



# 2024 Trainer Handbook

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PROVIDED BY HISA:  
[Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority](#)

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**IMPORTANT:** This handbook presents a narrative overview of a small part of HISA’s rules as approved by the Federal Trade Commission under the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act of 2020.

**Please visit [www.hisaus.org](http://www.hisaus.org) to read the full text of the rules**

As long as any of us have been working with racehorses, the rules of racing typically applied to people and horses when they arrived at the racetrack grounds. The Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act of 2020 changed that, by providing a set of rules that follow the Covered Horse – whether horses are on the racetrack grounds, at a training center, referral clinic or university, or on a farm. This horse-centric approach to regulation is meant to enhance the safety and welfare of our equine athletes, and we welcome your participation and cooperation.

### **Registration:**

If you are licensed by a State Racing Commission as a Trainer, you must register with HISA in order to participate. Trainers must also register every Covered Horse in their care. Once registered, the Trainer will become the Horse’s “Responsible Person.” Your employees, such as grooms and hotwalkers, are also required to register with HISA.

### **Covered Person**

All Trainers, Owners, Breeders, Jockeys, Racetracks, Veterinarians, and Persons licensed by a State Racing Commission, and the agents, and employees of such persons and other Horse support personnel who are engaged in the care, training, or racing of Covered Horses are Covered Persons.

# Terms to Know

## Covered Horse

Any Thoroughbred horse beginning on the date of the horse's first Timed and Reported Workout and ending on the date on which HISA receives written notice that the Covered Horse is deceased or has been retired.

- All horses are covered after their first recorded workout even if all parties who are required to be registered have not done so.



**When a horse becomes a Covered Horse, the horse must be registered.** To do that, click [here](#) or scan the [barcode](#).

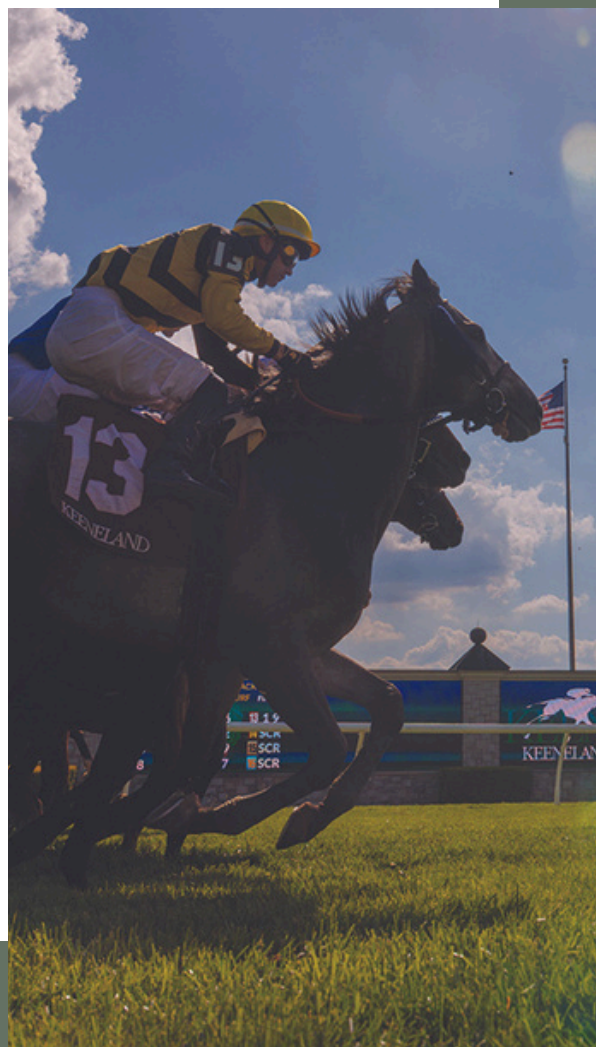


**To report a horse as retired from racing, view this guide.** Once retired, a horse cannot participate in a Timed Workout or Covered Horserace. Note that failure to notify HISA that a horse is retired from racing will keep the horse in the out-of-competition testing pool. The horse is therefore still subject to testing, potentially resulting in an Anti-Doping and Medication Control rule violation. A Responsible Person may request that a horse be unretired and brought back into race training by filling out a form, which can be accessed by [clicking here](#)

