DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS GUIDELINES

(800) 633-2472

LAST REVISED AUGUST 1, 2007

FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCES (examples)

acepromazine
acetophenazine
acetylpromazine
albuterol
alfentanil
alprazolam
aminophylline
amitriptyline
amphetamines
antihistamines
apomorphine
arsenic
atropine
azaperone
barbiturates
belladonna
benperidol
benzocaine
benzodiazepines
beta blockers
bethanechol chloride
bromperidol
bumetanide
bupivacaine
buprenorphine
buspirone
butorphanol
caffeine
camphor
capsaicin
carfentanil
carprofen
chamomile
chloral hydrate
chlorbutanol
chlorpheniramine
chlorpromazine
chlorprothixene
clenbuterol
clozapine
cocaine
codeine
comfrey
cyclobenzaprine
cyproheptadine
dantrolene
demethylpyrilamine
detomidine
devil's claw
dextromethorphan
dextromoramide
dezocine
diazepam
digoxin
diphenhydramine
dipremorphine
dipyrone
doxapram
doxepin
droperidol
dyphylline
ephedrine
epinephrine
epoetin alfa
erythropoetin
etamiphylline
ethacrynic acid
ethchlorvynol
ethyl alcohol
etidocaine
etodolac
etomidate
etorphine
eugenol
fenfluramine
fenspiride
fentanyl
fentiazac
fluanisone
fluoxetine
fluphenazine
furosemide
glycerol guaiacolate
glycopyrrolate
guaifenesin
guanabenz acetate
haloperidol
homatropine
hops
hydrochlorothiazide
hydrocodone
hydromorphone
hydroxyzine
imipramine
ipratropium
kava kava
ketamine
ketorolac
laurel
lavender
lemon balm
levallorphan
levorphanol
leopard's bane
lidocaine
lithium
lorazepam
LSD
mabuterol
mazindol
meclizine
medetomidine
meperidine
mepenzolate bromide
mephentermine
mepivacaine
meprylcaine
methadone
methamphetamine
methaqualone
methyldopa
methylphenidate
metomidate
milenperone
molindone
moperone
morphine
nalbuphine
nalmefene
naloxone
nefopam
night shade
nikethamide
nitrazepam
nitroglycerin
opiates
orphenadrine citrate
oxybutynin
oxymetazoline
oxymorphone
paroxetine
passion flower
pentazocine
pentoxifylline
pergolide mesylate
phencyclidine
phenobarbital
phentermine
phenylephrine
phenylpropanolamine
phenytoin
piperacetazine
pirenperone
pramoxine
prazepam
prethcamide
prilocaine
procaine
procaine penicillin
procaterol
prochlorperazine
procyclidine
promazine
promethazine
propentofylline
propiomazine
propionylpromazine
propoxyphene
propranolol
pseudoephedrine
pyrilamine
rauwolfia
red poppy
reserpine
risperidone
romifidine
salmeterol
scopolamine
sertraline
skullcap
sodium cacodylate
spiperone
strychnine
sufentanil
sumatriptan
terbutaline sulfate
terfenadine
tetracaine
THC
theobromine
theophylline
tolmetin
tramadol
trazodone
trifluperidol
trihexyphenidyl
tripelennamine
tropicamide
valerian
vervain
xylazine
xylocaine
zolpidem

PLEASE DIRECT ALL INQUIRES TO:
United States Equestrian Federation®
Equine Drugs and Medications Program
3760 Ridge Mill Drive, Hilliard, Ohio 43026
Phone (800) 633-2472
Fax (614) 771-7706
Email: medequestrian@aol.com

