annual Meeting, each Division Committee shall determine by a majority vote and shall indicate to the Chief Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program its preference for its Breed or Discipline to be designated as (or to be part of) either a Prohibited Substance Group or a Therapeutic Substance Group. In any instance where more than one Division Committee is responsible for a Breed and/or Discipline Group, after each committee has determined its preference by a majority vote, unanimity between and/or among the Division Committees of the Group shall be required to invoke a recommendation to be designated a Prohibited Substance Group. Absent such concurrence, the joint recommendation of the Division Committees of the Group shall be construed as a recommendation in favor of designation as a Therapeutic Substance Group.

3. Each Division Committee shall have responsibility to recommend for its division.

4. At its meeting at the Federation's Annual Meeting, the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee shall take into consideration these recommendations and the written recommendations of the respective Affiliate Associations in this regard, and it shall enact the designation for each Breed, Discipline, and/or Group. The effective dates of these designations shall coincide with the effective dates of the newly published Rule Book.

5. These designations shall be reviewed by each Division Committee at the subsequent Rule Change Convention.

6. Every horse and/or pony competing at Federation competitions and/or events shall be subject to either the Prohibited Substance Provisions (GR409) or the Therapeutic Substance Provisions (GR410-412), depending upon its Breed's, Discipline's, and/or Group's designation, and it shall be required to compete in compliance therewith, whether competing in unrated or rated classes and/or divisions.

7. Any horse and/or pony that competes in more than one Breed, Discipline, and/or Group at a competition, one of which is a Prohibited Substance Group, shall be required to be in compliance with the Prohibited Substance Provisions at all times while competing in any and/or all classes and/or divisions at that competition.

GR402 Testing

1. Horses and/or ponies competing at a Licensed Competition are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian who must be

appointed by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program. Said appointed veterinarian, with the approval of the Administrator, may appoint a technician to perform certain duties under this Rule. The examination may include physical, urine, blood tests and/or any other test or procedure at the discretion of said veterinarian necessary to effectuate the purposes of this rule. Said veterinarian may examine any or all horses and/or ponies in a class or all classes in a competition or any horses and/or ponies entered in any class, whether in competition or not, if on the competition grounds, or any horse and/or pony withdrawn by any exhibitor within 24 hours prior to a class for which it has been entered.

2. Whether a horse and/or pony is in competition or not, refusal to submit the horse and/or pony for examination or to cooperate with the veterinarian or his agents constitutes a violation and subjects the responsible person to penalties under GR406.

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

4. Upon the collection of a sufficient number of tubes of blood from the horse or pony, the tubes shall be divided into two groups. One group shall be labeled and identified as Blood Sample A and the other as Blood Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. Upon the collection of a sufficient volume of urine from the horse or pony, a portion of the sample shall be poured into a second urine sample container. One container shall be labeled and identified as Urine Sample A and the other as Urine Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. These procedures shall be performed whether or not the trainer or his/her appointed witness is present as provided for in Section 3 above.

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

6. A blood sample may be retested under these Rules at any time exclusively at the direction of the Federation. The retesting of a sample may lead to a violation only if the sample was retested within three (3) years from the sample collection date. In order to constitute a violation under these rules, the substance detected in the retested sample must (i) have been prohibited at the time of sample collection; and (ii) not a therapeutic substance, which for purposes of this rule includes only the Controlled Medications on the FEI Prohibited Substances List (available at

inside.fei.org/fei/cleansport/ad-h/prohibited-list) in effect on the sample collection date.

7. In the event that the retested sample proves positive, and the retest was conducted more than one (1) year since the date of collection, no prizes or awards will be required to be returned.

GR403 Cooperation

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

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

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

    c. Polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or his agent(s).

GR404 Accountability of Trainers and Other Persons Responsible

1. Trainers and other Persons Responsible, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, are responsible and accountable under the penalty provisions of these rules. The trainer and other Persons Responsible are not relieved from such responsibility as a result of the lack or insufficiency of stable security.

2. The Persons Responsible may include the individual who rides, vaults, or drives the horse and/or pony during a competition; the Owner; and/or Support Personnel.

3. Support Personnel is defined to include but is not limited to grooms, handlers, longeurs, and veterinarians may be regarded as additional Persons Responsible if they are present at the competition or have made a relevant decision about the horse and/or pony.

