

CHAPTER 71

HARNESS RACING

Authority

N.J.S.A. 5:5-30.

Source and Effective Date

R.2000 d.35, effective December 22, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 3050(a), 32 N.J.R. 322(a).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 71, Harness Racing, expires on December 22, 2004.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 71, Harness Racing, was filed and became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

Subchapter 14, Claiming, was repealed and Subchapter 14, Claiming, was adopted as new rules by R.1980 d.95, effective February 27, 1980. See: 11 N.J.R. 463(a), 12 N.J.R. 208(c).

Subchapter 3, Appeals, was repealed and Subchapter 3, Appeals, was adopted as new rules, and Subchapter 24, Authorized Agents, Subchapter 25, Vendors, Subchapter 26, Illegal Practices, Subchapter 27, Mutuels, and Subchapter 28, Initial Track Application, were adopted by R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982. See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 5, Tracks, Subchapter 9, Veterinarians and Veterinarians Certificates, Subchapter 21, Placing Conditions and Purses, and Subchapter 23, Stimulations and Tests, were readopted as R.1983 d.295, effective July 8, 1983. See: 15 N.J.R. 685(a), 15 N.J.R. 1256(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 7, Licensing, Subchapter 8, Officials, and Subchapter 17, Starting, were readopted as R.1984 d.103, effective March 19, 1984. See: 16 N.J.R. 221(a), 16 N.J.R. 742(a), 16 N.J.R. 1360(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 4, Definitions, expired on December 19, 1984.

Subchapter 4, Definitions, was adopted as new rules by R.1984 d.621, effective January 21, 1985. See: 16 N.J.R. 2976(a), 17 N.J.R. 204(b).

Subchapter 23, Stimulation and Tests, was repealed and Subchapter 23, Medication and Testing Procedures, was adopted as new rules by R.1985 d.58, effective February 19, 1985. See: 16 N.J.R. 3182(a), 17 N.J.R. 471(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 14, Claiming, was readopted as R.1985 d.137, effective February 25, 1985. See: 17 N.J.R. 57(a), 17 N.J.R. 710(c).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 71, Harness Racing, was readopted as R.1990 d.126, effective January 25, 1990. See: 21 N.J.R. 3861(a), 22 N.J.R. 667(a).

Subchapter 29, Sulky, was adopted as R.1994 d.143, effective March 21, 1994. See: 26 N.J.R. 95(a), 26 N.J.R. 1357(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 71, Harness Racing, was readopted as R.1995 d.103, effective January 25, 1995. See: 26 N.J.R. 4744(a), 27 N.J.R. 733(b).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 71, Harness Racing, was readopted as R.2000 d.35, effective December 22, 1999. See: Source and Effective Date. See, also, section annotations.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL RULES

13:71-1.1 General provisions

(a) The rules, regulations and conditions under which all horse racing shall be conducted in the State of New Jersey are prescribed by the racing law and by the New Jersey Racing Commission.

(b) If at any time there is a conflict between the rules of the New Jersey Racing Commission and the rules of the United States Trotting Association, the rules of the Commission shall govern.

(c) The Executive Director or his or her designee shall possess the same authority of the Racing Commission stewards and judges with respect to all provisions contained in the Administrative Code governing racing in New Jersey.

Amended by R.1992 d.88, effective February 18, 1992.
See: 23 N.J.R. 3432(a), 24 N.J.R. 647(b).
Added (c).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Horse Drugging—The New Jersey Trainer Absolute Insurer Law. Luke P. Iovine, III John E. Keefe, Jr., 1 Seton Hall J. Sport L. 61 (1991).

Case Notes

Private harness track required to abide by the rules and regulations of the United States Trotting Association, subject to conflict with Commission rules. Marzocca v. Ferone, 186 N.J.Super. 483, 453 A.2d

228 (App.Div.1982) certification denied 91 N.J. 574, 453 A.2d 884, affirmed in part, reversed in part 93 N.J. 509, 461 A.2d 1133 (1983).

13:71-1.2 Owners and trainers

All owners and trainers of horses and their stable employees are subject to the laws of the State of New Jersey and the rules promulgated by its Racing Commission immediately upon acceptance and occupancy of stabling accommodations from or approved by an association or upon making entry to run on its track. Said owners and/or trainers shall furnish to the Racing Commission a badge list of all employees. Said owners, trainers and stable employees shall abide by said laws and rules and accept the decision of the stewards on any and all questions to which their authority extends, subject to their right of appeal to the Racing Commission.

13:71-1.3 Race participants and patrons

Every person participating in and every patron of a licensed race meeting shall abide by said laws and rules, and accept the stewards' decisions on any and all questions to which their authority extends subject to the right of appeal to the Racing Commission.

Case Notes

Rule cited as example of Commission's reliance on conventional law enforcement services; denial of groom's license held arbitrary as the Rehabilitated Convicted Offender Act applies to Commission's licensing function. Maietta v. New Jersey Racing Commission, 183 N.J.Super. 397, 444 A.2d 55 (App.Div.1982), affirmed 93 N.J. 1, 459 A.2d 295 (1983).

13:71-1.4 Discharge of groom or attendant; notice

When an owner or trainer discharges a groom or other attendant, or when a groom or other attendant voluntarily leaves the employ of an owner or trainer, the said owner or trainer shall immediately notify the track security of such discharge of or resignation by such employee. The failure to so notify the track security shall subject the owner or trainer to a fine or suspension or both.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).
"security" was "police".

