Washington Horse Racing Commission

Trainer's Study Guide

2015

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Washington Horse Racing Commission
Trainer Study Guide

The following information is designed to assist applicants who are applying for a trainer or assistant trainer license for the first time. When applying for their initial license the applicant will be required to pass a written, an oral and practical test to assure that he/she is qualified to be a trainer/assistant trainer. As a licensed trainer/assistant trainer you are expected to understand and follow all the rules of racing. All questions on the written test will be covered in this study guide, the Trainers Manual (includes Veterinary Policy and Procedures), racing association condition book and the rules of racing (Title 260 WAC). If you are able to use the Internet you can access the rules of racing by going www.whrc.wa.gov and go to the "rules of racing" tab.

This study guide is intended to highlight some of the rules and policies that you will need to have a good understanding of prior to becoming a trainer. You will also need to study all the rules of racing. The following chapters pertain to the day-to-day activities of the trainers:

Chapter 260-24 – Association officials and employees
Chapter 260-28 - Ownerships, trainers and employees
Chapter 260-32 – Jockeys, Apprentices and agents
Chapter 260-34 - Drug and Alcohol testing of licensees
Chapter 260-36 - Licenses
Chapter 260-40 - Entries, starts, declarations and scratches
Chapter 260-44 - Weights and equipment
Chapter 260-52 - The race –Paddock to finish
Chapter 260-56 – Objections and protests
Chapter 260-60 - Claiming
Chapter 260-70 - Equine Medication program
Chapter 260-80 - Prohibited practices
Chapter 260-84 - Penalties

Licensing:

WAC 260-36-010 states that any one participating directly in horse racing must be licensed. A WHRC license is issued for the calendar year and expires on December 31st. This means that when you hire an employee, before they can begin working they **must have a valid WHRC license**. It is the responsibility of the trainer to insure that every person in the trainer's employ is properly licensed by the WHRC before being allowed to work. If the person you are hiring states that he/she is licensed you need to actually see the license. **Do not just hire someone walking down the shed row without checking out his/her licensing status**. This could end up being very costly to you.

In addition, if there are any changes of employees, **the trainer must notify the WHRC office within forty-eight hours.** (WAC 260-36-250(1)) Failure to report these changes may result in a penalty). This

rule is intended to provide a record of the actual dates a person works for each trainer, which assists when computing the L & I premiums and when there is an L&I claim. If possible, when a trainer releases an employee, the trainer should retrieve the employee's license and return it to the commission office. When a groom is no longer working for you, the WHRC will cancel their license for non-participation, however, if that person resumes working for another trainer his/her license can be reinstated. Emerald Downs' security can issue a pass to your former employee to allow him/her an opportunity to look for work.

Multiple Licenses: If as a trainer, you are performing the duties of another type of license (exercise rider, pony rider, owner, and vendor) other than a trainer you are required to be licensed for each position. **A trainer's license does not qualify you to perform the duties of these other licenses**. If you are getting a specific type of license for the first time you will need to meet the initial licensing requirements.

Authority to search: (WAC 260-36-180) In order to protect the integrity of horse racing and to protect the interests and safety of the public and participants, the commission and its employees shall have the right to enter into or upon the buildings, stables, rooms, motor vehicles or other places within the grounds of a racing association to examine the same and to inspect and examine the personal property and effects of any licensee within such places. Any person who has been granted a license by the commission, by accepting a license, authorizes the commission or its employees to search his/her person and the areas indicated herein and to seize any medication, drugs, paraphernalia or device prohibited by the rules of racing, or other evidence of a violation of the rules of racing. If a licensee refuses to allow a search, the board of stewards will revoke his/her license.

Criminal History: WAC 260-36-120 lists several reasons and situations that could result in a license being denied, suspended or revoked. This WAC states the various types of criminal history that would result in the employee not being able to be licensed in the racing industry. All new applicants must be fingerprinted and returning licensees will be fingerprinted every four years. **It is very important that applicants list all criminal information and/or convictions and racing violations on his/her applications** because this information will show up on the fingerprint reports and the racing national data base and failure to list this information will result in disciplinary action.

Temporary owner's license: As a trainer, there may be a situation when you have entered a horse to race and the owner is unable to get their license application to the WHRC. We do have a provision where the trainer may submit an application for an owner's license on behalf of an owner provided all license fees and required labor and industries premiums are submitted with the application by the trainer (WAC 260-36-200). If you are doing this, you must provide the WHRC enough information on the owner so that a license application and fingerprint card can be sent to the owner. **The owner has fourteen days from the date of the trainer's submission of a license application to complete the license application process.** If the owner fails to complete the application process within the fourteen days, a stewards' ruling conference will be scheduled and a fine will be assessed and the owners' license may be revoked or suspended. In addition, the horse will be put on the stewards' list which makes the horse ineligible to be entered or race. When an owner's license is revoked or suspended, the owner will not be able to race in any jurisdiction that is reciprocal to our rules which is most of the states and Canada.