4. A trainer is defined as any adult or adults who has or shares the responsibility for the care, training, custody, condition, or performance of a horse and/or pony. Said person must sign the entry blank of any Licensed Competition whether said person be a trainer, owner, rider, agent and/or coach. Where a minor exhibitor has no trainer, then a parent, guardian or agent or representative thereof must sign the entry blank and assume responsibility as trainer. The name of the trainer must be designated as such on the entry blank. It is the responsibility of trainers as well as competition management to see that entry blanks contain all of the required information. The responsibilities of a trainer include, but are not limited to the following:

    a. for the condition of a horse or pony at a Licensed Competition (whether or not they have signed an entry blank),

    b. to guard each horse and/or pony at, and sufficiently prior to, a

Licensed Competition such as to prevent the administration by anyone of, or its exposure to, any prohibited substance, and

c. to know all of the provisions of this Chapter 4 (including any advisories or interpretations published in equestrian) and all other rules and regulations of the Federation and the penalty provisions of said rules. For purposes of this rule, substantial evidence means affirmative evidence of such a clear and definite nature as to establish that said trainer, or any employee or agent of the trainer, was, in fact, not responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse and/or pony. If any trainer is prevented from performing his or her duties, including responsibility for the condition of the horses and/or ponies in his or her care, by illness or other cause, or is absent from any Licensed Competition where horses and/or ponies under his or her care are entered and stabled, he or she must immediately notify the competition secretary and, at the same time, a substitute must be appointed by the trainer and such substitute must place his or her name on the entry blank forthwith. Such substitution does not relieve the regular trainer of his/her responsibility and accountability under this rule; however, the substitute trainer is equally responsible and accountable for the condition of such horses and/or ponies.

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

6. In the case of a horse and/or pony competing under the Therapeutic Substance Provisions, any trainer and/or Persons Responsible subject to these rules who actually administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer a prohibited substance to a horse and/or pony which might affect the performance of said horse and/or pony at a competition licensed by the Federation without complying with GR411, is subject to the penalties provided in GR406.

7. Any trainer and/or Persons Responsible subject to these rules who administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer any substance to a horse and/or pony by injection or by any other route of administration, whether the substance is prohibited or permitted, in the competition ring of a competition licensed by the Federation during a scheduled class, is subject to the penalties provided in GR406.

GR405 Equine Drugs and Medications Testing in Connection with an Appeal Measurement

1. Each animal submitted for an appeal measurement is subject to the Drugs and Medications Chapter at the time of said measurement and/or concurrent examinations, and said animal must be in compliance therewith.

2. Each animal submitted for an appeal measurement must have drug testing samples collected at the time of said measurement and/or concurrent examinations. No sample is a drug testing sample

unless it is collected by and/or under the direct supervision of Federation drug testing personnel, who must be appointed by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program to collect samples from the animal in question in connection with said measurement.

3. Each animal submitted for an appeal measurement must have both a urine sample and a blood sample collected at the time of said measurement and/or concurrent examinations. Both the urine sample and the blood sample must be of sufficient volume for drug testing purposes, as determined by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program. Said sample collections shall be conducted in accordance with procedures which are the sole prerogative of the Federation drug testing personnel. As deemed necessary by the Federation testing veterinarian, the animal shall be administered furosemide to cause it to produce a urine sample in a timely manner.

4. Every blood sample and/or urine sample collected in connection with an appeal measurement and all portions thereof are the sole property of the Federation. Said samples and all portions thereof must remain in the sole custody of the Federation drug testing personnel at all times during said measurement and/or concurrent examinations, and subsequently they must be submitted to the Federation's laboratory for testing in accordance with the instructions of the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program.

5. The entire cost of sample collections and testing conducted in connection with an appeal measurement, including the fees and expenses of Federation drug testing personnel, shipping costs for equipment and samples, laboratory charges, etc., as determined by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program, must be paid in full by the appellant within 30 days of the submission of an invoice, regardless of the outcome of said measurement, and regardless of the laboratory results. A deposit in cash or certified check equal to the costs of sampling and testing, as estimated by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program, may be required prior to the measurement.

6. No appeal measurement is valid absent written affirmation of the CEO or his designee confirming the receipt of negative drug testing results from the Federation's laboratory, indicating that both the urine and blood sample collected from the animal in question in connection with said measurement and/or concurrent examinations were found to contain no prohibited substance, said results having been issued to the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program. Any instance involving a finding of prohibited substance shall additionally result in the issuance of a charge of violation of Chapter 4 for adjudication by the Hearing Committee in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 6 and 7.

GR406 Results, Confirmatory Analysis, and Retest

1. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples A shall be subjected to chemical analysis by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory or by a laboratory with which the Federation has

contracted for its services. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples B shall be stored securely, unopened, at the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, to be used in the event of a confirmatory analysis, or in the event of a future analysis.

2. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is negative, i.e., no prohibited substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B may be frozen and maintained, at the Federation Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory, for possible future chemical analysis.

3. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, i.e., a prohibited substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, this shall be prima facie evidence that the prohibited substance was administered in some manner to said horse or pony, whether intentionally or unintentionally, or otherwise was caused to be present in the tissues, body fluids or excreta of the horse or pony at the competition, whether intentionally or unintentionally, such that the trainer(s) deemed responsible and accountable for its condition is (are) liable under the provisions of GR404.

4. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, the Federation shall notify the Trainer, Persons Responsible (if applicable), and the Owner of the Horse of their right to promptly request the analysis of the B sample, or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis is deemed waived. The Trainer, Persons Responsible (if applicable), and the Owner of the Horse are deemed to have waived their right to a B Sample analysis if they do not submit the Confirmatory Analysis Request Form within 15 business days. Within seven (7) days of receipt of the duly executed Confirmatory Analysis Request Form (B Sample), the Federation shall coordinate such analysis. The Trainer, Persons Responsible (if applicable), and Owner of the Horse may accept the A Sample analytical results by waiving the right to a B sample analysis.

5. The confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by a drug testing laboratory that is approved by the Federation and agreed upon by the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis, which laboratory must have demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, provided the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B exists and is of sufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis. In the event the drug testing laboratory that analyzed Sample A is the only laboratory that has demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, this laboratory shall be the only laboratory to perform the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B. Upon the completion of the confirmatory analysis, the laboratory performing the confirmatory analysis shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties.

6. In the event no agreement is reached as to a laboratory as required in section 5 above, and the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis does not revoke his/her request, the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory,

or by a laboratory with which the Federation has contracted for its services, and shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties. Both the results of the analysis of Sample A (and supporting data) and the results of the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B, if any (and supporting data, if any), shall be admissible as evidence in any hearing or proceeding pertaining to this matter.

7. In the event the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist, or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis, and there exists a remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A which is of sufficient volume to permit a retest, as determined by the Federation, a person charged who requests the retest of Blood or Urine Sample A must make the request in writing to the Federation and it must be received within 7 days of the determination that the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis.

8. Any requested re-test of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A, provided it is of sufficient volume to permit a retest, shall be performed by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, or by a laboratory with which The Federation has contracted for its services.

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

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

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

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

which The Federation has contracted for its services, upon the presentation an invoice by the Federation, and any and all fees, costs, and expenses relating to the Witnessing Analyst.

13. After chemical analysis of the B sample, if the laboratory's confirmatory analysis:

    Does not substantially confirm the Federation Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory's findings, then any allegations that the substance in question was present at the time that the samples were collected shall be dismissed; or

    Substantially confirms the Federation Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory's findings, the finding shall be considered conclusive.

14. In the case of a horse and/or pony competing under the Therapeutic Substance Provisions, if the chemical analysis of the sample taken from such horse and/or pony indicates the presence of a prohibited substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof and all the requirements of GR411 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form and any other relevant evidence will be considered by the Federation in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse and/or pony under the provisions of this rule.

15. When a positive report is received from the chemist identifying a prohibited substance, or any metabolite or analogue thereof, a hearing will be held in accordance with Chapter 6, except as may otherwise be provided by GR412. No trainer, responsible or accountable for the condition of said horse and/or pony, will be suspended, or a horse and/or pony barred from competition, until after an administrative penalty has been assessed or after the conclusion of a hearing and a written ruling thereon has been made.

16. The owner or owners of a horse and/or pony found to contain a prohibited substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof may be required to forfeit all prize money, sweepstakes, added money and any trophies, ribbons and "points" won at said competition by said horse and/or pony and the same will be redistributed accordingly. The owner must pay a fee of $300 to said competition. Points accumulated toward Horse of the Year Awards prior to said competition may be nullified and redistributed at the discretion of the Hearing Committee. If, prior to or at a hearing, the Federation as the charging party, determines that one or more persons, not previously charged as a trainer should also be charged as a trainer, then, upon application by the Federation, the Hearing Committee may, in its discretion, continue or adjourn the hearing, in whole or in part, to permit a new or amended charge to be issued (unless the person(s) to be charged waive notice).