13:71-1.5 Notification to track security on discharge of groom

When a groom or other attendant is discharged by or voluntarily leaves the employ of an owner or trainer he shall immediately notify the track security of his discharge or resignation. The failure to so notify the track security shall subject the groom or other attendant to a fine or suspension, or both.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).
"security" was "police".

13:71-1.6 Language

No person shall use improper, profane or indecent language to a racing official.

13:71-1.7 Disturbing the peace

No person shall in any manner, or at any time, disturb the peace or make himself obnoxious on the grounds of an association.

13:71-1.8 Handbooks

No person shall make a handbook or a foreign book on the ground of an association nor shall any person solicit for or bet with a handbook or foreign book on the grounds of an association or fair race.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

Section substantially amended.

13:71-1.9 (Reserved)**13:71-1.10 Reciprocity**

Full force and effect shall be given to the denial, revocation or suspension of any license by any other racing commission or turf governing body.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

Section substantially amended.

13:71-1.11 Unrecognized meetings

Any person who participates in an unrecognized meeting anywhere, either as a racing official or as an owner, trainer or driver, may be adjudged guilty of conduct detrimental to racing.

13:71-1.12 Suspended person or horse

No person or horse ruled off by, or under suspension by, any recognized turf authority, trotting association included, shall be admitted to the grounds of any association.

13:71-1.13 Narcotic or drug convictions

No person who has been convicted for illegal possession, sale or distribution of narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs or other "controlled dangerous substances" as defined by Title 24 of the New Jersey Statutes shall be permitted on the grounds of any association.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

Section substantially amended.

13:71-1.14 Crimes regarding moral turpitude

No person shall be employed in any capacity whatsoever at any place, track or enclosure where a horse race meeting is permitted who has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

13:71-1.15 Reinstatement of horses

When a person is ruled off a course or suspended, every horse owned in whole or part by him shall be ineligible to be entered or to start in any race until said horse has been reinstated either by the rescinding of his owner's penalty or by his transfer through bona fide sale to any ownership acceptable to the stewards.

13:71-1.16 Qualifications for reinstatement

When a person is ruled off a course or suspended, any horse which is under his care, management, training or superintendence shall not be qualified to be entered or to start in any race until said horse has been reinstated by the rescinding of said person's penalty or by the placement of the horse in the hands of a licensed trainer and the approval of the transfer by the stewards.

13:71-1.17 Recision of penalties

When a person is ruled off a course or suspended, he shall not be qualified, whether acting as agent or otherwise, to subscribe for or to enter or run any horse in any race either in his own name or in that of any other person until the rescinding of that person's penalty.

13:71-1.18 (Reserved)

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

13:71-1.19 Stewards determination of fines

The steward and the Board of Judges may fine, suspend or rule off any person who, in their opinion, has acted to the detriment of racing or violated the rules.

As amended, R.1982 d.109, effective April 5, 1982.
See: 13 N.J.R. 820(a), 14 N.J.R. 347(a).

"Stewards" changed to "steward"; "Board of Judges" added.

Case Notes

Veterinarian's use of non-FDA-approved drug for his own horse at his own farm in another state; not conduct detrimental to racing. *Chovanes v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 5.

13:71-1.20 Authority to impose penalties; report; payment

(a) The authority of the steward and the Board of Judges shall extend to any and all situations which are not specifically covered by these rules.

(b) No race official other than the steward, the Board of Judges, and the starter shall have the right to impose a fine or suspension, in the first instance. (see N.J.A.C. 13:71-3, Appeal for exception). A race official imposing a fine or suspension shall report it promptly to the Executive Director of the Racing Commission and the race secretary, in writing. All fines imposed shall be paid to the race secretary within 48 hours after the imposition thereof. Fines collected by the race secretary shall be paid promptly to the Racing Commission. An unpaid fine may not be rescinded except with the approval of the Racing Commission.

Case Notes

District court would abstain from reaching merits of harness race-horse trainers' applications for stays of orders. *Bongiorno v. Lalomia*, D.N.J.1994, 851 F.Supp. 606, affirmed 39 F.3d 1168.

Fines and suspension of licenses and privileges for extended periods ranging from 30 months to 66 months, based on findings that trainers' horses had tested positive for drugs were not arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable; principles of "trainer responsibility" and "no medication" were clearly established in law and commission had authority to protect integrity of horse racing. *New Jersey Racing Com'n v. Elliot*, 290 N.J.Super. 140, 675 A.2d 243 (A.D.1996).

Rule sets forth the association between the administration of drugs and the need to protect horses from them. *Gallo v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 6 N.J.A.R. 381 (1983).

13:71-23.2 Testing

(a) Any horse entered to start at any licensed race meeting may be subjected to a pre-race and/or post-race blood, and/or urine test, at the direction of the State Veterinarian, the Judges and/or State Steward, in the manner prescribed by the New Jersey Racing Commission. The costs so incurred shall be borne by the track association. The cost to the track association for testing each sample shall be established by the New Jersey Racing Commission.

(b) Every owner, or his authorized agent, or trainer of any horse entered to race at any licensed racetrack shall immediately submit the said horse to any veterinarian designated by the Commission, for examination and/or testing whenever so requested by the Commission, Stewards, Judges, State Veterinarians, or Associate State Veterinarian.