or by scanning the QR code. Note that this request must be approved by the Horseracing Integrity & Welfare Unit ("HIWU") before the horse will be considered unretired. Note also that a Covered Horse that has been retired may not participate in a Timed and Reported Workout or be entered in a Covered Horserace until the Covered Horse has been made available for testing at least 4 months prior to notice being given to HIWU of the intention to unretire the Covered Horse.



**To report a horse as deceased in the HISA Portal, please follow the visual guide by [clicking here](#) or scanning the QR code.**



# Terms to Know

## Responsible Person

The individual designated with HISA as the Responsible Person for a given Covered Horse. For Covered Horses stabled at a racetrack, this will almost always be the trainer. Responsible Persons have specific record-keeping and reporting requirements

Responsible Persons have specific **reporting** requirements, including but not limited to:

- To keep current in the HISA portal the location of Covered Horses, and the Responsible Persons and Designated Owners for each Covered Horse;
- To ensure that Covered Horses are made available for sample collection;
- To report to HISA if a Covered Horse is found to be pregnant, was pregnant but has foaled or is no longer pregnant, has been castrated or hemicastrated, or has died; and
- If the Covered Horse suffers a fatal condition, the Responsible Person within three (3) days of the date of the fatality shall update the Covered Horse's status as deceased, provide the date of the fatality, and an explanation regarding the cause of the fatal condition.

Responsible Persons have specific **record-keeping** requirements, including but not limited to:

- To maintain a record of medical, therapeutic, and surgical treatments and procedures for every Covered Horse in his or her control, including oral and topical medications prescribed and dispensed by Attending Veterinarians but administered in the barn by the trainer or a designated employee.
- If a horse is not stabled at a facility under HISA's jurisdiction for the full 30 days prior to a Race or Workout for purposes of removal from the Veterinarians' List, the trainer shall obtain and maintain information for that horse as specified in the Safety Rules.
- The purpose of requiring this information is to help us understand what factors are associated with the high rate of catastrophic injuries that occur in horses soon after return from layup. For the purposes of research, the information will be treated anonymously (*trainer, horse, and layup/rehabilitation facility will not be disclosed*).
- Optional templates for recording these types of information may be found by [clicking here](#). Note that while uploading these records to the portal is not mandatory, HISA regularly requests records for Covered Horses and these records are to be transferred to the new trainers of claimed horses, so please keep them in real time.



# Understanding the Roles of **HISA and HIWU**

The Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority, Inc. (“HISA”) is a private, independent, self-regulatory, nonprofit corporation recognized by the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Act (the “Act”) and overseen by the Federal Trade Commission for the purposes of developing and implementing a horseracing anti-doping and medication control program and a racetrack safety program for Covered Horses, Covered Persons, and Covered Horseraces.

Pursuant to the terms of the Act, an independent enforcement agency, the Horseracing Integrity & Welfare Unit (“HIWU”), oversees, among other things, testing, education of stakeholders concerning the ADMC Program, investigation of potential violations, and the processing of any such violations arising under the ADMC Program.

Please be aware that previously permitted substances and barn practices may now be restricted under the rules, including the use of certain supplements and types of electrolytes. The HIWU website provides information concerning the difference between Controlled Medications and Banned Substances, test types, adjudication processes, and the restrictions during periods of Ineligibility and Provisional Suspensions.

Trainers are encouraged to review educational resources on the HIWU website and to download the HIWU app, which contains a comprehensive substance database and all educational materials that are available on the website.

## **Ombudsman**

HISA and HIWU utilize an Ombudsman Program. The ombudsman serves as an impartial and unbiased resource for Covered Persons and other Thoroughbred industry constituents to provide confidential advice and assistance concerning HISA’s Anti-Doping and Medication Control Program at no cost.

