

13:70-5.24 Liability

All the parties in any multiple ownership and each of them shall be jointly and severally liable for all stakes, forfeits and other obligations.

As amended, R.1982 d.183, effective June 21, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 91(a), 14 N.J.R. 661(a).

“a partnership” deleted and “any multiple ownership” substituted.

SUBCHAPTER 6. ENTRIES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS**13:70-6.1 Qualified to start**

A horse shall not be qualified to start in any race unless it has been and continues properly entered therein.

Case Notes

Racing Commission has not regulated the right of a licensed horse owner to race his horse at a given track; Commission not proper forum for owner's dispute with racetrack for barring his horse, as the action was not taken under color of State law or regulation. *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 (1985).

13:70-6.2 Application for license

No horse shall be qualified in any race unless its owner, trainer and jockey have submitted application for license to the Racing Commission except as heretofore stated in N.J.A.C. 13:70-4.14.

13:70-6.3 Racing secretary

For all races, the racing secretary is the person authorized to receive entries and declarations.

13:70-6.4 Written entries and declarations

Entries and declarations shall be made in writing, and signed by the owner of the horse, or by his authorized agent or some person deputed by him, and each association shall provide blank forms on which entries and declarations are to be made.

13:70-6.5 Coupled horses

All horses owned wholly or in part by the same owner or the spouse of any such owner, or trained by the same trainer, must be coupled and run as an entry. For purpose of this section, “ownership” shall be construed to mean any person required to be licensed as an owner pursuant to these rules and in the instance of multiple ownerships, persons possessing at least a five percent commonality of interest in each of the respective horses. Provided, however, that when a trainer enters two or more horses in a stake, handicap, futurity or other special event under bona fide separate ownerships, the horse may, at the request of the association and with the approval of the Commission, be permitted to race as separate

wagering entities. For races worth \$500,000 or more, all horses entered to race in such races, regardless of common trainers or ownership interest, shall race as individual betting interests. If the race is split in two or more divisions, horses in an “entry” shall be seeded in separate divisions insofar as possible but the divisions in which they compete and their post positions shall be drawn by lot.

As amended, R.1982 d.183, effective June 21, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 91(a), 14 N.J.R. 661(a).

Section substantially amended.

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 34 N.J.R. 3030(b), 3545(a).

Amended by R.2004 d.153, effective April 19, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4180(b), 36 N.J.R. 1951(a).

Inserted the fourth sentence.

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 38 N.J.R. 2746(a).

13:70-6.6 Entries or scratches

(a) Entries or scratches may be made by telephone, but must be confirmed promptly in writing should the stewards, racing secretary, or his assistants so request.

(b) Entries made by telegraph must be confirmed in writing.

(c) In case of omission, through error, of the name or weight of a horse entered, the omission shall be rectified by the racing secretary.

13:70-6.7 Persons with recorded interest

Any person having a recorded interest in a horse may enter that horse, unless prohibited by the terms of partnership papers registered with the Commission.

13:70-6.8 Joint subscriptions and entries

Joint subscription and entries may be made by any one or more of the owners; however all partners and each of them shall be jointly and severally liable for all fees and forfeits.

13:70-6.9 Horse entered for first time

If entered for the first time at a meeting, a horse shall be identified by stating its name, color, sex, age and the name of its sire and dam, as registered.

13:70-6.10 Unreported racing starts

A horse during the past calendar year that has started in a race which is not reported in the daily racing form monthly chart books, or a maiden which at any time has started in such a race, shall not be entered at a New Jersey track until all pertinent data relating to such race is available to the racing secretary.

Amended by R.1990 d.127, effective February 20, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3856(b), 22 N.J.R. 663(b).

Grammar and punctuation.

13:70-6.11 Denial of nominations or entries

The nominations or entries of any person, or the transfer of any nomination or entry, may be cancelled or refused provided that notice and reason therefore is given to any affected person or persons.

As amended, R.1979 d.250, effective June 20, 1979.
See: 10 N.J.R. 509(a), 11 N.J.R. 400(a).

13:70-6.12 Registered horses

No horse shall be allowed to enter or start in any flat race unless duly registered and named at the registry office of the New York Jockey Club; and no horse shall be allowed to enter or start in a steeplechase unless duly registered and named at the Jockey Club, or with the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

13:70-6.13 Certificate and tattooing requirements

No horse shall be allowed to start unless a Jockey Club registration certificate is on file with the horse identifier, and unless it has been liptattooed, with the exception that the stewards may, in their discretion and for good cause, waive these requirements if the horse is otherwise properly identified. However, said horse shall be tattooed thereafter within a period of time that is reasonably practical.