RESTRICTED MEDICATION DOSE AND TIME RECOMMENDATIONS

MEDICATION GENERIC NAME	MEDICATION TRADE NAME	MAX DOSAGE PER POUND OF BODY WEIGHT	LATEST ADMINISTRATION HOUR PRIOR TO COMPETITION	ADMINISTRATION METHOD (single dose per 24 hours unless specified otherwise)
Dexamethasone	Azium®	2.0 mg/100Lb (20 mg/1000Lb) or 0.5 mg/100Lb (5.0 mg/1000Lb) or 1.0 mg/100LB (10 mg/1000Lb)	>12 hours >6 hours >6 hours	IV, IM IV Oral
Diclofenac	Surpass®	5 inch ribbon, ½ inch thick, one site	>12 hours	Topical, 2 doses each day 12 hours apart
Firocoxib	Equioxx®	0.1 mg/kg (0.0455 mg/Lb) (45.5 mg/1000Lb)	>12 hours	Oral
Phenylbutazone ("bute") *	Butazolidin®	2.0 mg/Lb (2.0 grams/1000Lb) or 1.0 mg/Lb (1.0 grams/1000Lb)	>12 hours AM & PM feed	Oral, IV Oral, 2 doses each day, 12 hours apart
Flunixin meglumine *	Banamine®	0.5 mg/Lb (500 mg/1000Lb)	>12 hours	Oral, IV
Ketoprofen	Ketofen®	1.0 mg/Lb (1.0 gram/1000Lb)	>4 hours, but >6 hours is recommended	IV
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel®	0.5 mg/Lb (500 mg/1000Lb)		Oral, 2 doses each day, 12 hours apart
Naproxen	Naprosyn®	4.0 mg/Lb (4.0 grams/1000Lb)	>12 hours	Oral
Eltenac Not yet approved	Telzenac®	0.25 mg/Lb (250 mg/1000Lb)	12 hours	IV
Methocarbamol	Robaxin®	5.0 mg/Lb (5.0 grams/1000Lb)	>6 hours	Oral, IV, 2 doses each day, 12 hours apart

* Do not administer phenylbutazone and flunixin at the same time (violation)! Allow seven days withdrawal from one before using the other. See guideline details.

PLEASE NOTE

Do not administer more than two permitted NSAIDs at one time.

Whenever two NSAIDs are administered, any additional NSAID should not have been administered during the seven days prior to competing.

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

The maximum treatment time for any of the above permitted medication is five days, with the exceptions of diclofenac and firocoxib. Diclofenac can be administered for 10 successive days, and firocoxib can be administered for 14 successive days.

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

This chart is for quick reference use and should not be used in place of the detailed guidelines preceding this chart.

PRACTICAL ADVICE REGARDING THE 2007 EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS RULE

INTRODUCTION

The NOTICE OF PENALTY section of Equestrian Magazine seldom escapes the attention of readers of the United States Equestrian Federation's official publication. It is regrettable and true that many violations of the Equine Drugs and Medications Rule result from the failure of exhibitors, owners, trainers, and their veterinarians to understand compliance with it. This article is written to help you avoid inadvertent violations.

The text that follows is advice about understanding the Equine Drugs and Medications Rule and applying it in practical situations. Its purpose is to help accommodate legitimate therapy in compliance with the requirements of the rules. This practical advice in no way takes precedence over the wording of the Equine Drugs and Medications Rule itself, which is printed in its entirety in the Federation's Rule Book and posted on its website at www.usef.org, and which is MUST READING for trainers, owners, exhibitors, and their veterinarians.

DIFFERENT RULES FOR DIFFERENT GROUPS

Most breeds and disciplines that compete under USEF Rules are subject to the Therapeutic Substance Provisions (GR410-412). The Endurance Discipline is subject to the No Foreign Substance Provisions (GR 409). Other breeds and disciplines may choose this option, if they wish.

FEI recognized events are subject to the FEI Veterinary Regulations. This is a no foreign substance rule, which includes reporting requirements for the treatment of illness and injury. Selection trials for FEI recognized international events and other events may be subject to a no foreign substance rule as specified in the Selection Procedures.

THE THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCE PROVISIONS

TREATMENT OF ILLNESS OR INJURY WITH A FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCE

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

TRAINERS, OWNERS, EXHIBITORS, AND THEIR VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES, POWDERS, AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING THOSE USED TOPICALLY, THE INGREDIENTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY KNOWN, AS THEY MIGHT CONTAIN A FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCE. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THOSE CONTAINING PLANT INGREDIENTS.

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

1. The product must be used for a legitimate therapeutic purpose only. The rule accommodates the use of a forbidden substance for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury only. If a forbidden substance is administered for any other purpose, e.g., clipping, shipping, training, the animal must be kept out of competition until the forbidden substance is no longer detectable in the animal's blood or urine sample. This can be a long time (see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE below).

2. After a horse or pony has been administered for a therapeutic purpose any product containing a forbidden substance, the animal must be withdrawn from competition for at least 24 hours. This is a uniform requirement for all therapeutic forbidden substances, and there are no exceptions.

3. A written medication report must be filed documenting the therapeutic use of a forbidden substance. A medication report form should be obtained from the steward or technical delegate, filled out completely, and turned in to the steward or technical delegate within the time required. All this must be done within one hour of the earliest opportunity.

How long after treatment of any illness or injury is it necessary to file a written medication report? It is necessary for as long as the drug might remain detectable in a horse's or pony's blood or urine (see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE on page 11).