17. A trainer of a horse and/or pony found to contain such prohibited substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is subject to whatever penalty is assessed by the Hearing Committee, except for administrative penalties issued by the Chairman of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee and accepted, as provided by GR412. Said trainer may be fined and may be suspended from all

participation in Licensed Competitions for a period of one year for the first offense, and for a longer period for a second or later offense, said *suspension to be served at any time at the discretion of the Hearing Committee.*

The horse and/or pony may be suspended for any period of time specified by the Hearing Committee. In determining an appropriate penalty under these rules, the Hearing Committee may take into account such factors and circumstances as it may deem relevant, including but not limited to

the pharmacology of the prohibited substance,

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

penalties determined in similar cases, and

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

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

18. If the Hearing Committee determines that any violation or attempted violation of this Rule was willful and/or intentional, there shall not be any limit to the period of a suspension, and the Hearing Committee may impose other and significantly greater penalties than it would have in the absence of such a determination.

19. A blood sample may be retested under these Rules at any time exclusively at the direction of the Federation. The retesting of a sample may lead to a violation only if the sample was retested within three (3) years from the sample collection date. In order to constitute a violation under these rules, the substance detected in the retested sample must (i) have been prohibited at the time of sample collection; and (ii) not a therapeutic substance, which for purposes of this rule includes only the Controlled Medications on the FEI Prohibited Substances List (available at *inside.fei.org/fei/cleansport/ad-h/prohibited-list*) in effect on the sample collection date.

20. In the event that the retested sample proves positive, and the retest was conducted more than one (1) year since the date of collection, no prizes or awards will be required to be returned.

GR407 Management Procedures

1. To provide funds for research, inspection and enforcement of rules regarding use of medications and drugs, each Licensed Competition, except where prohibited by law, must assess the exhibitors a fee of $8 for each horse and/or pony entered in the competition, except the fee shall be $25 for each horse entered in an FEI sanctioned competition or a USEF High Cap Computer List Class. Participants in the following classes are exempted from payment:

    a. leadline

    b. exhibitions

    c. games and races,

    d. classes for 4-H members,

e. Academy classes (Academy classes are classes limited to horses used regularly in a lesson program)

f. Opportunity classes

g. Classes at Regular or Local Competitions restricted to breeds or disciplines whose rules are not included in the USEF rulebook.

h. However, these classes are not exempt from the Drugs and Medications Chapter itself. Within 10 days after a competition, competition management must forward to the Federation a sum representing the above fee times the number of horses and/or ponies entered in the nonexempt classes of the competition plus the number of horses and/or ponies scratched where the fee is not refunded, such sum to be held by the Federation in a separate fund for use to accomplish the purpose set forth above.

2. It is a violation for a Licensee to assess and/or collect a drug enforcement fee in excess of or in addition to that specified and required by GR407.1 of these rules, unless said assessment is approved in writing by the Federation in advance, and then only under the terms and conditions set forth.

3. It is a violation for a Licensee to withhold from the Federation any or all of the drug fees collected in accordance with GR407.1, for any purpose, including to defray the expenses incurred providing stalls, passes, and other items to the Federation drug testing personnel, as required by GR407.4 and .5.

4. Each Licensed Competition shall, at its own cost and expense, set aside and make available to The Federation testing personnel upon request suitable facilities conveniently located for the veterinarian appointed by the Federation and his or her technicians to collect equine blood and urine samples. Suitable facilities means one or more stalls if available, as requested, that are well lit, clean, dry, freshly bedded, and having a door or gate that can be secured.

5. Each Licensed Competition, upon request, must furnish the veterinarian appointed by The Federation and/or the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program by mail forthwith, with the requested number of official passes and parking passes for the veterinarians and technicians to have immediate and free access to all areas at said Licensed Competition.

6. Competition management must cooperate with and exhibit polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or his agents.

GR408 Interpretations of the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Chapter and its Application to Particular Substances

Any questions regarding the interpretation of this Chapter, including the application of this Chapter to particular substances, should be directed to the office of the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program, 956 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43212-2655. (800) 633-2472, (614) 299-7707, FAX (614) 299-7706. Trainers and/or owners who seek advice concerning the interpretation and application of this rule should not rely solely upon interpretations or advice by private or competition veterinarians, competition officials, competition personnel, or other persons, but should also obtain

verification of any such interpretations or advice from the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office. Any trainer or owner who is uncertain about whether this rule applies in any given situation would be well advised to withdraw the affected horse and/or pony from competition until such time as the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office has been consulted.