13:70-6.14 Licensed trainer

No horse shall be permitted to enter or start unless it is in the care of and is saddled by a licensed trainer.

13:70-6.15 Horse to be fully identified

No horse shall be permitted to start that has not been fully identified.

13:70-6.16 Maiden horses; six years or older

No maiden over six years of age shall be permitted to enter a race at any thoroughbred track in the State of New Jersey without the express approval of the stewards, except in steeplechase or hunt races.

As amended, R.1976 d.125, effective April 22, 1976.
See: 8 N.J.R. 47(b), 8 N.J.R. 308(a).

As amended, R.1981 d.489, effective December 21, 1981.
See: 13 N.J.R. 520(c), 13 N.J.R. 946(d).
Added "without ... stewards,".

13:70-6.17 Person attempting establishment of horse's identity

Any person attempting to establish the identity of a horse or its ownership shall be held to account, the same as the owner, and shall be subject to the same penalty in case of fraud or attempted fraud.

Amended by R.1990 d.127, effective February 20, 1990.
See: 21 N.J.R. 3856(b), 22 N.J.R. 663(b).
Grammar.

13:70-6.18 Stabling

No horse shall be permitted to enter or start unless stabled on the grounds of the association or at a farm approved by the Commission, except with the permission of the racing secretary.

As amended, R.1982 d.183, effective June 21, 1982.
See: 14 N.J.R. 91(a), 14 N.J.R. 661(a).

"or at ... Commission" added, "in stabling ... association" deleted.

13:70-6.19 Ownership registered; true ownership

No horse shall be permitted to start whose name and true ownership is not registered with the racing secretary; and the entry of a horse must be in the name of its true ownership.

13:70-6.20 Filing of interests or changes in interests

All interests in a horse, except a trainer's percentage of its winnings, shall be filed with the racing secretary before the horse shall start, as also shall every change in interest thereafter during the meeting.

13:70-6.21 Limit on number of races per day

No horse may be entered for two races on a single day.

13:70-6.22 Partnerships

No horse involved in a partnership shall be permitted to enter or to start until the rules for the registration of partnerships have been complied with.

13:70-6.23 Eligibility

To compete in a race, a horse must be eligible at the time of starting that race.

13:70-6.24 Disqualified persons

A horse shall not be qualified to be entered, or to start in any race, if owned in whole or part, or if under the management, directly or indirectly, of a disqualified person.

13:70-6.25 Return of money; disqualified persons

If any entry from any disqualified person or of a disqualified horse is received, such entry shall be void and any money paid for such entry shall be returned if the disqualification is disclosed 45 minutes before post time for the race. Otherwise, any such money shall be paid to the winner.

13:70-6.26 Entering or starting disqualified horse

No horse, disqualified in any jurisdiction, shall be allowed to be entered or to start in any race without permission of the stewards.

(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.

13:70-14A.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 Stewards 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 Stewards 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. 13:70-14A.5.

(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. 13:70-14A.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. 13:70-13A.4, a stay of any ordered penalty notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:70-13A.8 shall be issued pending receipt of the results of the outside laboratory testing. In the event the Board of Stewards 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. 13:70-14A.5 shall not be affected.

Amended by R.1999 d.98, effective April 5, 1999.
See: 30 N.J.R. 3757(a), 31 N.J.R. 887(b).

Added (d) and (e).

Amended by R.2001 d.249, effective July 16, 2001.
See: 33 N.J.R. 1335(a), 33 N.J.R. 2492(a).

Rewrote (d).

13:70-14A.5 Procedure following positive chemical analysis

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

1. They shall notify the State Police and authorize a search of the premises occupied by the stable involved.
2. They shall, as quickly as possible, notify the owner and trainer of the horse involved.
3. They 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 Stewards.

Case Notes

Rule permitting warrantless administrative search of premises after positive drug test valid as within warrant exception for industries subject to pervasive and long-standing government regulation; scope of search (cited as former N.J.A.C. 13:70-14A.12 and 13:70-14.21). *State v. Dolce*, 178 N.J.Super. 275, 428 A.2d 947 (App.Div.1981).