CAUTION AGAINST THE USE OF HERBAL/NATURAL PRODUCTS

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

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

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

For the above reasons, the Federation cautions most strongly against the use of so-called herbal and natural products, the ingredients and properties of which are not known. In this regard trainers should be most skeptical about any claims by manufacturers or others that their preparation is "legal" or permissible for use at competitions recognized by the Federation or the FEI. Trainers should be aware that ingredients labeling for such preparations is often not complete or accurate. Especially suspect are preparations that are claimed to calm or relax while at the same time being said to contain no forbidden or prohibited substances. Just some of the examples of the hundreds and perhaps thousands of examples of herbal/natural or plant ingredients that would cause a product to be classified as forbidden are valerian, kava kava, passionflower, skullcap, chamomile, vervain, lemon balm, leopard's bane, night shade, capsaicin, comfrey, devil's claw, hops, laurel, lavender, red poppy, and rawuolfia.

TRAINERS, OWNERS, EXHIBITORS, AND THEIR VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES, POWDERS, AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING THOSE USED TOPICALLY, THE INGREDIENTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY KNOWN, AS THEY MIGHT CONTAIN A FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCE. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THOSE CONTAINING PLANT INGREDIENTS.

"APPROVED" OR "ENDORSED" PRODUCTS

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

GUIDELINES FOR THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF DEXAMETHASONE AND OTHER CORTICOSTEROIDS

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

The rules establish a quantitative restriction for dexamethasone, i.e., a maximum permitted plasma concentration (fluid portion in blood) of 3.0 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition. In order to help trainers, owners, and their veterinarians achieve compliance with this rule in connection with the therapeutic use of dexamethasone, it should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below. These guidelines include several alternative scenarios for dose, time, and route of administration. Whenever dexamethasone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according the actual weight of the animal.

Alternative Number 1
(2.0 mg or less per 100 pounds IV or IM at 12 or MORE hours before competition)

Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously or intramuscularly, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous or intramuscular dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 20.0 milligrams, which equals 5.0 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

Alternative Number 2
(0.5 mg or less per 100 pounds IV at 6 or more hours before competition)

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

Alternative Number 3
(1.0 mg or less per 100 pounds orally at 6 or more hours before competition)

Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligrams of dexamethasone powder per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered orally, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily oral dose of dexamethasone powder is 10.0 milligrams, which equals one packet of dexamethasone powder (10.0 milligrams per packet.) No part of this dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be either consumed or removed at least 6 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

Corticosteroids other than dexamethasone, e.g., prednisone, prednisolone, Solu-Delta-Cortef®, and others, are classified as forbidden substances, and use of these drugs is subject to the requirements of GR411. This means these drugs are to be used only for a therapeutic purpose, i.e., for the treatment of existing inflammatory conditions related to illness or injury; they are to be administered at a time not closer than 24 hours prior to competing; and a written medication report must be filed in a timely fashion in connection with any administration performed by any route during the seven days prior to competing.

Trainers, owners, and their veterinarians are cautioned against the use of dexamethasone isonicotinate injectable solution, because administration studies have shown it is not eliminated from the plasma as quickly as dexamethasone injectable solution. Therefore, the use of dexamethasone isonicotinate injectable might result in an inadvertent overage, i.e., a plasma concentration of dexamethasone in excess of the maximum permitted plasma concentration of 3.0 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition.

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

Products or preparations that contain dexamethasone or another corticosteroid as an active ingredient (e.g. a Naquasone® bolus contains 5.0 milligrams of dexamethasone), should be used in accordance with the guidelines above, taking into account the actual weight of the animal.

GUIDELINES FOR THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF A NONSTEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUG (NSAID) AND METHOCARBAMOL

GR410 of USEF Rules permits the use in horses and ponies of not more than two nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) at a time (of those permitted to be used), imposes quantitative restrictions on those permitted, and forbids the use of any other NSAID. The information in this article will help owners, trainers, and their veterinarians stay in compliance with these rules, as they treat their horses and ponies with NSAIDs.

NSAIDs are to be administered to a horse or pony only for a therapeutic purpose. The following are permitted to be used (these are the generic names, not brand names): diclofenac liposomal cream, firocoxib, phenylbutazone, flunixin meglumine, ketoprofen, meclofenamic acid, naproxen, and eltenac (upon its approval by the FDA). Phenylbutazone and flunixin are not permitted to be present together in the animal's blood or urine sample. When administered, the NSAIDs above should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below, and no other NSAIDs are to be administered.