Alan Foreman, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Thoroughbred Horsemen’s Association, Inc. (THA), serves as ombudsman. Racing participants seeking assistance in navigating this process may contact HISA and HIWU Ombudsman Alan Foreman via email at [alan@foremanlaw.net](mailto:alan@foremanlaw.net) or by phone at (410) 336-0525.

## **Covered Person Pro-Bono Program**

HISA has established a pro bono program to assist eligible Covered Persons alleged to have committed an Equine Controlled Medication Violation or Equine Anti-Doping Rule Violation under HISA’s Anti-Doping and Medication Control Program (the “Covered Person Pro Bono Program”). The Covered Person Pro Bono Program is intended to match Covered Persons who are financially unable to secure legal representation with volunteer attorneys who have agreed to provide legal services without any expectation of compensation.

For information on this program go to: <https://www.hiwu.org/education-and-resources/covered-person-pro-bono-program-one-pager>.

## **Responsible Persons' Records (see Rules 2252-53):**

Trainers are required to maintain a record of medical, therapeutic, and surgical treatments and procedures for every Covered Horse in their control. The records are not required to be submitted to HISA unless requested. The records for the previous 60 days must be made available for transfer to the new Trainer of a claimed Horse to optimize the care and health and welfare of the Horse.

Note that Trainer records are limited to Trainer medical, therapeutic, and surgical treatment records – training records are NOT included in this requirement.

For purposes of this rule, treatment means the administration of any medication to a horse by a Trainer or his or her designee; and specifically excludes medications or procedures administered by a Veterinarian or that Veterinarian's employees. Medical procedures include, but are not limited to, physiotherapy, acupuncture, chiropractic, and surgeries. Optional templates for recording information are available on the [hisaus.org](http://hisaus.org) website.



# Claiming Rules

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## Void Claim Rule

Claims are voided if the Covered Horse dies, is euthanized, is vanned off the racetrack and placed on the Veterinarians' List for Epistaxis or as unsound or lame, or if a post-race sample collected from the claimed Covered Horse on the day of the claim results in an Adverse Analytical Finding. Additionally, all claimed Covered Horses go to the test barn for observation by a Regulatory Veterinarian. If a Regulatory Veterinarian determines that the Covered Horse will be placed on the Veterinarians' List as unsound or having experienced Epistaxis before the Covered Horse is released to the successful claimant, the stewards must be notified so they can order the claim void.

Claims will not be voided if the Claimants elect on the claim slip to claim the Covered Horse "regardless of whether the Regulatory Veterinarian determines the Covered Horse will be placed on the Veterinarians' List for Epistaxis or as unsound or lame." Even if checked, the claim will still be voided if the Covered Horse dies or is euthanized.

### **Note NEW rules regarding claims void for medication findings (Rule 2262(g) and (h)):**

In the case of a post-race Adverse Analytical Finding in a horse that was claimed, the claimant will be notified of their *option* to void the claim. Claimants have 48 hours to provide written notice to the Stewards at the track where the horse was claimed that they wish to void the claim.

Claimants who claim a horse may complete and submit the "Void Claim Test Result Inquiry Form" located on HISA's website to determine the status of the testing results of any post-claiming race sample collection.

If the claimant chooses to void the claim, they will be entitled to a return of the claim money, as well as documented and reasonable expenses related to the care and training of the horse since the date of the claim.

However, a claim will NOT be voided if any of the following have occurred subsequent to the claim:

- The horse has started in a subsequent race;
- The claimant failed to exercise due care with or made material alterations to the claimed horse; or
- The claimed horse has died or is euthanized.

2263

## Waiver Claiming Option

An Owner or Responsible Person may opt to declare a Covered Horse ineligible to be claimed at time of entry into a Claiming Race provided: (a) The Covered Horse has not started in 120 days; (b) the Covered Horse's last start must have been for a claiming price; and (c) the Covered Horse is entered in a claiming race with a claiming price equal to or greater than the claiming price for which it last started.