13:70-14A.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 substance 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

Commission rules intended to place absolute responsibility upon the trainer in situations in which a horse has been administered a drug; trainer's suspension proper and not violative of due process, despite no finding of trainer's knowledge of drug or negligence (citing former N.J.A.C. 13:70-14.19). *Dare v. State*, 159 N.J.Super. 533, 388 A.2d 984 (App.Div.1978).

13:70-14A.7 Penalties

- (a) Should the stewards 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 Stewards 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 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. 13:70-14A.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 13:70-14A.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. 13:70-14A.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 Stewards. (See N.J.A.C. 13:70-13A for rules concerning Appeals.)

Case Notes

Owner/trainer license was properly suspended for finding of procaine in horse's system. *Dickey v. New Jersey Racing Commission*, 93 N.J.A.R.2d (RAC) 34.

13:70-14A.8 Possession of drugs or drug instruments

(a) No person aside from licensed veterinarians shall have in his possession anywhere within the grounds of any association conducting a race meeting, or anywhere within the confines of a racetrack enclosure, or anywhere within the grounds of any licensed off-track stabling facility, any drugs not possessed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, nor any contraband drug or unauthorized prescription legend drugs, nor any hypodermic syringes or needles, or any other instrument which may be used for injection, unless the injectable device is possessed for self-administration, and further provided that the individual possessing such device promptly notify the State Steward:

1. That he is in possession of such device; and
2. Of the chemical substance to be administered.

Amended by R.1993 d.262, effective June 7, 1993.
See: 24 N.J.R. 1060(a), 25 N.J.R. 2488(a).

13:70-14A.9 Administering medication to respiratory bleeders; standards for the administration of non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) and anti-ulcer medications; environmental contaminants

(a) The stewards may permit the administration of medication to control respiratory bleeding under the following conditions:

1. Furosemide may be administered intravenously to a horse which is entered to compete in a race to control respiratory bleeding. Administration of furosemide shall be permitted only after the State Veterinarian has placed the horse on the Furosemide List. In order for a horse to be placed on the Furosemide List, the following process must be followed:

i. After the horse's licensed trainer and a licensed, practicing veterinarian determine that it would be in the horse's best interests to race with furosemide they shall notify the State Veterinarian or his or her designee, using the prescribed form provided by the Racing Commission, that they wish the horse to be put on the Furosemide List;

ii. The form must be received by the State Veterinarian or his or her designee no later than the time of entry, so as to ensure public notification prior to race participation;

iii. A horse placed on the Furosemide List must remain on that list unless the licensed trainer and a licensed, practicing veterinarian submit a written request to remove the horse from the List. The request must be made to the State Veterinarian or his or her designee, on the proper form, no later than the time of entry; and

iv. After a horse has been removed from the Furosemide List, the horse may not be placed back on the List for a period of 60 calendar days unless it is determined to be detrimental to the welfare of the horse, in consultation with the State Veterinarian. If a horse is removed from the Furosemide List a second time in a 365-day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of 90 calendar days.

2. The use of furosemide shall be permitted for horses on the Furosemide List under the following circumstances on the grounds of any racetrack where a detention barn is utilized:

i. Furosemide shall be administered at the direction of the State Veterinarian no less than four hours prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered;

ii. A horse qualified for furosemide administration must be brought to the detention barn within time to comply with the four-hour administration requirement specified in (a)2i above;

iii. The dose administered shall not exceed 500 milligrams per horse (500 mg) nor be less than 150 milligrams per horse (150 mg);

iv. Furosemide shall be administered by a single, intravenous injection only;

v. After treatment, the horse shall remain in the detention barn or other designated area in the care, custody and control of its trainer or the trainer's designated representative under association and/or

Commission security supervision until called to the saddling paddock; and

vi. Failure to administer furosemide in accordance with this paragraph may result in the horse being scratched from the race by the stewards.

3. The use of furosemide shall be permitted for horses on the Furosemide List under the following circumstances on the grounds of any racetrack where a detention barn is not utilized:

i. Furosemide shall be administered no less than four hours prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered;

ii. The furosemide dosage administered shall not exceed 500 milligrams per horse (500 mg) nor be less than 150 milligrams per horse (150 mg);

iii. Furosemide shall be administered by a single, intravenous injection;

iv. The trainer of the treated horse shall cause to be delivered to the State Veterinarian, no later than one hour prior to post time for the race for which the horse is entered, the following information, on a form provided by the Racing Commission:

(1) The name of the horse, racetrack name, and the date and time the furosemide was administered to the entered horse;

(2) The dosage amount of furosemide administered to the entered horse;

(3) The printed name and signature of the licensed, practicing veterinarian who administered the furosemide; and

(4) The signature of the trainer or his or her representative; and

v. Failure to administer furosemide in accordance with this paragraph may result in the horse being scratched from the race by the stewards.