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

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

3. Whenever phenylbutazone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals two 1.0 gram tablets, or two 1.0 gram units of paste, or 10.0 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter). Neither a total daily dose nor part of an injectable dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. In the event the phenylbutazone is administered orally, half of the maximum daily dose (1.0 grams per 1000 lbs.) can be administered each 12 hours during a five day treatment program. Phenylbutazone should not be administered for more than five successive days. Whenever phenylbutazone is administered, flunixin meglumine should not have been administered during the seven preceding days.

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

5. Whenever ketoprofen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 grams, which equals 10.0 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Ketoprofen should not be administered for more than five successive days.

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

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

8. Upon the approval of eltenac by the FDA, the therapeutic use of eltenac in horses and ponies is permitted by USEF Rules. Whenever eltenac is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.25 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 250 milligrams, which equals 5.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Eltenac should not be used for more than five successive days.

9. Whenever two permitted NSAIDs are administered, any additional NSAIDs should not have been administered during the seven days prior to competing.

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

Whenever any NSAID is administered to a horse or pony in a manner that might cause the plasma concentration to exceed the quantitative restrictions of the rule (in the case of those permitted to be used), or might cause more than two NSAIDs to be detected at any concentrations in the animal's blood or urine sample, or might cause phenylbutazone and flunixin both to be detected at any concentration in the animal's blood or urine sample, or might cause the NSAID to be detected at any concentration in the animal's blood or urine sample (in the case of those not permitted to be used), the trainer and owner should withdraw the horse or pony from competition, and the animal should be withheld from competition until the plasma concentration of any permitted NSAID returns to acceptable concentrations and/or until any NSAID forbidden at any concentration is no longer present in the animal's blood or urine sample .

Regarding methocarbamol:

1. Whenever methocarbamol is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse or pony. Each 12 hours, not more than 5.0 mg per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum dose each 12 hours is 5.0 grams, which equals ten 500 milligram tablets or 50 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No dose should be administered during the 12 hours immediately following the prior dose.

2. No part of a dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 6 hours prior to competing. Methocarbamol should not be administered for more than five successive days.

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

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR PARTICULAR CLASSES/DIVISIONS

In the Arabian, Half-Arabian, and Anglo Arabian Division, any anabolic steroid is forbidden in the breeding/halter classes for three year olds and under. This means that no anabolic steroids should be administered and/or any surgical implants should be removed sufficiently in advance of competing such that these substances are not present in the blood or urine in the blood or urine at the time of competition (see HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE on page 11), and they should not be used thereafter.

THE NO FOREIGN SUBSTANCE PROVISIONS AND THE FEI VETERINARY REGULATIONS

Horses and ponies competing under these rules and regulations are subject to a No Foreign Substance Rule. This means that , with a few therapeutic exceptions, no drug, medication, or product is to be administered to a horse or pony in the time before competition such that it, or any ingredient or metabolite of it, might be present in the animal, might be detectable in its blood or urine sample, or might have any effect on its performance at the time of competition (SEE HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE BELOW). The therapeutic exceptions that are permitted are anti-infectious substances and the anti-ulcer medications ranitidine and omeprazole. These anti-ulcer medications are forbidden in the Endurance Riding Division.

"APPROVED" OR "ENDORSED" PRODUCTS

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

HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE

The following information about drug detection serves two main purposes. In the context of competing under the USEF's no Foreign Substance Rule (GR 409) or under FEI Regulations (in the United States) it provides information about how long after the administration of a particular drug it is necessary to refrain from competition in order for the horse to compete in compliance with the rules. In the context of competing under the USEF's Therapeutic Substance Rule (GR 410-412), it provides information about how long after the administration of a forbidden, therapeutic substance it is necessary to file a written medications report in order for the horse to compete in compliance with the rule. In the case of forbidden, non-therapeutic substances, e.g. fluphenazine and reserpine, it provides information about how long after the administration of such a drug it is necessary to refrain from competition in order for the drug to be no longer detectable in the blood or urine sample of the horse.

The following information is applicable for horses and ponies competing in the United States. It is not applicable to any animal competing outside the United States or under any drug testing program using a laboratory other than the USEF Equine Drug Testing and Research Laboratory.

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

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

The following information is made available with the assumption that any and all drugs and medications are used only for a therapeutic purpose, i.e.,

the diagnosis and/or treatment of illness or injury, and that any dose administered is a conservative, therapeutic dose, consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. The following guidelines are not part of the rules.

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

anabolic steroids, e.g., boldenone and stanozolol ..... 90 days

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

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

procaine and procaine penicillin ..... 14 days

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

methylprednisolone ..... 14 days

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

nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, e.g., phenylbutazone and flunixin ..... 7 days

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

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

isoxsuprine ..... 21 days

Any other drug or medication call (800) 633-2472 and ask.