Case Notes

Rule sets forth the association between the administration of drugs and the need to protect horses from them. *Gallo v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 6 N.J.A.R. 381 (1983).

13:71-23.3 Pre-race blood testing program

(a) All horses entered to start in any race where pari-mutuel wagering is conducted shall be subject to a pre-race blood and/or urine test.

(b) Such horses shall be in the paddock at least two hours prior to post-time under the custody and care of a duly licensed attendant designated by the trainer of the horse.

(c) A licensed veterinarian approved by the Commission shall be the only person allowed to draw the blood for testing. A quantity of 20 cubic centimeters or such amount as the veterinarian may designate shall be extracted from each horse for testing purposes.

(d) Should the forensic analysis of such sample be classified as suspicious for any drug or substance foreign to the natural horse, except as expressly permitted by these rules and regulations, the horse shall be scratched.

(e) Should the forensic analysis of such sample be classified as positive for any drug or substance foreign to the

natural horse, the horse shall be scratched and placed on the judge's list for seven days.

(f) The entry of a horse shall constitute permission for a veterinarian appointed by the New Jersey Racing Commission to obtain biological samples, and consent to the scratching of the horse from the race in the event such test is positive or suspicious.

(g) A trainer shall receive a warning for the first time a horse in his charge shall show a positive pre-race test. If the same horse shall again be positive on a pre-race test, then the trainer may be fined, suspended or both.

13:71-23.3A Post-race blood gas testing program

(a) An excess level of total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) in the race horse is deemed adverse to the best interests of harness racing, and adverse to the best interests of the horse in that such condition alters its normal physiological state. Accordingly, in compliance with the post-race testing program provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.4 and this section, on the date of the race and following a minimum one-hour standing at rest period for the horse subsequent to the conclusion of the race within which it competed, a State Veterinarian representing the Commission may obtain blood samples from the horse for the purpose of the testing of said samples by the Racing Commission laboratory for TCO₂ level on a Clinical Auto Analyzer that applies an ion selective electrode method (ISE) for measuring TCO₂ in blood. Where the TCO₂ level, based upon such testing equals or exceeds the following levels, the judges shall order the relief authorized pursuant to (b) below:

1. Thirty-seven (37) or more millimoles per liter for those horses not competing on furosemide; and
2. Thirty-nine (39) or more millimoles per liter for those horses competing on furosemide.

(b) Where the TCO₂ level in a horse is determined to equal or exceed the levels set forth in (a) above, and it is not determined that such TCO₂ levels are physiologically normal for that particular horse pursuant to (c) below, the judges shall order the following relief:

1. The trainer, as the absolute insurer of the horse responsible for the condition of a horse within his or her care and custody pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.6, shall for a first violation have his or her license suspended for a 75 day period, be ordered to pay a \$1,000 fine and be denied the privileges of all grounds subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission during the suspension period. For a second violation, the license of the trainer shall be ordered suspended for a 180 day period, a \$2,500 fine shall be ordered and the trainer shall be denied the privileges of all grounds subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission during the suspension period. For a third or subsequent violation, the license of the trainer shall be ordered suspended for a minimum of one year to a maximum of licensure revocation, a \$5,000 fine shall be

ordered and the trainer shall be denied the privileges of all grounds subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission during the suspension period. The licensure suspension aspect of these penalties shall be increased by a minimum of two years where evidence independent of the testing demonstrates that the excessive TCO₂ level of the horse resulted from the administration of a drug or substance foreign to the horse in violation of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.1 and that such foreign substance was administered nasogastrically or orally, using a tubing device, jug or by any intravenous means;

2. In addition to the liability of the trainer as set forth in (b)1 above, any additional persons responsible shall be subject to the penalties set forth in (b)1 above; and

3. Disqualification and denial of purse with redistribution of any purse money due, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.7; and

4. Pre-race guarded quarantine pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3B.

(c) If the level of TCO₂ is determined to equal or exceed those set forth in (a) above, and the licensed owner or trainer of that horse contends in writing to the judges within three calendar days of notification of the results that such levels are physiologically normal for the particular horse, said licensee may by such writing request that the horse be held in guarded quarantine. In the event so requested, the track association shall make such guarded quarantine available, for a period of time to be determined by the judges but in no event more than 72 hours, at the sole expense of the licensee requesting same. During any quarantine, the horse shall be re-tested periodically and, although the horse may not race during such quarantine period, it may be exercised and trained at times prescribed by the track association and consistent with the ability to monitor the horse, take blood samples from the horse and test those blood samples of said horse. If the judges are satisfied, on the basis of the evident facts, the quarantine and the testing of the horse's blood during the quarantine period utilizing the Clinical Auto Analyzer, that the level of TCO₂ set forth in (a) above is physiologically normal for that particular horse, the judges shall not order the relief set forth in (b) above and the horse shall be permitted to compete. In such case, the judges in their discretion may, at the sole expense of the track association, require that the horse re-establish that such TCO₂ level is physiologically normal to it pursuant to the quarantine procedure set forth in this subsection but no sooner than 45 days after the last quarantine period for the purpose of such re-establishment.

(d) All persons participating in any blood gas testing program or quarantine process as described in this section, whether an employee of the Racing Commission or a track association, shall act at the direction of the Commission representative as designated by the Commission or its Executive Director. The taking of blood samples from a horse, as authorized by this section for the purpose of testing on the Clinical Auto Analyzer, shall be additional to and not in lieu of any other sampling or testing of blood or urine authorized by this chapter. For the purposes of this section, as well as N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3B and 23.3C, a violation of this section on or after October 18, 1993 shall constitute a prior violation.