A Responsible Person may declare a Covered Horse ineligible to be claimed for a second consecutive race, provided the waiver was declared for the first race back and the Covered Horse is entered for a claiming price equal or greater than the price for which it last started.

The Covered Horse is ineligible for the second waiver if it wins the first race back or if the Covered Horse changes majority ownership after its first race back.

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### **Transfer of Claimed Horse Records**

A Trainer consents to transfer Trainer treatment records and veterinary examination and treatment records by entering horses in a Claiming Race. 'Trainer records' include only records of medical, therapeutic, and surgical treatments and procedures. Required records do NOT include other materials related to training records, training techniques or protocols.

Optional templates for recording information are available on the [hisaus.org](http://hisaus.org) website.

When a horse is successfully claimed by a new Trainer, the previous Trainer must transfer Trainer records to the new Trainer within three (3) days of transfer of the horse to the new Trainer.

The veterinary treatment records submitted to HISA by the Attending Veterinarian are associated with the horse's data record and as such, they travel with the horse. As soon as the Designated Owner and/or Responsible Person (usually the Trainer) are changed in the HISA System, the new Designated Owner and Responsible Person will have access to the veterinary treatment records of the claimed horse.



# Horse Record Requirements

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## Racehorse Monitoring

Stable gate entry requirements include a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) within the prior 5 days (or fewer days if high risk situations dictate), negative Coggins test, and proof of vaccinations. Horses moving interstate must also meet the entry requirements of the destination State, the State Racing Commission in the destination State, and the individual Racetracks or Training Facilities to which the horse is being shipped in the destination State. **It is always good practice to check with the receiving racetrack as to current health certificate requirements prior to shipping.**

Vaccination and testing requirements:

- Negative Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins) Test within the last 365 days, or in a shorter period of time if high risk situations dictate;
- EEE/WEE/WNV, rabies, and tetanus vaccinations within the last 365 days;
- Current Influenza and Rhinopneumonitis vaccinations within the prior 180 days, or fewer days if high risk situations dictate. Note that HISA rules regarding vaccinations do not pre-empt those of local and state authorities, and flu-rhino and health certificate requirements do vary from state to state.

2251

## Treatment Records

Every Veterinarian who examines or treats a Covered Horse shall, within 24 hours of such examination or treatment, submit treatment records in an electronic format designated by HISA[1] or otherwise uploaded to the HISA Portal. **Note that these treatment records must still be submitted even if the horse is treated at a training center, a referral clinic, or in an ambulatory setting.**

These records may be used by Regulatory Veterinarians in the performance of their duties at the racetrack, for transfer of treatment records to new connections of a Covered Horse, and for purposes of research to enhance the safety and welfare of racehorses.

**Treatment records follow the horse** and if a horse is transferred, sold, or claimed, the new associated persons have the ability to see those records in the HISA portal. Access is limited to the horse's *current* Designated Owner, Responsible Person, and assigned Attending Veterinarian (if any), so please keep that information current in the HISA portal to prevent inadvertent or unauthorized access.

[1] See Appendix A – Treatment Record reporting options

# Prohibited Practices

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The following are prohibited practices after July 1, 2022. Note changes for 2024 in **bold**.

- The use of physical or veterinary procedures to mask the effects or signs of injury so as to allow training or racing to the detriment of the Covered Horse's health and welfare.
- The use of Shock Wave Therapy in a manner that may desensitize any limb structures during racing or training.
- Surgical or chemical neurectomy to cause desensitization of musculoskeletal structures associated with the limbs. **Horses within the foal crop of 2023 or later shall not be allowed to participate in a Covered Horserace or a Timed and Reported Workout if they have been subject to these procedure(s).**
- Pin-firing and freeze-firing of the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal/metatarsal bones (shins) are prohibited. **Horses within the foal crop of 2023 or later shall not be allowed to participate in a Covered Horserace or a [2] Timed and Reported Workout if their shins have been pin-fired or freeze-fired.**
- **Pin-firing of ANY structure. Horses within the foal crop of 2023 or later shall not be allowed to participate in a Covered Horserace or a Timed and Reported Workout if ANY structure on their body has been pin-fired.** Freeze-firing of structures OTHER than the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal/metatarsal bones is still permitted.
- Application of any substance to cause vesiculation, blistering, **or any physical disruption of the epidermis or surface of the skin.**
- **Injection of any substance to cause inflammation or a counter-irritant effect ("internal blister").**
- The use of a device to deliver an electrical shock to the Covered Horse including but not limited to cattle prods and batteries.
- The use of any medical therapeutic device requiring an external power source within 48 hours prior to the start of the published post time for which a Covered Horse is scheduled to race. **This includes but is not limited to pulsed electromagnetic field (PEMF), laser, nebulizer, electro-magnetic blankets, and whirlpool boots.**
- **The use of acupuncture within 48 hours prior to the start of the published post time for which a Covered Horse is scheduled to race.**