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

THE REQUIREMENT TO SUBMIT, OBSERVE, COOPERATE, AND ASSIST

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

In accordance with GR402, trainers are urged to accompany the testing personnel and the animal during the time that samples are collected, labeled, and sealed, and to serve as witness to these procedures. In the event he or she is unwilling or unable to do so, the trainer is urged to appoint an agent to serve as witness to these procedures. Failure to witness these procedures, and/or failure to appoint an agent to do so, precludes a trainer from subsequently challenging the identity of the horse or pony from which samples were collected, or the procedures employed in collecting, labeling, or sealing the samples.

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

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

THE VETERINARIAN'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

THE TRAINER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

Understanding the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Rule will help avoid inadvertent violations and will help keep your name out of the **NOTICE OF PENALTY section of Equestrian magazine**. All questions about the rule should be directed to the office of the USEF Equine Drugs and Medications Program, 3760 Ridge Mill Drive, Hilliard, Ohio 43026, toll-free (800) 633-2472.

CONCLUSION

One consistent theme which runs through the drug rules of all the private groups is the constant reevaluation of their positions and the changes made in the rules to accommodate the best thinking of the trainers, owners and veterinarians. As new drugs are developed to treat horses therapeutically and as other drugs are discovered which allow the unscrupulous trainers and veterinarians to take unfair advantage by administering drugs for which there are no effective tests, each association amends its rules to ensure the fairest competition possible for all participants.

CHAPTER 4 DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS

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

GR401
DETERMINING THE EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS DESIGNATION FOR EACH BREED OR DISCIPLINE

1. The Board of Directors shall designate every Breed, Discipline, and/or Group competing under Federation Rules as either a No Foreign Substance Group or a Therapeutic Substance Group, as outlined herein below.

2. At each Annual Meeting, each Division Committee shall determine by a majority vote and shall indicate to the Board of Directors its preference for its Breed or Discipline to be designated as (or to be part of) either a No Foreign Substance Group or a Therapeutic Substance Group. In any instance where more than one Division Committee is responsible for a Breed and/or Discipline Group, after each committee has determined its preference by a majority vote, unanimity between and/or among the Division Committees of the Group shall be required to invoke a recommendation to be designated a No Foreign Substance Group. Absent such concurrence, the joint recommendation of the Division Committees of the Group shall be construed as a recommendation in favor of designation as a Therapeutic Substance Group.

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

4. At its final meeting of the Rule Change Convention, the Board shall take into consideration these recommendations and the written recommendations of the respective Affiliate Associations in this regard, and it shall enact the designation for each Breed, Discipline, and/or Group. The effective dates of these designations shall coincide with the effective dates of the newly published Rule Book.

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

6. Every horse and/or pony competing at Federation competitions and/or events shall be subject to either the No Foreign Substance Provisions (GR409) or the Therapeutic Substance Provisions (GR410-412), depending upon its Breed's, Discipline's, and/or Group's designation, and it shall be required to compete in compliance therewith, whether competing in unrated or rated classes and/or divisions.

7. Any horse and/or pony that competes in more than one Breed, Discipline, and/or Group at a competition, one of which is a No Foreign Substance Group, shall be required to be in compliance with the No Foreign Substance Provisions at all times while competing in any and/or all classes and/or divisions at that competition.

GR402
TESTING

1. Horses and/or ponies competing at a Licensed Competition are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian who must be appointed by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program. Said appointed

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

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

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

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

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

GR403
COOPERATION

1. Cooperation with the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) includes:
   a. Taking the horse and/or pony and the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) immediately to the location selected by said veterinarian and/or agent(s) for testing the horse and/or pony and presenting it for testing.
   b. Assisting the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) in procuring the sample promptly, including but not limited to removing equipment from the horse and/or pony, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding any distractions to it. Schooling, lengthy cooling out, bandaging and other delays of this type shall be construed as noncooperation.
   c. Polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or his agent(s).

GR404
RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF TRAINERS

1. A trainer is defined as any adult or adults who has or shares the responsibility for the care, training, custody, condition, or performance of a horse and/or pony. Said person must sign the entry blank of any Licensed Competition whether said person be a trainer, owner, rider, agent and/or coach. Where a minor exhibitor has no trainer, then a parent, guardian or agent or representative thereof must sign the entry blank and assume responsibility as trainer. The name of the trainer must be designated as such on the entry blank. It is the responsibility of trainers as well as competition management to see that entry blanks contain all of the required information.

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

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

4. In the case of a horse and/or pony competing under the Therapeutic Substance Provisions, any trainer or other person subject to these rules who actually administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer a forbidden substance to a horse and/or pony which might affect the performance of said horse and/or pony at a competition licensed

by the Federation without complying with GR411, is subject to the penalties provided in GR406.