New Rule, R.1993 d.174, effective April 19, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 269(a), 25 N.J.R. 1775(b).

Amended by R.1997 d.127, effective March 17, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 95(a), 29 N.J.R. 901(b).

Substantially amended section.

13:71-23.3B Post-race blood gas testing program; pre-race guarded quarantine

(a) Where a trainer, during any 12 month period, has had any single horse under his or her custody, care and control test equal to or in excess of the total carbon dioxide level (TCO₂) set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A(a), and where the level of TCO₂ has not been determined as physiologically normal for the horse in such instance pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A(c), that horse subsequently scheduled to participate in a race under the custody, care and control of said trainer shall be placed under pre-race guarded quarantine. The track association sponsoring the race shall make such pre-race guarded quarantine available, at the sole expense of the trainer, for a length of time to be determined by the judges but in no event less than six hours prior to the start of the first race of the program.

1. Any pre-race guarded quarantine required by this subsection shall continue as to the affected horse for six months following the date of the order of quarantine.

(b) Where a trainer, during any 12 month period, has had any horse or horses under his or her custody, care and control test equal to or in excess of TCO₂ level set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A on two occasions, and where the said level of TCO₂ has not been determined as physiologically normal for the horse in either of such instance, all horses subsequently scheduled to participate in a race under the custody, care and control of that trainer shall be placed under pre-race guarded quarantine. The track association sponsoring the race shall make such pre-race guarded quarantine available, at the sole expense of the trainer, for a length of time to be determined by the judges but in no event less than six hours prior to the start of the first race of the program.

1. Any pre-race guarded quarantine required by this subsection shall continue as to the affected trainer for eight months following the date of the second order of quarantine of a horse or horses under his custody, care and control, and without regard to whether those horses have been transferred to a new trainer. However, if during the eight month period any additional horse under the custody, care and control of the trainer is determined to have an excessive TCO₂ level in accord with N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, and where the level of TCO₂ has not been determined as physiologically normal for the horse, the judges shall order that the eight-month pre-race guarded quarantine period as to all of the trainer's horses be extended for a length of time which they deem appropriate.

(c) Where a single horse, during any 12 month period, is determined to have an excessive TCO₂ level in accord with N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, and where the level of TCO₂ has not been determined as physiologically normal for the horse, the horse shall be placed under pre-race guarded quarantine even where the horse has been transferred to a new trainer. The track association sponsoring the race shall make such pre-race guarded quarantine available, at the sole expense of the current trainer, for a length of time to be determined by the judges but in no event less than six hours prior to the start of the first race of the program.

1. Any pre-race guarded quarantine required by this subsection shall continue as to the affected horse for six months following the date of the order of quarantine. However, where during the pendency of such six-month period the horse is under the custody, care and control of the new trainer and the horse is again determined to exhibit an excessive TCO₂ level in accord with N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, and where the level of TCO₂ has not been determined as physiologically normal for said horse, the judges shall order that the six-month pre-race guarded quarantine period for the horse be extended for a length of time which they deem appropriate. Where such an event, during any 12 month period, constitutes the second incident of any horse or horses under the custody, care and control of the current trainer of said horse exhibiting an excessive TCO₂ level in accord with the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, the provisions of (b) above shall apply as to that current trainer.

New Rule, R.1993 d.513, effective October 18, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 3427(a), 25 N.J.R. 4751(b).
Amended by R.1997 d.127, effective March 17, 1997.
See: 29 N.J.R. 95(a), 29 N.J.R. 901(b).

Substantially amended section.
Petition for Rulemaking.
See: 34 N.J.R. 1977(a), 3395(b).

Case Notes

Quarantine of horse found to have violated blood gas test was justified. *McFadden v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 9.

13:71-23.3C Post-race blood gas testing program; punishment for failure to cooperate

In the event any owner, trainer, licensed representative of same, or any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Racing Commission, fails to cooperate in connection with the blood gas testing program authorized pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, or with regard to any procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.4, or otherwise set forth in or implemented pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A or 23.3B, in addition to ordering the relief set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, the judges may, consistent with this chapter, impose fines or suspensions, or both, on the non-cooperating person. In determining the length of such suspension or amount of the fine, the judges may consider prior violations of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.3A, 23.3B or this section.

New Rule, R.1993 d.513, effective October 18, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 3427(a), 25 N.J.R. 4751(b).
Amended by R.1997 d.127, effective March 17, 1997.
See: 29 N.J.R. 95(a), 29 N.J.R. 901(b).
Substantially amended section.

13:71-23.4 Post-race testing program; split urine sample

(a) No drug shall be administered or applied, internally or externally, to any horse that is to be sampled after a race until the blood and/or urine samples have been obtained unless permission from the State Veterinarian is obtained.

(b) Every horse to be tested shall be taken to a detention barn, to be supplied by the association in accordance with specifications set forth by the Commission. All blood samples shall be taken by a State Veterinarian while urine samples shall be secured by the State Veterinarian or a chemical inspector of the Commission at the direction of the State Veterinarian.