[2] Horses in the foal crops of 2021 and 2022 that undergo, or have in the past undergone, this procedure prior to becoming a Covered Horse must have documentation from a veterinarian of when the procedure was performed attached the horse's health history.

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### **Intra-Articular Injections**

With the exception of corticosteroid administration in a metacarpal- or metatarsophalangeal joint (“fetlock”), any Covered Horse treated with any intra-articular injection of any joint shall not be permitted to perform a Workout for 7 days following treatment or participate in a Covered Horserace for 14 days following treatment.\*

- A NOTE WITH REGARD TO TIMING: The day of administration is considered day 1 (one). A horse may breeze on day 8 and may *enter* to race at any time, provided the race is day 15 or later. **A work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List is treated as a race.** For example:
  - The horse receives an intercarpal intra-articular administration on Saturday, January 1st. The horse is eligible to perform a Timed and Reported Work the following Saturday (January 8th) and is eligible to race or work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List on the following Saturday (January 15th.)
- **Any Covered Horse treated with any corticosteroid intra-articular injection of the fetlock shall not be permitted to perform a Workout for 14 days following treatment or participate in a Covered Horserace for 30 days following treatment.\* Failure to report or falsification of a treatment report relating to an intra-articular administration may result in significant penalty to both the Responsible Person and Veterinarian involved.**
  - The day of administration is considered day 1 (one). A horse may breeze on day 15 and may *enter* to race at any time, provided the race is day 31 or later. **A work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List is treated as a race.** For example:
    - The horse receives a corticosteroid administration in the fetlock on Saturday, January 1st. The horse is eligible to perform a Timed and Reported Work two Saturdays later (January 15th) and is eligible to race or work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List on day 31 (January 31st).

**2272**

### **Shock Wave Treatment**

**Shock Wave machines must now be registered with HISA.** For a registration form, please see [here](#). Completed forms can be emailed to [Regvet@hisaus.org](mailto:Regvet@hisaus.org).

- Shock Wave treatments on Covered Horses may be performed only by licensed veterinarians, and veterinarians must report treatments (under rule 2251(b)) to HISA within 24 hours after the treatment. **In addition, Responsible Persons (trainers) must report treatments to a Regulatory Veterinarian within 48 hours. Failure to report can result in significant penalties.**
- Shock Wave treatments of any structure result in the Covered Horse being placed on the Veterinarians’ List, a **14-day** prohibition on Timed and Reported Works (decreased from 30 days in the previous rules), and a 30-day prohibition on racing.\*
  - A NOTE WITH REGARD TO TIMING: The day of administration is considered day 1 (one). A horse may breeze on day 15 and may *enter* to race at any time, provided the race is day 31 or later. **A work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List is treated as a race.** For example:
    - The horse receives a Shock Wave treatment on Saturday, January 1st. The horse is eligible to perform a Timed and Reported Work two Saturdays later (January 15th) and is eligible to race or work for removal from the Veterinarians’ List on day 31 (January 31st).