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

GR405
EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS TESTING IN CONNECTION WITH AN APPEAL MEASUREMENT.

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

2. Each animal submitted for an appeal measurement must have drug testing samples collected at the time of said measurement and/or concurrent examinations. No sample is a drug testing sample unless it is collected by and/or under the direct supervision of Federation drug testing personnel, who must be appointed by the Administrator of the Equine Drugs and Medications Program to collect samples from the animal in question in connection with said measurement.

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

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

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

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

GR406
RESULTS, CONFIRMATORY ANALYSIS, AND RETEST

1. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples A shall be subjected to chemical analysis by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory or by a laboratory with which Federation has contracted for its services. Blood and urine samples labeled and identified as Samples B shall be stored securely, unopened, at the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, to be used in the event that a confirmatory analysis shall be required.

2. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is negative, i.e., no forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be destroyed by the laboratory.

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

4. In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, and upon the issuance of Notices of Charge to persons deemed responsible and accountable under the rules, a person charged who requests a confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B must make the request in writing to Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, and it must be received within 15 days of the date of the Notice of Charge.

5. The confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by a drug testing laboratory that must be mutually agreed upon by the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis and Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, which laboratory must have demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, provided the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B exists and is of sufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis. In the event the drug testing laboratory that analyzed Sample A is the only laboratory

that has demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, as determined by Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, this laboratory shall be the only laboratory to which Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee shall agree to perform the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B. Upon the completion of the confirmatory analysis, the laboratory performing the confirmatory analysis shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties.

6. In the event no agreement is reached as to a laboratory as required in section 5 above, and the person charged who requests the confirmatory analysis does not revoke his/her request, the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, or by a laboratory with which The Federation has contracted for its services, as determined by Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, which laboratory shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties. Both the results of the analysis of Sample A (and supporting data) and the results of the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B, if any (and supporting data, if any), shall be admissible as evidence in any hearing or proceeding pertaining to this matter.

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

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

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

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

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

12. By requesting the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B, or the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A, or by requesting that the retest be witnessed by a Witnessing Analyst, the person charged who makes such request(s) agrees to and must pay any and all fees, costs and expenses relating to the confirmatory analysis or the retest, whether it is performed by a mutually agreed upon laboratory, by the Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, or by a laboratory with which The Federation has contracted for its services, upon the presentation an invoice by Counsel of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, and any and all fees, costs, and expenses relating to the Witnessing Analyst.

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

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

15. The owner or owners of a horse and/or pony found to contain a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof may be required to forfeit all prize money, sweepstakes, added money and any trophies, ribbons and "points" won at said competition by said horse and/or pony and the same will be redistributed accordingly. The owner must pay a fee of $200 to said competition. Points accumulated toward Horse of the Year Awards prior to said competition may be nullified and redistributed at the discretion of the Hearing Committee. If, prior to or at a hearing, the Federation as the charging party, determines that one or more persons, not previously charged as a trainer should also be charged as a trainer, then, upon application by the Federation, the Hearing Committee may, in its discretion, continue or adjourn the hearing, in whole or in part, to permit a new or amended charge to be issued (unless the person(s) to be charged waive notice).

16. A trainer of a horse and/or pony found to contain such forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is subject to whatever penalty is assessed by the Hearing Committee, except for administrative penalties

issued by the Chairman of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee and accepted, as provided by GR412. Said trainer may be fined and may be suspended from all participation in Licensed Competitions for a period of one year for the first offense, and for a longer period for a second or later offense, said suspension to be served at any time at the discretion of the Hearing Committee. The horse and/or pony may be suspended for any period of time specified by the Hearing Committee. In determining an appropriate penalty under these rules, the Hearing Committee may take into account such factors and circumstances as it may deem relevant, including but not limited to

a. the pharmacology of the forbidden substance,
b. the credibility and good faith of the person charged or of other witnesses,
c. penalties determined in similar cases, and
d. past violations of any Federation rules (or the lack thereof).
e. reliance upon the professional ability or advice of a veterinarian who is a licensed graduate of an accredited veterinary school and who is in good standing in the state in which he/she primarily practices.