GR409 Equine Drugs and Medications, Prohibited Substance Provisions

1. This paragraph applies only to FEI Banned Substances and Methods.

   For all Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI) recognized disciplines, Articles 2 (what constitutes a violation), 3 [proof of violations (except 3.1 and 3.2.3)], 4 (banned substances and methods), and 8.2 (principles of fair hearing) of the FEI Equine Anti-Doping rules govern. Those Articles are incorporated by reference as if fully set out herein and can be found at *fei.org* or the Drugs & Medications tab at *usef.org*. For purposes of this rule, the designation of "Person Responsible" in the incorporated provisions of the FEI Equine Anti-Doping rules shall refer to the individual(s) found to be the trainer of the horse as defined by GR404.

2. No horse and/or pony competing in a Breed or Discipline designated as (or part of) a No Prohibited Substance Group is to be shown in any class at a competition licensed by the Federation if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contained in its tissues, body fluids or excreta a prohibited substance as defined in the FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations, which can be found at *fei.org.*

3. EXHIBITORS, OWNERS, TRAINERS, AND VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES, AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, THE INGREDIENTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY KNOWN, AS MANY OF THEM NO DOUBT CONTAIN ONE OR MORE Prohibited SUBSTANCES.

GR410 Equine Drugs and Medications, The Therapeutic Substance Provisions

1. No horse and/or pony competing in a Breed or Discipline designated as (or part of) a Therapeutic Substance Group is to be shown in any class at a competition licensed by the Federation (see also GR402.1, last sentence) if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contains in its tissues, body fluids or excreta a prohibited substance except as provided in GR411. Any horse and/or pony that competes in more than one Breed, Discipline, and/or Group at a competition, one of which is a Prohibited Substance Group, shall be required to be in compliance with the Prohibited Substance Provisions at all times while competing in any and/or all classes and/or divisions at that competition. For purposes of this rule, a prohibited substance is:

   a. Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or drug which might affect the performance of a horse and/or pony (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which

stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), or any metabolite and/or analogue of any such substance or drug, except as expressly permitted by this rule.

b. Any corticosteroid present in the plasma of the horse/pony other than dexamethasone (see GR410.5b).

c. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in excess of one present in the plasma or urine of the horse/pony (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

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

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

f. Any anabolic steroid (GR411 below does not apply).

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

3. The full use of modern therapeutic measures for the improvement and protection of the health of the horse and/or pony is permitted unless:

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

b. More than one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are present in the plasma or urine of the horse/pony (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid; or

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

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

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

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

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

d. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen is 40.0 nanograms per milliliter.

e. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of

meclofenamic acid is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter.

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

g. Not more than one of the substances listed in (a) through (g) are permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample (GR411 does not apply).

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

i. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug not listed in (a) through (g) above is prohibited to be present in the plasma or urine sample (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

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

5. Restrictions concerning other therapeutic substances are as follows:

a. The maximum permissible plasma concentration of methocarbamol is 0.5 micrograms per milliliter.

b. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of dexamethasone is 0.5 nanograms per milliliter.

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

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

7. Additional restrictions concerning particular classes and/or divisions (GR411 does not apply):

a. In the breeding/in-hand classes for three-year-olds and under in the Arabian, Half Arabian, and Anglo Arabian Division, any anabolic steroid is prohibited. (See HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE in the current Drugs and Medications Rules Pamphlet for guidelines).

GR411 Conditions For Therapeutic Administrations of Prohibited Substances

1. A horse and/or pony exhibiting at a Licensed Competition pursuant to the Therapeutic Substance Provisions that receives any medication which contains a prohibited substance is not eligible for competition unless all of the following requirements have been met and the facts are furnished in writing on a timely-submitted official Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form:

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

the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office.

b. The horse and/or pony must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.

c. The medication must be administered by a licensed veterinarian, or, if a veterinarian is unavailable, only by the trainer pursuant to the advice and direction of a veterinarian.

d. Identification of medication—the amount, strength and mode of administration.

e. Date and time of administration.

f. Identification of horse and/or pony, its name, age, sex, color and entry number.

g. Diagnosis and reason for administration.

h. Statement signed by person administering medication.

i. Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form filed with the Steward/Technical Delegate or Designated Competition Office Representative within one hour after administration or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or Designated Competition Office Representative returns to duty if administration is at a time other than during competition hours.

j. The Steward, Technical Delegate, or Designated Competition Office Representative must sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form.

k. At selection trials for World Championships, and/or Olympic and/or Pan American Games, the requirement of subsection (b) above, that the horse or pony must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered will not apply, provided that:

1. the competition is conducted pursuant to the written selection procedures as approved by the Federation Board of Directors;

2. the written selection procedures specifically allow for therapeutic administrations of medications by a USEF-appointed veterinary panel within 24 hours preceding competition, and the written selection procedures are in no case less stringent in this regard than the FEI Veterinary Regulations (Articles 1006.7 and 1006.8) and guidelines pursuant thereto;

3. all requirements of the written selection procedures regarding therapeutic administrations of medications have been met;

4. all requirements of this Rule have been met except subsection GR411.1(b); and all persons competing in the competition are eligible and competing for selection.