2215

## Welfare and Deprivation of Care

HISA has a new rule regarding welfare and deprivation of care, and racetracks are required to develop protocols to address welfare and husbandry concerns. The new rule reads:

- No Covered Person acting alone or in concert with another person shall compromise the welfare of a Covered Horse for competitive or commercial reasons or subject or permit any Covered Horse under their control, custody or supervision to be subjected to or to incur the following:
  - any form of cruelty, mistreatment, neglect, or abuse;
  - abandonment, injury, maiming, or killing (except for euthanasia for humane reasons and in a manner consistent with the current version of the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals);
  - administration of any noxious substance; or
  - deprivation of necessary care, sustenance, shelter, or veterinary care.

You can report welfare or husbandry concerns to the regulatory veterinary team on the ground, or anonymously.

### Anonymous Reporting Platforms

Telephone Line: (888) 714-HIWU | Text Line: (855) 901-TIPS

Email Address: [hiwutips@hiwu.realresponse.com](mailto:hiwutips@hiwu.realresponse.com)

2142

## Assessment of Racing Soundness

### A. Post-layoff report.

The Trainer or Trainer's designee of any Covered Horse that has not raced for 150 or more days shall complete a Layoff Report and submit it to HISA prior to entry. This should be submitted through the portal, and if the trainer does not have access, their veterinarian can upload on their behalf. Nothing in this rule shall alter any state law requiring a post-layoff examination of a Covered Horse. This form is available here: [Layoff Report Form](#)

### B. Post-entry screening

The Regulatory Veterinarian shall perform post-entry screenings of previous pre-Race inspection findings of entered Covered Horses to identify Covered Horses that may be at increased risk for injury. The Regulatory Veterinarian shall review past performances, lay-ups (more than 60 days without a Timed and Reported Workout or Race), Layoff Reports, last 30 days medical history, previous injury and lameness diagnostics, intra-articular corticosteroid injections, previous surgery, and individual Covered Horse risk factors. Additional physical inspection and observation in motion may be performed by the Regulatory Veterinarian prior to race day.

### C. Race Day veterinary inspection

Every Covered Horse entered to participate in a Covered Horserace shall be inspected by a Regulatory Veterinarian prior to starting in the Race for which it is entered on Race Day.

- The Trainer of each Covered Horse or a representative of the Trainer who is knowledgeable about the Covered Horse and able to communicate with Regulatory Veterinarian(s) must present the Covered Horse for inspection. Covered Horses presented for inspection must have bandages removed, and the legs must be clean and dry. Covered Horses may not be placed in ice until the Regulatory Veterinarian has completed the veterinary inspection and no device or substance shall be applied to the Covered Horse that impedes veterinary clinical assessment on Race Day.

- The Regulatory Veterinarian’s inspection of each Covered Horse prior to participating in a Race shall include, at a minimum, the following:
  - identification of the Covered Horse;
  - ascertainment of the sex of the Covered Horse;
  - performance of an overall inspection of the entire Covered Horse, assessing general appearance, behavior, disposition, posture, and body condition;
  - observation of the Covered Horse jogging in hand, moving toward and away from the Veterinarian so that both hind-end and front-end motion can be evaluated;
  - performance of a digital palpation on both distal forelimbs;
  - placement of the Covered Horse on the Veterinarians' List if the Covered Horse does not jog sound or warm up to the Regulatory Veterinarian's satisfaction;
  - visual observation in the paddock and saddling area, during the parade to post, and at the starting gate; and
  - any other inspection deemed necessary by Regulatory Veterinarian(s), including Jockey consultation for the Jockey's mount.
- A report summarizing the results of the Race Day inspection under paragraph (c) shall be submitted to HISA on the day of the inspection.

#### **D. Post-race assessment**

Post-Race visual observations shall be performed by a Regulatory Veterinarian on all Covered Horses leaving the Racetrack at the conclusion of every Race.

- If a Covered Horse is determined to have Epistaxis or to be physically distressed, medically compromised, injured, or unsound at any time before exiting the racetrack or leaving the Test Barn, the Covered Horse shall be placed on the Veterinarians’ List and the Regulatory Veterinarian shall document post-race inspection findings to the Authority.
- If a Covered Horse is determined to have skin lacerations, swellings, or welts that resulted from crop use, the Stewards and Attending Veterinarian shall be notified, and the information documented to the Authority.