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

GR407
MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

1. To provide funds for research, inspection and enforcement of rules regarding use of medications and drugs, each Licensed Competition, except where prohibited by law, must assess the exhibitors a fee of $7 for each horse and/or pony entered in the competition, except the fee shall be $15 for each horse entered in an FEI sanctioned competition or a USEF High Cap Computer List Class. Participants in the following classes are exempted from payment:

a. leadline
b. exhibitions
c. games and races,
d. classes for 4-H members,
e. Academy classes (Academy classes are classes limited to horses used regularly in a lesson program)
f. Opportunity classes EC 2/20/07 Effective 4/1/07

However, these classes are not exempt from the Drugs and Medications Chapter itself. Within 10 days after a competition, competition management must forward to the Federation a sum representing the above fee times the number of horses and/or ponies entered in the nonexempt classes of the competition plus the number of horses and/or ponies scratched where the fee is not refunded, such sum to be held by the Federation in a separate fund for use to accomplish the purpose set forth above. BOD 1/14/07 Effective immediately

2. It is a violation for a Licensee to assess and/or collect a drug enforcement fee in excess of or in addition to that specified and required by GR407.1 of these rules, unless said assessment is approved in writing by the Federation in advance, and then only under the terms and conditions set forth.
3. It is a violation for a Licensee to withhold from the Federation any or all of the drug fees collected in accordance with GR407.1, for any purpose, including to defray the expenses incurred providing stalls, passes, and other items to the Federation drug testing personnel, as required by GR407.4 and .5.

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

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

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

GR408
INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FEDERATION EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS CHAPTER AND ITS APPLICATION TO PARTICULAR SUBSTANCES

Any questions regarding the interpretation of this Chapter, including the application of this Chapter to particular substances, should be directed to the office of the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program, 3760 Ridge Mill Drive, Hilliard, Ohio 43026-9231. (800) 633-2472, (614) 771-7707, FAX (614) 771-7706. Trainers and/or owners who seek advice concerning the interpretation and application of this rule should not rely solely upon interpretations or advice by private or competition veterinarians, competition officials, competition personnel, or other persons, but should also obtain verification of any such interpretations or advice from the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office. Any trainer or owner who is uncertain about whether this rule applies in any given situation would be well advised to withdraw the affected horse and/or pony from competition until such time as the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office has been consulted.

GR409
EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS, THE NO FOREIGN SUBSTANCE PROVISIONS

1. No horse and/or pony competing in a Breed or Discipline designated as (or part of) a No Foreign Substance Group is to be shown in any class at a competition licensed by the Federation if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contained in its tissues, body fluids or excreta a prohibited substance as defined in this Rule. For purposes of this Rule, a prohibited substance shall be as defined by the pertinent Regulations and Annexes of the Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI).

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

GR410
EQUINE DRUGS AND MEDICATIONS, THE THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCE PROVISIONS

1. No horse and/or pony competing in a Breed or Discipline designated as (or part of) a Therapeutic Substance Group is to be shown in any class at a competition licensed by the Federation (see also GR402.1, last sentence) if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contains in its tissues, body fluids or excreta a forbidden substance except as provided in GR411. Any horse and/or pony that competes in more than one Breed, Discipline, and/or Group at a competition, one of which is a No Foreign Substance Group, shall be required to be in compliance with the No Foreign Substance Provisions at all times while competing in any and/or all classes and/or divisions at that competition. For purposes of this rule, a forbidden substance is:
   a. Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, psychotro pic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or drug which might affect the performance of a horse and/or pony (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), or any metabolite and/or analogue of any such substance or drug, except as expressly permitted by this rule.
   b. Any corticosteroid present in the plasma of the horse/pony other than dexamethasone (see GR410.5.b).
   c. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in excess of two present in the plasma or urine of the horse/pony (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.
   d. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof) permitted by this rule in excess of the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein.
   e. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof), regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection of any of the substances defined in (a), (b), (c) or (e) or quantification of substances permitted by this rule.
   f. Any anabolic steroid in the breeding/in-hand classes for three-year-olds and under in the Arabian, Half Arabian, and Anglo Arabian Division (GR411 below does not apply).

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

3. The full use of modern therapeutic measures for the improvement and protection of the health of the horse and/or pony is permitted unless:
   a. The substance administered is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, drug or drug metabolite which might affect the per formance of a horse and/or pony or might interfere with the detection of forbidden substances or quantification of permitted substances; or
   b. More than two nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are present in the plasma or urine of the horse/pony (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid; or
   c. The presence of such substance in the blood or urine sample exceeds the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein below.