(c) During the taking of any blood and/or urine sample by the veterinarian representing the Commission, from the horse entered to race, the owner, trainer, or their designated representative shall be present and witness the procedure. The sample so taken shall be immediately sealed and tagged on the form provided by the Commission and the evidence of such sealing shall be indicated by the signature of such owner, trainer or representative. It shall be the obligation of the owner, trainer or representative to cooperate fully with the State Veterinarian in obtaining any samples which may be required and to attend and witness the taking and securing of such sample.

(d) For each horse to be tested, the State Veterinarian or a designated employee shall cause one sample of the horse's urine to be sent to the Racing Commission laboratory. Following the testing of the urine sample (hereinafter "primary sample"), any residue portion of the urine sample taken (hereinafter "split sample") shall be preserved by the Racing Commission laboratory until either: it is determined by said laboratory that the primary urine sample is negative for a foreign substance; or, if the primary urine sample is determined positive for a foreign substance, for 10 days following the issuance of written notification of such finding to the owner and trainer at their respective addresses as set forth in their current license applications on file with the Racing Commission. The owner or trainer, prior to the expiration of such 10-day time period, may request in writing to the Racing Commission's Executive Director that any split sample be sent to another laboratory for testing (hereinafter "outside laboratory"). The outside laboratory shall be selected by the requesting owner or trainer from a minimum of three appearing on a list of eligible laboratories to be previously approved by the Racing Commission. If no such request is timely made, upon expiration of the 10-day period, the Racing Commission laboratory shall properly dispose of any split sample and the findings of its testing shall be conclusive. If such a request is timely made, and if the entire primary sample was consumed during the Racing Commission laboratory testing process, the results of the Racing Commission laboratory testing on the primary sample shall be conclusive. If such a request is timely made, and a split sample remains, the Racing Commission laboratory shall cause the split sample or portion thereof to be delivered to the selected outside laboratory for testing. If the Board of Judges determines that the outside laboratory confirms substantially the Racing Commission laboratory findings, or that the split sample was not of sufficient quantity for the outside laboratory to conduct valid testing or to reach a valid testing conclusion, those findings of the Racing Commission laboratory shall be considered conclusive. If the Board of Judges determines that the outside laboratory does not confirm substantially the Racing Commission laboratory findings, any outstanding allegation or determined finding that the foreign substance in question was in the horse's system at the time of the subject race shall be dismissed. The owner or trainer requesting the testing of any split sample shall bear all costs related to the shipment and testing of same by the outside laboratory. The timely submission by an owner or trainer of a request for split sample testing shall not result in a deferral or suspension of the implementation of the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.4.

(e) Nothing contained in (d) above shall be interpreted: to preclude the State Steward from initiating the procedure set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.5 upon notification of a positive urine test by the Racing Commission laboratory; or to preclude the holding of an initial hearing with respect to an alleged violation of this subchapter where a request for testing of the split sample has been timely made and the results of testing by the outside laboratory are pending. However, where in such circumstance an appeal of any initial determined violation is filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-3.4, a stay of any ordered penalty notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:71-3.8 shall be issued pending receipt of the results of the outside laboratory testing. In the event the Board of Judges determines in such case that the outside laboratory does not confirm substantially the Racing Commission laboratory findings, and the determined violation is therefore dismissed pursuant to (d) above, any allegation or determination of a violation as a result of any search initiated pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.5 shall not be affected.

Amended by R.1999 d.99, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 3759(a), 31 N.J.R. 888(a).

Added (d) and (e).

Amended by R.2001 d.356, effective October 1, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2018(a), 33 N.J.R. 3453(a).

Rewrote (d); in (e), substituted "23.5" for "3.8" preceding "shall not be affected".

13:71-23.5 Procedure following positive chemical analysis

(a) On receiving written notice from the official chemist that a specimen has been found "positive" for any drug or substance foreign to the natural horse, the steward shall proceed as follows:

1. He or she shall notify the State Police and authorize a search of the premises occupied by the stable involved.
2. He or she shall, as quickly as possible, notify the owner and trainer of the horse involved.
3. He or she shall, with the assistance of the State Police, conduct a thorough investigation, interviewing the trainer, assistant trainer and any other persons who may have pertinent knowledge of the circumstances involved.
4. During the progress of such investigation, the stable involved shall be permitted to race; save that the particular horse (or horses) involved shall not be entered or start until allowed to do so by the judges. In no event shall such a prohibition extend beyond seven days unless the stable has failed to provide all due cooperation to the Judges in the course of such investigation.

Case Notes

Rule cited as example of Commission's reliance on conventional law enforcement services; denial of groom's license held arbitrary as the Rehabilitated Convicted Offender Act applies to Commission's licensing function (citing former N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.17). *Maietta v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 183 N.J.Super. 397, 444 A.2d 55 (App.Div. 1982), affirmed 93 N.J. 1, 495 A.2d 295 (1983).

13:71-23.6 Trainers

(a) A trainer shall be the absolute insurer of and is responsible for the condition of a horse within his care and custody.

(b) A trainer shall not enter or start a horse that has in its body any drug or substance foreign to the natural horse except as otherwise provided for in these rules and regulations.

(c) A trainer has the duty to be familiar with the medication rules of this Commission and with any drug or substances foreign to the natural horse administered to said horse at his direction or while in his care and custody.

(d) The trainer, owner, veterinarian, groom or other person charged with the custody, care and responsibility of a horse are all obligated to protect and guard the horse against administration of any drug or substances foreign to the natural horse, except as otherwise provided for in these rules and regulations by any unauthorized individual, and the administration of any unauthorized drug or substance foreign to the natural horse by any person.