2. Where all the requirements of GR411 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form and any other relevant evidence will be considered by the Federation in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the

condition of the horse and/or pony under the provisions of this rule.

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

3. Flunixin, in addition to one other substance listed in GR410 (a) through (g), may be found in the same plasma and/or urine sample of a horse under the following conditions and for the treatment of colic or an ophthalmic emergency only: (i) must comply with GR411.1; (ii) the flunixin must have been administered by a veterinarian; (iii) the required medication report form must be signed by the administering veterinarian; and (iv) the horse must be withdrawn from competition for 24 hours following the administration.

GR412 Administrative Penalties

1. The provisions for administrative penalties shall apply to any potential or alleged violation of the Equine Drugs and Medications Rule. The Federation shall hold in abeyance the issuance of charges of rule violation pending further determination by the Chairman of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, who shall take into consideration all pertinent information available, including the seriousness of the alleged violation(s), precedents in similar Federation drug cases, and any prior rule violation(s) by the individual(s). At all times while consideration is given as to a determination by the Chairman of the Veterinary Committee, the identity of the horse, rider, trainer, coach, and owner must not be known or disclosed to him.

2. The Chairman of the Veterinary Committee shall, upon consultation with staff, and within 60 days of receipt of laboratory results, make a determination in his or her discretion whether to recommend the issuance of charges by the Federation, whether to recommend a plea agreement, whether to impose administrative penalties, or whether to take no further action in the matter, and shall communicate that decision in writing to the Federation's CEO or his designee.

3. In the event the Chairman of the Veterinary Committee determines to impose administrative penalties in accordance with GR412.2, in lieu of a recommendation to issue charges, he or she shall be authorized to impose any or all of the penalties enumerated in Chapter 7, GR703, setting forth the terms and conditions for compliance. The trainer(s) and owner(s) shall after receiving written notice of the right to a hearing, after their written waiver of same, and written acceptance of an administrative penalty, be subject to any and all administrative penalties imposed by the Chairman of the Veterinary Committee.

4. The Federation shall give written notification to trainer(s) and owner(s) of administrative penalties determined pursuant to GR412.3 above, the terms and conditions of which shall not be

subject to negotiation. An administrative penalty must be approved by the Hearing Committee Co-Chairs before it is offered to the Respondent(s). Once accepted by all parties and by the Hearing Committee, an administrative penalty shall have the same force and effect as would a finding of rule violation by the Hearing Committee following a hearing pursuant to Chapters 6 and 7, and will be published on the Federation's web site.

5. Any trainer(s), or owner(s), or both, who have received notice of an administrative penalty under GR412.4 and who have not accepted same in writing shall receive a hearing before the Hearing Committee, in accordance with Chapters 6 and 7. Administrative penalties accepted in accordance with this Rule shall be effective immediately, shall be final, and shall not be subject to further review under any circumstance(s).

6. In the event an administrative penalty is not accepted in writing, the Federation shall issue a written charge or charges pursuant to Chapter 6, and the Hearing Committee shall conduct a hearing pursuant to Chapters 6 and 7 upon said charge(s). In the event of a finding of a violation, the Hearing Committee shall not be limited in choice of penalties to those that might have been imposed in accordance with GR412.2 and .3, nor in any such instance shall the Hearing Committee be limited in any other way in exercising all of its prerogatives as set forth in the Bylaws and Rules.

7. A blood sample may be retested under these Rules at any time exclusively at the direction of the Federation. The retesting of a sample may lead to a violation only if the sample was retested within three (3) years from the sample collection date. In order to constitute a violation under these rules, the substance detected in the retested sample must (i) have been prohibited at the time of sample collection; and (ii) not a therapeutic substance, which for purposes of this rule includes only the Controlled Medications on the FEI Prohibited Substances List (available at *inside.fei.org/fei/cleansport/ad-h/prohibited-list*) in effect on the sample collection date.

8. In the event that the retested sample proves positive, and the retest was conducted more than one (1) year since the date of collection, no prizes or awards will be required to be returned.