#### **E. Training**

Regulatory Veterinarians may observe Covered Horses during training activities. Covered Horses deemed physically distressed, medically compromised, injured, or unsound shall be placed on the Veterinarians' List and reported to the Authority.

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#### **150-Day Layoff Rule**

Note that Responsible Persons are now required to complete and submit a form through the HISA portal, prior to entry, for any Covered Horse who has not raced in 150 days or more. That form is available [here](#). This should be submitted through the portal, and if the Responsible Person does not have access, their veterinarian can upload on their behalf.

[3] [5] This is accomplished by using the Pre-Race Veterinary Inspection module provided as a free service by Track Manager.

# Veterinarians' List Rules

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- **Breezing:** Horses placed on the Veterinarians' List for unsoundness, injury or epistaxis are prohibited from breezing for 7 days.
- **Illness:** Ineligible to race for a minimum of 7 days; must have declaration from Attending Veterinarian in HISA portal prior to entry. For record type when entering, please ask your veterinarian to choose "Mandatory Attending Vet Inspection."
- **Shock Wave treatment:** Ineligible to breeze for 14 days or race for 30 days; can enter while on list provided race day is day 31 or later. See Shock Wave section in this document for important reporting requirements.
- **Injured, physically distressed or medically compromised:** Ineligible to race for a minimum of 7 days; must have declaration from Attending Veterinarian in HISA portal and be released by Regulatory Veterinarian prior to entry. For record type when entering, please ask your veterinarian to choose "Mandatory Attending Vet Inspection."
- **Epistaxis:** Ineligible to race for 14 days for the first time, 30 days for the second time within 365 days, 180 days for the third time within 365 days, and shall be barred from further racing after the fourth time within 365 days. Additionally, Covered Horses must work in front of a Regulatory Veterinarian and satisfy the same requirements as a Covered Horse placed on the List as unsound.
  - *Eligibility* and administration rules for furosemide remain governed by individual state racing commission rules, even after the Anti-Doping and Medication Control program effective date.
  - Epistaxis is now a defined term ("blood from one or both nostrils of a Covered Horse has been observed after exercise, attributable to an episode of exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage"), in order to make clear the intent that the regulatory penalties in 2240-2242 are only applied to epistaxis attributable to EIPH and not to EIPH discovered solely via endoscopy.
- **Clenbuterol administration [Rule 4114]:** Ineligible to BREEZE or race until a urine and blood sample have been collected and the presence of clenbuterol or its metabolites or markers is not detected. A minimum stand-down time of 21 days following the final administration will be required.
- **Recency:** Covered Horses which have not started in more than 365 days and Covered Horses which have not made a start prior to January 1 of their 4-year-old year must satisfy the same requirements as a Covered Horse placed on the List as unsound.
  - A Covered Horse which has not started in more than 365 days or has not made a start prior to January 1 of its 4-year-old year may perform a Workout in the presence of the Regulatory Veterinarian beginning **335 days since its last start or, if unraced, December 1st of its 3-year-old year**. If the Covered Horse has not started within 60 days of being released by the Regulatory Veterinarian, the Covered Horse must work for removal again.

- **Unsoundness:** Covered Horses placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound are ineligible to race until released by a Regulatory Veterinarian. Horses placed on the Veterinarians' List as unsound for the first time in a 365 day period shall remain on the list a minimum of 14 days. Horses placed on the Veterinarians' List multiple times for unsoundness within the previous 365 days shall remain on the Veterinarians' List for a minimum of 45 days for the second time, a minimum of 75 days for the third time, and shall be barred from further racing after the fourth time.

Diagnostic testing or imaging may be required for any Covered Horse placed on the Veterinarians' List, at the discretion of the Regulatory Veterinarian or Association Veterinarian.