Case Notes

District court would abstain from reaching merits of harness race-horse trainers' applications for stays of orders. *Bongiorno v. Lalomia*, D.N.J.1994, 851 F.Supp. 606, affirmed 39 F.3d 1168.

Fines and suspension of licenses and privileges for extended periods ranging from 30 months to 66 months, based on findings that trainers' horses had tested positive for drugs were not arbitrary, capricious, unreasonable; principles of "trainer responsibility" and "no medication" were clearly established in law and commission had authority to protect integrity of horse racing. *New Jersey Racing Com'n v. Elliot*, 290 N.J.Super. 140, 675 A.2d 243 (A.D.1996).

Trainer who set own period of suspension without proper authorization must serve additional suspension. *Riegle v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 2.

Licenses of four trainers whose horses tested positive for fenspiride were suspended for 18 months for first occurrence and 12 months for each subsequent occurrence. *New Jersey Racing Commission v. Elliot*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 31.

The Racing Commission has decided, through rulemaking, to exercise strict control over the use of narcotics. *Maietta v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 93 N.J. 1, 459 A.2d 295 (1983).

Horse trainers were properly suspended for unknowingly giving horses feed containing caffeine. *Capone v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 96 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 22.

Horse trainer; race horses; suspension. *DeVitis v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 55.

Trainer suspended after the horse was discovered to have a foreign substance in its system. *New Jersey Racing Commission v. Janis Gianforte*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 49.

Trainer violated responsibility rule; illegal drug. *New Jersey Racing Commission v. Rubin*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 17.

Post-race test finding of buprenorphine; trainer suspended. *Caltagirone v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 7.

13:71-23.7 Penalties

(a) Should the judges determine that any person or persons have violated any section of this subchapter, they may punish the offending party consistent with the penalties provided for in these rules and regulations.

(b) In addition thereto, the judges may penalize the owner of any horse, or any entry of which said horse is a part, that has started in any race with any drug or substance foreign to the natural horse in its body by disqualification and denial of any part of the purse with redistribution of purse moneys as in the case of a disqualification.

(c) Any individual suspended or disciplined in any fashion for a second or subsequent violation of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.6(a), (b), (d) or any comparable rule of any other racing commission or turf governing body may be deemed a repetitive offender. A second or subsequent violation of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.6 may constitute grounds for further disciplinary action by the Commission.

(d) Horses owned wholly or in part by persons suspended for violation of N.J.A.C. 13:71-23.6(a), (b) or (d) are ineligible to start during the period of such suspension, unless sold to a bona fide purchaser. Horses trained by a person suspended for such a violation, wherein the trainer does not have an ownership interest, are automatically eligible to start when placed in the hands of a licensed trainer approved by the judges.

(See N.J.A.C. 13:71-3 for rules concerning appeals.)

13:71-23.8 Administering medication to respiratory bleeders; standards for the administration of phenylbutazone

(a) The stewards may permit the administration of medication to control respiratory bleeding in animals that:

1. At any time have received a comprehensive cardiopulmonary examination at an approved equine hospital or school of veterinary medicine and as a result thereof are certified as bleeders and therefore are in need of medication in order to race; or

2. Are observed in New Jersey to bleed during the running or driving of a workout or race at a duly licensed New Jersey racetrack, or in the detention barn following such workout or race by a State or Associate State Veterinarian or by a licensed veterinarian at any time on the grounds of a racetrack and have been placed on a veterinarian's list for at least 10 days; or

3. Have been certified as respiratory bleeders in other racing jurisdictions by a veterinarian employed by that jurisdiction's regulatory body or have been placed on another racing jurisdiction's respiratory bleeder's list.

(b) All horses that are placed on the veterinarian's list shall be required to be treated by a licensed practicing veterinarian in the stall assigned to that horse on the grounds of the Racing Association or in the receiving barn. During this period the horse shall be under the care and custody of a groom or caretaker appointed by the trainer. Furosemide, a diuretic medication that is intended to control respiratory bleeding, shall be administered by a licensed practicing veterinarian and shall be limited to an intravenous dose of 0.50 milligrams (mg) per pound of body weight (1.00 mg per kilogram) or 500 milligrams (10 cubic centimeters (cc)) in a 1,000 pound horse at least four hours prior to race time. Said practicing veterinarian shall make daily reports of all said treatments and file said reports with the State Veterinarian each day.

(c) Post-race urine and blood samples may be taken by or under the supervision of the State Veterinarian from all horses treated with Lasix® (furosemide) to control respiratory bleeding pursuant to the requirements set forth above. In the event a post-race analysis of a blood sample reveals that the concentration of furosemide exceeds a level of 50 nanograms per milliliter of plasma (50 ng/ml) the trainer and/or the practicing veterinarian shall be liable to the penalties as set forth in (e) below.

(d) Any horse having bled in any jurisdiction shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding and must remain on the list for 10 calendar days, a second time bleeder must remain on the respiratory list for 30 days, and a third time bleeder must remain on the respiratory list for 90 days. A bleeder in the above categories is automatically released from the veterinarian's list after these dates; however, a horse which evidences respiratory bleeding a fourth time is barred from further racing in New Jersey.