GR413 Human Drug Testing

1. In accordance with the rules of the FEI and of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), any Federation member shall comply with in-competition, no advance notice (NAN), and other out-of-competition drug testing conducted by the FEI, WADA, US Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) or by a WADA-authorized organization or USADA-authorized organization at any time without advanced notice. Failure to cooperate with such in-competition, NAN or other out-of-competition drug testing shall be a violation of Federation rules.

2. In conjunction with the above-described NAN or other out-of-competition drug testing, the Federation is required to submit the names, current addresses, telephone numbers, training times and training and competition locations for individuals and teams as requested by the FEI, WADA, or USADA to enable FEI, WADA, or

USADA to conduct NAN or other out-of-competition drug testing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, compliance with anti-doping regulations rests with the individual subject to testing.

3. A finding of violation of human drug rules by USADA or WADA shall be deemed a violation of Federation rules, and the reciprocity provisions of GR615.2 shall be applied.

GR 414 Prohibited Practices

1. No injectable substances may be administered to any horse or pony within 12 hours prior to competing, with the following three exceptions subject to paragraph 2 below:

    a. Therapeutic fluids, which amount must consist of a minimum of 1L of polyionic fluids per 100lb of body weight; and which must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines. The fluids must not be supplemented with concentrated electrolytes, such as magnesium.

    b. Antibiotics. Procaine penicillin G is prohibited under this exception.

    c. Dexamethasone. This is permitted only for the treatment of acute urticaria –(hives). The dose must not exceed 0.5 mg per 100 lb (5.0 mg for 1000 lb horse) if administered more than 6 hours and less than 12 hours prior to entering the competition ring, and must not exceed 1.0 mg per 100 lb (10.0 mg for 1000lb horse) within any 24 hour period.

2. The above exceptions are permitted only when (i) the substance is administered by a licensed veterinarian and no less than 6 hours prior to competing; and (ii) the "Trainer" as defined under General Rule 404 properly files, or causes to be properly filed, an Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form with the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative within one hour after the administration of the substance or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative returns to duty if the administration occurs at a time outside competition hours. The Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative shall sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form.

3. No horse may be injected with any substance, prohibited or permitted, into an intra-synovial space (joint, tendon sheath, or bursa) within the 4 days preceding competition. No horse less than two years of age may be treated with intrasynovial injections within the 30 days preceding competition.

4. Shockwave Therapy may only be administered by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian. If sedation is required for Shockwave Therapy, only sedation performed by a licensed veterinarian and administered at the same time as the Shockwave Therapy will be considered therapeutic and GR411 will apply. No sedation associated with Shockwave Therapy will be considered therapeutic if administered within 24 hours prior to competition. No horse may be treated with Shockwave Therapy within the 3 days preceding competition with the following exception:

    a. Shockwave Therapy may be administered by a licensed veterinarian within the 3 day prohibited period, but no closer

than 12 hours prior to competing, and is limited to application to the back and dorsal pelvis areas. No Shockwave Therapy is permitted within the 12 hours prior to competing. This exception is permitted only when the "Trainer" as defined under GR404 properly files, or causes to be properly filed, an Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form with the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative within one hour after the administration of Shockwave Therapy or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative returns to duty if the administration occurs at a time outside competition hours. The Steward/Technical Delegate or competition office representative shall sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form.

5. No kinesiotape or self-adhesive patches may be used on any horse while mounted at any time during competition. Kinesiotape and self-adhesive patches are permitted exclusively while the horse is unmounted in the stabling area. Nasal strips are permitted unless prohibited by specific division rules.

DRUG TESTING FAQ

Am I allowed to stay and watch? How can I be sure the sample was collected properly and labeled correctly?

Yes, you may stay and observe the entire process, or you may ask a friend to do so. You may ask the testing veterinarian and technicians any questions you have, or ask them to explain the procedures you observe. Note: Testing personnel are required to wear gloves. Please report any instance where gloves are not used in the collection of a sample.

What if my horse needs to go into another class or must remain at the ring for further performance in a class or to jog/be present for awards? What if the horse is done showing and needs to be untacked and cooled out?

If you discuss these needs with the testing veterinarian and technician, they will do their job so as not to interrupt the showing schedule or horse's normal care, provided the collection of the samples is not unnecessarily delayed.

What protects the samples from having something put into them after collection or from being opened after they are collected?

Only new sample collection equipment is used, meaning blood tubes, needles, and urine sample containers. Also, all equipment and samples are kept either in the possession of the testing veterinarian and technician, or under lock and key. Each sample is sealed with evidence tape, and placed in a plastic security bag. This is done while you watch. They are then locked up and kept secure. Any tampering of the sample would be evident if a seal or security bag were not intact.