(b) The State Veterinarian shall maintain a Bleeder List of all horses which have demonstrated external evidence of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout as observed by the State Veterinarian. Every confirmed bleeder, regardless of age, shall be placed on the Bleeder List and be ineligible to race for the following time periods:

1. For the first incident, the confirmed bleeder will be ineligible to race for 14 days;

2. For the second incident, the confirmed bleeder will be ineligible to race for 30 days;

3. For the third incident, the confirmed bleeder will be ineligible to race for 180 days; and

4. For the fourth incident, the confirmed bleeder will be barred from racing for its lifetime.

(c) For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day the horse bled externally is the first day of the recovery period. All horses on the Bleeder List who are eligible to race shall be administered furosemide before they can race. The voluntary administration of furosemide without an external bleeding incident shall not subject the horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined by (b) above. A horse may be recommended for removal from the Bleeder List only upon the direction of the licensed, practicing veterinarian, who shall certify in writing to the stewards the recommendation for removal. A horse which has been placed on a Bleeder List in another jurisdiction pursuant to these rules, shall be placed on a Bleeder List in this jurisdiction.

(d) Post race urine and blood samples may be taken by or under the supervision of the State Veterinarian from all horses treated with furosemide to control respiratory bleeding pursuant to the requirements set forth in (b) above. Post-race test results must show a detectable concentration of furosemide in the serum, plasma or urine sample taken from a furosemide treated horse. Quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma shall be performed and concentrations may not exceed 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of serum or plasma. In the event a post-race analysis of a blood sample reveals that the concentration of furosemide exceeds a level of 100 nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma (100 ng/mL), or in the event that a post-race analysis of a blood or urine sample reveals no detectable concentration of furosemide, the trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall be liable to the penalties as set forth in (e) below.

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

1. A trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall receive a warning for the first violation.

2. A trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall receive a fine not to exceed \$500.00 for a second violation.

3. A trainer and other persons charged with responsibility including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall be suspended, fined or both for a third violation.

4. Repeated violations of (d) above by a trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, for any horse under their care may subject said trainer and

other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, to fine and/or suspension regardless of whether or not the same horse is involved.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in N.J.A.C. 13:70-14A.1, no penalty shall be imposed where on the day of the race a horse carries in its body either Phenylbutazone or Flunixin, both NSAID(s), under the following conditions:

1. The NSAID level does not exceed the following permitted serum or plasma threshold concentrations which are consistent with administration by a single intravenous injection that follows the FDA-approved dose regimen for each product(s) at least 24 hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered:

i. Phenylbutazone (or its metabolite oxphenylbutazone) - five micrograms per milliliter (five $\mu\text{g/mL}$);

ii. Flunixin -20 nanograms per milliliter (20 ng/mL);

2. Phenylbutazone and Flunixin are not to be administered within the 24 hours before post time for the race in which the horse is entered; and

3. The presence of more than one of the two approved NSAID or any unapproved NSAID(s) in the post-race serum or plasma sample is not permitted. The use of all but one of the approved NSAID shall be discontinued at least 48 hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

(g) In the event post-race testing determines that the threshold levels set forth for the two permitted NSAID(s) were exceeded, there is evidence of more than one of the two permitted NSAID(s) present or there is evidence of an unapproved NSAID, the stewards shall penalize the trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, as follows, regardless of whether or not the same horse is involved:

1. First violation of N.J.A.C. 13:70-14A.9(f) - \$500.00 fine, loss of purse and 15 days suspension; and

2. Second or subsequent violation of N.J.A.C. 13:70-14A.9(f) - such fines, suspensions and/or other penalties allowed by this chapter.

(h) The following anti-ulcer medications may be administered up to 24 hours prior to the race in which the horse is entered: Omeprazole; Cimetidine; Ranitidine; and Sucralfate. In the event a horse tests positive for any of the anti-ulcer medications identified in this section, the trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall be subject to the following penalties:

1. \$250.00 fine for the first violation;
2. \$500.00 fine and loss of purse for the second violation; and
3. Increased fine, loss of purse and license suspension as deemed appropriate by stewards for the third and subsequent violations.