(e) Should the stewards determine that any person or persons have violated (c) above, they shall punish the offending party as follows:

1. Method 1. Pick(N) with carry-over: The net Pick(N) pool and carry-over, if any, shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first place finisher in each of the Pick(N) contests, based on the official order of finish. If there are no such wagers, then 25 percent of the net pool shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first-place finisher in the greatest number of Pick(N) races; and the remaining 75 percent of the net pool shall be added to the carry-over.

2. Method 2. Pick(N) with minor pool and carry over: The major share of the net Pick(N) pool (75 percent) and the carry-over, if any, shall be distributed to those who selected the first-place finisher in each of the Pick(N) contests, based on the official order of finish. The minor share of the net Pick(N) pool (25 percent) shall be distributed to those who selected the first-place finisher in the second greatest number of Pick(N) contests based on the official order of finish. If there are no such wagers selecting the first-place finisher of all Pick(N) contests, the minor share of the net Pick(N) pool (25 percent) shall be distributed as a single price pool to those who selected the first-place finisher in the greatest number of Pick(N) contests based on the official order of finish and the major share (75 percent) shall be added to the carry-over.

(d) If there is a dead heat for first in any of the Pick(N) contests involving contestants representing the same betting interest, the Pick(N) pool shall be distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If there is a dead heat for first in any of the Pick(N) contests involving contestants representing two or more betting interests, the Pick(N) pool shall be distributed as a single price pool with each winning wager receiving an equal share of the net Pick(N) pool.

(e) The Pick(N) pool shall be held entirely separate from all other pools and is not a parlay and is not part of a daily double, exacta, trifecta or other wagering pool.

(f) Pick(N) tickets shall be sold in not less than \$1.00 denominations and only from machines capable of issuing four or more numbers.

(g) Those horses constituting an entry or a field as defined within the rules of the Commission shall race in any Pick(N) race as a single wagering interest for the purpose of Pick(N) pari-mutuel pool calculations and payments to the public. A scratch after wagering has begun on any part of an entry or mutuel field in such a race shall be of no effect with respect to the status of such entry or field as a viable wagering interest.

(h) At any time after wagering begins on a Pick(N) pool should a horse, entire betting entry or mutuel field be scratched or declared a non-starter in any Pick(N) race, no further tickets selecting such horse betting entry or mutuel field shall be issued, and wagers upon such horse betting

entry or mutuel field, for purposes of the Pick(N) pool, shall be deemed wagers upon the horse, betting entry or mutuel field upon which the most money has been wagered in the win pool at the close of win pool betting for such race. In the event of a money tie, the tied horse, betting entry or mutuel field with the most inside post position shall be designated.

(i) The Pick(N) pool shall not be cancelled based upon the number of race cancellations or races being declared no contest, unless the following is true, in which case all Pick(N) wagers for the individual performance shall be refunded:

1. Three or more races of a Pick 4 or Pick 5 are cancelled or declared no contest;
2. Four or more races of a Pick 6 or Pick 7 are cancelled or declared no contest;
3. Five or more races of a Pick 8 or Pick 9 are cancelled or declared no contest;
4. Six or more races of a Pick 10 or Pick 11 or more races are cancelled or declared no contest.

(j) If, on the last day on which the system of wagering is conducted at a race meeting, no bettor selects the winning horse in those designated races, the total amount of the pool which exists on that day in connection with those races shall be paid to the bettor or bettors who selected the largest number of winning horses in those races.

(k) If, for any reason, the Pick(N) carry-over cannot be paid out on the last scheduled day of a race meeting, the carry-over shall be deposited in an interest bearing account approved by the Commission. The Pick(N) carry-over plus accrued interest shall then be added to the net Pick(N) pool on a race date determined by the Commission.

(l) An association, with the written approval of the Commission, may contribute funds to the net Pick(N) pool or the carry-over pool.

(m) Should circumstances occur which are not foreseen in this section, questions arising thereby shall be resolved with general pari-mutuel practice. Decisions regarding distribution of Pick(N) pools will be final.

Amended by R.1993 d.514, effective October 18, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 3705(a), 25 N.J.R. 4752(b).

13:71-27.57 Cancellations

(a) Cancellations of mutuel tickets are prohibited on wagers purchased on the current race once the patron has left the window on all types of wagers where odds or probable payouts are displayed to the public.

(b) Mutuel clerks shall be permitted to cancel current race mutuel tickets during the delay period provided it is the last transaction before the bell sounds signaling the end of

wagering. If it is determined by the Executive Director of the Racing Commission or his or her designee that mutuel clerks are abusing this cancellation privilege, they will be subject to fine and/or suspension.

(c) No cancellation of mutuel tickets is permitted after the delay period.

(d) Cancellation of all advance wagers is permitted up until the race immediately preceding the advance wager becomes official.

(e) Mutuel clerks are permitted to cancel mutuel tickets purchased at self-service terminals provided they are advance wagers or wagers where odds or probable payouts are not displayed to the public.

New Rule, R.1991 d.541, effective November 4, 1991.
See: 23 N.J.R. 2268(b), 23 N.J.R. 3342(a).

13:71-27.58 Expiration of mutuel tickets and vouchers

All mutuel tickets and vouchers shall expire six months and one day from the date of issue (that is, tickets and vouchers purchased on January 1 will expire at the close of business on July 1).

New Rule, R.1991 d.541, effective November 4, 1991.
See: 23 N.J.R. 2268(b), 23 N.J.R. 3342(a).