### **The process for working for removal from the Veterinarian's List is:**

The Trainer and Attending Veterinarian must observe the horse jog and submit a co-signed statement to the Regulatory Veterinarian that the horse is fit to perform a Workout. The form is available [here](#). The form need not be uploaded electronically to HISA. If the Covered Horse does not perform the Workout for the Regulatory Veterinarian within 7 days, the Trainer and Attending Veterinarian must observe the Covered Horse again at the jog and submit a new co-signed statement. Any previously required diagnostics must be complete, entered in the HISA portal, and submitted to the Regulatory Veterinarian for review.

The Regulatory Veterinarian is responsible for notifying HIWU at least 48 hours in advance of the desired workout day and time. Thus, trainers must make their request to work the horse for removal from the Veterinarians' List known to the Regulatory Veterinarian in advance.

- The appointment to work the horse for the Regulatory Veterinarian must be made at least 48 hours in advance, so the Regulatory Veterinarian can apply to HIWU for a testing mission.
- A post-work inspection will be conducted by the Regulatory Veterinarian. Blood samples are **REQUIRED** for horses working off the Veterinarians' List. **Horses working for removal from the Veterinarians' List must now be tested under HIWU protocols in order to be removed from the HISA Veterinarians' List. Horses working and testing in non-compliant states may not be removed from the HISA Veterinarians' List.**
- If before, during, or after the workout for removal from the Veterinarians' List, the Covered Horse is deemed to be unsound or to have experienced Epistaxis, the stay on the Veterinarians' List shall be extended an additional **30 days**.
- **Remember that Veterinarians' List works are treated as races for purposes of medication testing, intra-articular and Shock Wave list stand-down times, and the 48-hour prohibition on electrical medical therapeutic devices.** The only exception is furosemide – which IS permitted in all post-work samples.
- Sample collection occurs after a Veterinarians' List Workout regardless of whether the horse passes or fails the veterinary inspection or makes the designated time.

Please Note – Horses **may not** work off of the Veterinarian's List at a non-HISA track.



# Rules Concerning Safety on the Racetrack

**2276  
&  
2139**

## Horseshoes & Inspections

A chart is provided below for reference:

Surface	Front	Hind
Dirt	2 mm full outer rim, no grabs	4 mm full outer rim, 4mm grabs
Synthetic	2 mm full outer rim, no grabs	2 mm full outer rim, no grabs
Turf	No traction devices	No traction devices

*\*Note that Queens XTs and similar shoes are NOT permitted on turf, synthetic, or on front shoes on dirt.*

Every horse entered to participate in a Covered Horserace shall be inspected on Race Day by a Horseshoe Inspector prior to starting. The Trainer of each Covered Horse or a representative of the Trainer who is knowledgeable about the Covered Horse and able to communicate with the Horseshoe Inspector must present the Covered Horse for inspection.

The inspection of each Covered Horse shall include, at a minimum, the identification of the horse and an examination of the horseshoe or other orthotics and documentation of any features relating to a violation of horseshoe rules of the Authority.

**2275**

## Communication Devices

Rule 2275 reads:

- The use of a hand-held communication device by a Rider is prohibited while the Rider is on a Covered Horse or Pony Horse.
- A Rider, while on a Covered Horse or Pony Horse, shall not wear an audio device that obstructs or impairs the Rider's ability to hear other horses, Riders, hazards, or the Racetrack's emergency warning system.

**2121**

## Racetrack Risk Management Committee

Racetracks are required to form a Racetrack Risk Management Committee to review the circumstances around fatalities, injuries, and racetrack safety issues with the goal of identifying possible contributing risk factors that can be mitigated. The purpose of this Committee's work is educational, not disciplinary. You may be interviewed or asked to meet with members as part of their work.

**2131**

### **Safety Director**

Each jurisdiction or racetrack has a Safety Director. This position is responsible for, among other things, overseeing equine safety, racetrack safety, risk management, and injury prevention and reporting.

**2135**

### **Regulatory Veterinarians**

Regulatory Veterinarians are authorized to have access to and inspect any horses housed on racetrack grounds, regardless of entry status, observe horses during training activities, and place horses on the Veterinarians' List at any time.





HORSERACING INTEGRITY  
AND SAFETY AUTHORITY