4. Restrictions concerning the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are as follows:
   a. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of diclofenac is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter.
   b. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter.
   c. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of flunixin is 1.0 micrograms per milliliter.
   d. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen is 0.250 micrograms per milliliter.
   e. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of meclofenamic acid is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter.
   f. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter.
   g. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of firocoxib is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter. BOD 6/26/07 Effective 8/1/07
   h. Upon the approval of eltenac by the FDA, the maximum permitted plasma concentration of eltenac is 0.1 micrograms per milliliter.
   i. Not more than two of the substances listed in (a) through (f) above are permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample (GR411 does not apply).
   j. Phenylbutazone and flunixin are not permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample (GR411 does not apply).
   k. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug not listed in (a) through (e) above is forbidden to be present in the plasma or urine sample (GR411 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.
   l. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that becomes approved for use in horses can be added to the list of those permitted, after the completion, review and approval of the needed research.

5. Restrictions concerning other therapeutic substances are as follows:
   a. The maximum permissible plasma concentration of methocarbamol is 4.0 micrograms per milliliter.
   b. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of dexamethasone is 0.003 micrograms per milliliter.

6. Thresholds for substances of possible dietary origin are as follows:
   a. The maximum permissible urine concentration of theobromine is 2.0 micrograms per milliliter.

7. Additional restrictions concerning particular classes and/or divisions (GR411 does not apply):
   a. In the breeding/in-hand classes for three-year-olds and under in the Arabian, Half Arabian, and Anglo Arabian Division, any anabolic steroid is forbidden. (See HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE in the current Drugs and Medications Rules Pamphlet for guidelines Page 11).

GR411
CONDITIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC ADMINISTRATIONS OF FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCES

1. A horse and/or pony exhibiting at a Licensed Competition pursuant to the Therapeutic Substance Provisions that receives any medication which

contains a forbidden substance is not eligible for competition unless all of the following requirements have been met and the facts are furnished in writing on a timely-submitted official Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form:

a. The medication must be therapeutic and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an existing illness or injury. Administration of a for bidden substance for non-therapeutic or optional purposes (such as, by way of example only, shipping, clipping, training, turning out, routine floating or cleaning of teeth, non-diagnostic nerve blocking, uncasting, mane pulling or non-emergency shoeing) is not considered to be therapeutic. Any trainer who is uncertain about whether a particular purpose is considered to be therapeutic would be well advised to consult the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office.
b. The horse and/or pony must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.
c. The medication must be administered by a licensed veterinarian, or, if a veterinarian is unavailable, only by the trainer pursuant to the advice and direction of a veterinarian.
d. Identification of medication—the amount, strength and mode of administration.
e. Date and time of administration.
f. Identification of horse and/or pony, its name, age, sex, color and entry number.
g. Diagnosis and reason for administration.
h. Statement signed by person administering medication.
i. Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form filed with the Steward/ Technical Delegate or Designated Competition Office Representative within one hour after administration or one hour after the Steward/Technical Delegate or Designated Competition Office Representative returns to duty if administration is at a time other than during competition hours.
j. The Steward, Technical Delegate, or Designated Competition Office Representative must sign and record the time of receipt on the Equine Drugs and Medications Report Form.
k. At selection trials for World Championships, and/or Olympic and/or Pan American Games, the requirement of subsection (b) above, that the horse or pony must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered will not apply, provided that:
(1) the competition is conducted pursuant to the written selection procedures as approved by the Federation Executive Committee; (2) the written selection procedures specifically allow for therapeutic administrations of medications by a USEF-appointed veterinary panel within 24 hours preceding competition, and the written selection procedures are in no case less stringent in this regard than the FEI Veterinary Regulations (Articles 1006.7 and 1006.8) and guidelines pursuant thereto;
(3) all requirements of the written selection procedures regarding therapeutic administrations of medications have been met;
(4) all requirements of this Rule have been met except subsection GR411.1(b); and all persons competing in the competition are eligible and competing for selection.

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

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

GR412
ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES

1. The provisions for administrative penalties shall apply to any potential or alleged violation of the Equine Drugs and Medications Rule. The Federation shall hold in abeyance the issuance of charges of rule violation pending further determination by the Chairman of the Equine Drugs and Medications Committee, who shall take into consideration all pertinent information available, including the seriousness of the alleged violation(s), precedents in similar Federation drug cases, and any prior rule violation(s) by the individual(s).

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

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

4. The Federation shall give written notification to trainer(s) and owner(s) of administrative penalties determined pursuant to GR412.3 above, the terms and conditions of which shall not be subject to negotiation. Administrative penalties accepted in accordance with this Rule are subject to approval by the Hearing Committee. Once accepted by all parties and by the Hearing Committee, an administrative penalty shall have the same force and effect as would a finding of rule violation by the Hearing Committee following a hearing pursuant to Chapters 6 and 7, and shall be published in EQUESTRIAN.

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

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

GR413
HUMAN DRUG TESTING

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

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

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

NOTES

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