(i) The following substances may be present in post-race samples as a result of possible environmental contamination from plants that are traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed or are present from contamination during cultivation, processing, treatment, storage and transportation phases that contribute to contamination:

1. Atropine;
2. Dimethyl sulfoxide;
3. Estradiol;
4. Hydrocortisone;
5. Morphine and Metabolites;
6. Salicylic acid;
7. Scopolamine;
8. Strychnine;
9. Testosterone;
10. Theobromine; or
11. Theophylline.

(j) If a horse tests positive for one of the substances identified in (i) above, within 10 days of being notified of the positive test, the trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, may request in writing a hearing before the stewards for the purpose of determining whether the positive test resulted from environmental contamination as described in (i) above. The trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, shall have the burden of proof at the hearing. If the trainer and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, meet their burden of proof in showing environmental contamination as described in (i) above, the stewards shall consider the environmental contamination as a mitigating circumstance in assessing a penalty.

(k) Regulatory thresholds (the concentration of the drug below which no administrative action is taken) are established for caffeine as 100 nanograms per milliliter (100 ng/mL) of serum or plasma. A positive test which exceeds the regulatory threshold will subject trainers and other persons charged with responsibility, including, without limitation, licensed, practicing veterinarians, to penalties consistent with those permitted by the New Jersey Racing Commission rules.

Amended by R.1988 d.244, effective June 6, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 506(b), 20 N.J.R. 1207(b).

A respiratory bleeder has an additional opportunity to participate and further allows a horse that is a third time bleeder to be suspended from racing for three months rather than being barred from racing.

Amended by R.1990 d.485, effective October 1, 1990 (operative January 1, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 1716(b), 22 N.J.R. 3154(a).

Authorizes the administration of medication in assigned stall instead of detention barns; dosage levels and time requirements adopted are those recommended by the Association of Racing Commissioners International and provides for disciplinary action in the event post-race tests show excessive levels in blood of horse.

Amended by R.1990 d.576, effective November 19, 1990 (operative January 1, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 1233(a), 22 N.J.R. 3499(d).

Provides for the acceptance of certification of respiratory bleeders from racing commissions in other jurisdictions.

Amended by R.1991 d.263, effective May 20, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 674(a), 23 N.J.R. 1684(a).

Change in text from "14 calendar days" to "10 calendar days" and from "three months" to "90 days" in (d).

Amended by R.1992 d.19, effective January 6, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2919(c), 24 N.J.R. 108(b).

Revised (a)3.

Amended by R.1994 d.129, effective March 7, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3100(a), 26 N.J.R. 1237(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.298, effective June 5, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 1956(a), 27 N.J.R. 2243(b).

Amended by R.1996 d.444, effective October 7, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 3054(a), 28 N.J.R. 4488(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.90, effective February 18, 1997.

See: 28 N.J.R. 5056(a), 29 N.J.R. 584(a).

In (a)3, inserted reference to observation by a licensed veterinarian on the racetrack grounds.

Petition for Rulemaking: New Jersey Racing Commission; Notice of Action on Petition for Rulemaking: Administering Medication to Respiratory Bleeders.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1881(a).

Amended by R.2006 d.223, effective June 19, 2006.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1389(a), 38 N.J.R. 2723(a).

Section was "Administering medication to respiratory bleeders; standards for the administration of phenylbutazone". Rewrote the section.

13:70-14A.10 Breathalyzer test

Officials, jockeys, trainers and grooms shall, when directed by the State Steward, submit to a breathalyzer test and if the results thereof show a reading of more than .05 percent of alcohol in the blood, such person shall not be permitted to continue his duties. The stewards may fine or suspend any participant who records a blood alcohol reading of .05 percent or more. Any participant who records a reading above the prescribed level on more than one occasion shall be subject to expulsion, or such penalty as the stewards may deem appropriate.

Case Notes

Regulation valid as reasonable under the Fourth Amendment; drug disclosure form did not violate jockey's privacy interests; urinalysis test information use regulations must also be applied to breathalyzer test results; tests to be conducted privately. *Shoemaker v. Handel*, 619 F.Supp. 1089 (D.N.J.), affirmed 795 F.2d 1136 (3rd Cir.1986) certiorari denied 107 S.Ct. 577, 479 U.S. 986, 93 L.Ed.2d 580.