13:71-27.59 Superfecta

(a) The superfecta (or other approved name) is a form of pari-mutuel wagering where each bettor selects, in order, the first, second, third and fourth placed horses in the designated superfecta race. The superfecta pool shall be held entirely separate from all other pools, and is not part of a daily double, exacta or other wagering pool.

(b) Superfecta tickets shall be sold in not less than \$1.00 denominations.

(c) Races in which superfecta pools shall be conducted shall be approved by the Commission and shall be clearly designated in the program.

(d) If a horse is scratched or declared a non-starter, no further superfecta tickets may be issued designating such horse and all superfecta tickets previously issued designating such horse shall be refunded and the money deducted from the gross pool.

(e) Where a field in a superfecta race is less than seven at wagering time, said race shall not be run as a superfecta. A late scratch after wagering starts will not affect the superfecta.

(f) The net superfecta pool shall be distributed to winning wagers in the following precedence, based on the official order of finish:

1. As a single price pool to those whose combination finished in correct sequence as the first four different betting interests; but if there are no such wagers, then:

2. As a single pool to those whose combination included, in correct sequence the first three different betting interests; but if there are no such wagers, then:

3. As a single price pool to those whose combination included, in correct sequence, the first two different betting interests; but if there are no such wagers, then:

4. As a single price pool to those whose combination correctly selected the first place betting interest only: but if there are no such wagers, then:

5. The entire pool of superfecta wagers shall be refunded for that contest.

(g) If less than four different betting interests finish the race and the contest is declared official, payoffs will be made based upon the order of finish of those betting interests completing the race. Balance of any selection beyond the number of different betting interests completing the race shall be ignored.

(h) If there is a dead heat for first involving:

1. Contestants representing four or more different betting interests, all of the wagering combinations selecting the four betting interests which correspond with any of the betting interests involved in the dead heat shall share in a profit split.

2. Contestants representing three different betting interests, all of the wagering combinations selecting the three dead-heated different betting interests, irrespective of order, along with the fourth place different interest shall share in a profit split.

3. Contestants representing two different betting interests, both of the wagering combinations selecting the two dead-heated different betting interests, irrespective of order, along with the third place and fourth place different betting interest shall share in profit split.

(i) If there is a dead heat for second involving:

1. Contestants representing three or more different betting interests, all of the wagering combinations correctly selecting the winner combined with any of the three different betting interests involved in the dead heat for second shall share in a profit split.

2. Contestants representing two different betting interests, all of the wagering combinations correctly selecting the winner, the two dead-heated different betting interests, irrespective of order, and the fourth place betting interest shall share in a profit split.

(j) If there is a dead heat for third, all wagering combinations correctly selecting the first two finishers, in correct sequence, along with any two of the different betting interests involved in the dead heat for third shall share in a profit split.

(k) If there is a dead heat for fourth, all wagering combinations correctly selecting the first three different finishers, in correct sequence, along with any of the different betting interests involved in the dead heat for fourth shall share in a profit split.

New Rule, R.1994 d.91, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5451(a), 26 N.J.R. 1107(b).

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 34 N.J.R. 3655(b).

13:71-27.60 Distribution of funds derived from casino simulcasting in lieu of N.J.S.A. 5:12-203g(2)

(a) Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 5:12-204, the formula contained in N.J.S.A. 5:12-203g(2) is superseded and revised as set forth in this section to harness races, and as set forth in N.J.A.C. 13:70-29.62 as to running races. Of that amount remaining after the deduction of the amounts under subsections a, b, c, d, e, f and paragraph g(1) of N.J.S.A. 5:12-203, 43 percent shall be paid to the New Jersey Racing Commission and shall be distributed, in the following year, as provided herein, to New Jersey racetracks for payment as purse money and for programs designed to aid horsemen and horsemen's organizations as provided in section 46a(4) of P.L. 1940, c.17 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-66), section 2d of P.L. 1984, c.236 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-66.1), section 5a(2) of P.L. 1982, c.201 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-98), or section 7f(1)(b) of P.L. 1971, c.137 (N.J.S.A. 5:10-7). This money shall be distributed in accord with the percentages set forth in (b) and (c) below, using the formula set forth in (d) below. Where a New Jersey

permitholder conducts both running races and harness races, this section shall be applicable to the permitholder's harness races and N.J.A.C. 13:70-29.62 shall be applicable to the permitholder's running races.

(b) Of the monies referred to in (a) above, and pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:70-29.62, 60 percent of the total shall be distributed to permitholders conducting running races and 40 percent of the total shall be distributed to racetracks conducting harness races for 1998 and 1999.

(c) Following 1999, of the monies referred to in (a) above, and pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:70-29.62, 50 percent of the total shall be distributed to permitholders conducting running races and 50 percent of the total shall be distributed to racetracks conducting harness races.

(d) The formula upon which the monies referred to in (a) above is to be distributed to the New Jersey racetracks conducting harness races, under either (b) or (c) above, whichever is applicable, shall be as follows:

$$A/B = C/D$$

where:

A = the total amount distributed by each racetrack conducting harness racing, pursuant to section 46a(4) of P.L. 1940, c.17 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-66), section 2d of P.L. 1984, c.236 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-66.1), section 5a(2) of P.L. 1982, c.201 (N.J.S.A. 5:5-98), or section 7f(1)(b) of P.L. 1971, c.137 (N.J.S.A. 5:10-7), during the preceding calendar year, plus any additional amounts paid out by each racetrack for overnight purses during the preceding calendar year from the permitholders' share of the pari-mutuel pool;