What prevents a drug from getting into the urine container when the lid is off?

The lid is screwed onto the container tightly as soon as the sample is collected. If something accidentally touches the inside of the lid or container, for example, dirt or wood shavings, that container will not be used. The technician will replace the container with a new one before the sample is collected.

What is furosemide (Lasix®) used for?

Furosemide is a diuretic and is helpful in obtaining a urine sample. It is given by injection after the blood sample has been drawn and usually will provide a urine sample in 15-20 minutes. The dose given is 1/5 of the normal therapeutic dose given to race horses. The use of furosemide is voluntary and is offered to expedite the collection of urine samples for the convenience of the exhibitor/trainer.

What prevents my horse's samples from being mixed up with another horse's samples?

As soon as each sample is collected, it is sealed and labeled with a unique number that is assigned only to your horse's samples, and which remains attached to those samples from that time on.

If they ask to test my horse, how can I be sure they are from USEF?

Each testing veterinarian has USEF documents specifying the competition to be tested, and a photo ID matching the documents, which they will present to you at your request.

Who selects the horses for testing and who tests them?

The testing veterinarian selects the horse. Testing veterinarians are representatives of the USEF and will not be working for any clients at the same competition. USEF appoints its veterinarians to attend specific shows and events, and they are accompanied by a team of several technicians who collect samples.

Why is a particular horse selected?

The testing veterinarian selects horses randomly for testing. However, higher placings may be selected for testing more frequently.

Where are the samples collected?

Most often, at the horse's own stall. Sometimes, a sample collection or "testing" stall is used.

What kinds of samples are collected and how much?

The testing veterinarian will collect a blood sample from each horse, and the technician will attempt to collect a urine sample. Several tubes of blood are taken, some are labeled A, and some are labeled B. The technician will collect as much urine as the horse will provide. The urine sample will be divided into two containers, as well, labeled A and B. Some drugs are measured or detected only in blood, and others are found only in urine. Some drugs are found in both.

What is the exhibitor, trainer, or owner responsible for?

Please be courteous and make your horse or pony available promptly. You will be asked to provide accurate information to testing personnel and have an English speaking adult available to provide information about the horse/pony, the exhibitor, and the trainer. Please make sure you have an individual capable of safely holding the horse or pony for blood sample collection. Also, have an adult available to sign as a witness to the collection and sealing of all samples.

Who is responsible in the event of an alleged violation of the rules?

The person who signs the entry form as the trainer of record will be responsible; however, additional persons responsible may be identified who have made a relevant decision about the horse and/or pony.

What about FEI competitions?

FEI competition testing is conducted in accordance with FEI regulations.

What happens to the samples after the competition or event?

They are shipped to the USEF Laboratory in Kentucky as soon as possible for testing. Upon arrival, each sample is inspected carefully and logged in.

The integrity of each sample and its identity is verified. The samples labeled A are tested, and the samples labeled B are stored securely.

Do the chemists know the name of the horse, owner, and trainer for each sample?

No, they only know the unique number assigned to the sample, the date it was collected, and the name of the competition or event. The document that identifies the horse, owner, and trainer is kept at the Program's office in Ohio.

What kinds of tests are performed on the sample?

A broad range of screening tests are conducted. If any drugs are found, state-of-the art confirmatory tests identify the chemical identity of the drug or medication. No finding of a prohibited substance is reported unless the test result is certain.

Is there a way I can find out the status of my horses' test?

Yes, please go to the Federation website *usef.org/barcodelookup* approximately four to six weeks following the sample collection. Type in your horse's Sample ID number. The sample will either be listed as "Cleared" or "Pending".

What happens if nothing forbidden is detected in the sample?

The sample will be listed as "Cleared" when the Sample ID is entered on the USEF website.

What happens if something is detected in the sample A?

The B sample is available for confirmatory analysis, in the event the trainer or owner wants it tested.

How long do they have to decide whether to test sample B?

The request must be made within 15 business days following notification of positive by the Federation. Also, the testing must be done at a mutually agreed upon Federation approved laboratory.

What assurance do I have that I will not wrongly be accused of violating the rules because of faulty evidence?

The entire process of the selection of horses for testing, the collection, labeling, and sealing of samples, the security under which they are kept and shipped to the laboratory, then inspected and tested, and the results verified and re-verified if necessary, has been designed to ensure the integrity and fairness of the process.

How is the equine drug program funded?

It is paid for by the $15 per entry drug testing fee with no additional cost to the competitor.

usef.org