Preliminary injunction denied to jockeys who sought to halt implementation of Commission's breathalyzer and urine test regulations, as they did not establish a likelihood of success on the merits of their unconstitutionality claim; horse racing comes within a recognized "peruasively regulated business" exception to the administrative search warrant requirement. *Shoemaker v. Handel*, 608 F.Supp. 1151 (D.N.J.1985).

13:70-14A.11 Urine test

(a) No licensee or official shall use any Controlled Dangerous Substance as defined in the "New Jersey Controlled Dangerous Substance Act", N.J.S.A. 24:21-1, et seq. or any prescription legend drug, unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a licensed physician, while acting in the course of his professional practice. It shall be the responsibility of the official, jockey, trainer and groom to give notice to the State Steward that he is using a Controlled Dangerous Substance or prescription legend drug pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a licensed practitioner when requested.

(b) Every official, jockey, trainer and groom for any race at any licensed racetrack may be subjected to a urine test, or other non-invasive fluid test at the direction of the State Steward in a manner prescribed by the New Jersey Racing Commission. Any official, jockey, trainer or groom who fails to submit to a urine test when requested to do so by the State Steward shall be liable to the penalties provided in N.J.A.C. 13:70-31.

(c) Any official, jockey, trainer and groom who is requested to submit to a urine test shall provide the urine sample, without undue delay, to a chemical inspector of the Commission. 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 the tested official, jockey, trainer or groom. The portion of the form which is provided to the laboratory for analysis shall not identify the individual official, jockey, trainer or groom by name. It shall be the obligation of the official, jockey, trainer or groom to cooperate fully with the Chemical Inspector in obtaining any sample which may be required to witness the securing of such sample.

(d) A "positive" Controlled Dangerous Substance or prescription drug result shall be reported, in writing, to the Executive Director or his or her designee. On receiving written notice from the official chemist that a specimen has been found "positive" for controlled dangerous substances or prescription legend drugs, the Executive Director or his or her designees shall proceed as follows:

1. For a licensee's first violation, he or she shall not be allowed to participate in racing until such time as his or her condition has been professionally evaluated.

i. After such professional evaluation, if said licensee's condition proves non-addictive and not detrimental to the best interests of racing, said licensee shall not be allowed to participate in racing, until he or she can produce a negative test result performed at the Commission testing laboratory, which may be at the licensee's expense, and agrees to further testing at the

direction of the Executive Director or his or her designee.

ii. After such professional evaluation in which said licensee's condition proves addictive or detrimental to the best interests of racing, said licensee shall not be allowed to participate in racing until he or she can produce a negative test result performed at the Commission testing laboratory, which may be at the licensee's expense, and show documented proof that he or she has successfully completed a certified rehabilitation program approved by the Department of Health or a similar agency in another jurisdiction. Inquiries as to whether a particular program meets the approval requirements of this rule shall be referred to the Executive Director or his or her designee for determination. In addition, said licensee shall agree to further mandatory testing at the direction of the Executive Director or his or her designee.

iii. In addition to other requirements specified in this subsection, the Racing Commission may require a licensee to submit additional proof of rehabilitation as may be required in view of the licensee's patient assessment; his or her medical, drug and/or alcoholism history including current physiological dependency on drugs and/or alcohol and the duration of the addiction or abuse; and the facts and circumstances surrounding the violation.

2. For a licensee's second violation, he or she shall be required to enroll in a certified drug rehabilitation program approved by the Department of Health or a similar agency in another jurisdiction. Inquiries as to whether a particular program meets the approval requirements of this rule shall be referred to the Executive Director or his or her designee for determination. In addition, said licensee shall agree to further mandatory testing at the direction of the Executive Director or his or her designee. Said licensee's license shall be suspended for six months or until the requirements are fulfilled, whichever is greater.

3. For a licensee's third violation, he or she shall be liable to the penalties provided in N.J.A.C. 13:70-31, including revocation of the individual's license. A licensee may apply for reinstatement after five years but such reinstatement shall be at the discretion of the Commission based upon a review of the licensee's entire record.

4. After a licensee's first violation, such additional drug tests, as are required by the Commission, may be at the licensee's expense. It shall be the licensee's responsibility to provide the Commission with such status reports as the Commission may require, including, but not limited to, written notice of enrollment, weekly status reports, and written notice of discharge and successful completion of the program.