Stable Name: As a trainer you may race under a stable name as owner or part owner, however, you must use your legal name for your trainer's license. If more than three individuals own a horse it must race under a stable name. When a trainer or owner is racing under a stable name and there are any changes in the stable or the stable is dissolved, the commission must be notified immediately. Refer to WAC 260-28-020 for the rules governing stable names.

Labor & Industries Industrial Insurance Requirements:

Industrial insurance for WHRC licensed assistant trainers, pony riders, exercise riders and grooms at Emerald Downs and the Class C meets during the live racing, is provided through the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) Horse Industry Account. However, to be covered under the Horse Industry Account the trainer and employee (assistant trainer, pony riders, exercise rider and groom) must have a valid WHRC license.

Employees of the trainer (assistant trainers, exercise riders, pony riders, grooms) must have a valid WHRC license for each duty they perform to be covered by the horse industry industrial insurance program. Failure to have the proper license may result in the claim being denied under this program. If the trainer does not have an individual industrial insurance account and an employee is injured, the trainer may be fined by L & I and be responsible for the injury claim. (WAC 260-28-235)

Trainer L & I fees: In order to be licensed as a trainer by the WHRC, the applicant must pay the L& I licensing premiums based on their specific stable requirements. In 2013 the method of calculating the premiums was changed. The method of calculation is is located in the "Trainers and Owners Manual. Please refer to that booklet. Trainers are responsible to report when grooms are hired or released within forty-eight hours. Failure to report the dates in the time frame would result in a trainer being charged the industrial insurance premium for the entire month. ***Grooms can be hired by the month or if only needed occasionally, they can be hired on a daily basis such as when a trainer needs extra help paddocking a horse. If you hire a groom on a temporary basis you must contact the commission office in advance and give them the name of the groom so that the L & I coverage is in place when they are working. Failure to keep the commission office notified of the names of your employees could result in disciplinary action or the trainer being held responsible for any expenses relating to an injury to the groom.***

At the end of each month the WHRC will generate an invoice for each trainer. The invoice will contain the number of stalls occupied by the trainers horses during the month at the track, the number of grooms employed, and if applicable, the number of exercise or pony riders employed at the farm or out of state and days worked. The trainer will have fifteen days to submit payment for the Labor and Industries premiums. Failure to make the payment will result in a fine and could result in a suspension of their license.

Duties of each employee job classifications: Each employee must be licensed for the job which they will be performing. If they are performing the duties for more than one job, they must have a license for each position. It is the trainer's responsibility to make sure all of his/her employees are properly licensed. If you have an exercise rider or pony rider that is going to do groom duties, they must obtain a grooms license. As a trainer, if you permit your employees to perform job duties outside

of what is allowed for their specific license you will be subject to disciplinary action and possible fines. The following are the job duties for each specific job:

Groom – In order to perform the duties of a groom the person must have a valid WHRC groom's license. Trainers must report to the commission all changes (hiring or lay-offs) with their employees within 48 hours. Failure to keep the commission updated on your employees will result in premiums being charged for the groom until the commission is notified and possible fines assessed. The following are the tasks that a groom may perform:

- Bathe, groom, feed and water, horses.
- Mucks the stalls, rake and clean barn area. Clean tack and equipment.
- Walk horses or handle to and from walkers.
- Cool horse out after exercise and race.
- Apply medications and wraps to legs.
- Tack horses for training and racing.
- Paddock horses and handle horse in test barn.

Exercise Rider – Trainers hire exercise riders to exercise, work and gate school their horses during training hours. Many exercise riders work for several trainers each day, therefore, the trainers do not have to notify the commission when they change to another exercise rider. The following are the tasks that an exercise rider may perform:

- Exercise, gate school and "work" horses during training hours.
- Clean the tack
- Assist in unsaddling the horse upon return to barn.
- Communicate with trainer regarding the horse's fitness and soundness.

Pony Rider – The trainer hires a pony rider either during the morning training hours to assist with their horses and/or during the races to lead the horse in the post parade. The following is the only tasks a pony rider may perform:

- Pony horses to track for exercise during training hours.
- Lead horses in the post parade and to the starting gate for a race.
- Bathe, groom, feed and water his/her **own** pony horse/horses.
- Muck his/her **own** pony horse's stall and clean barn area.

Minor Work Permits: If you employ anyone under the age of 18, you are required by L & I to have a minor work permit. This includes your own children or other relatives. A minor work permit endorsement can be obtained from L & I along with your master business license. There are specific requirements when hiring a minor in regard to the type of work they can perform and the hours of work. There is a L & I publication, "Teens at Work" that explains the requirements.

On the job injuries: When an employee reports an on the job injury the trainer must fill out the L & I Horsemen's Accident report and return the form to the WHRC office immediately. The trainer should also notify the Washington Horseman's Benevolent and Protective Association (HBPA). Injuries requiring medical attention need to be seen by the medic on duty if they are available or the HBPA can assist in the employee getting medical assistance. It is important that each trainer keeps accurate employee records to assist with the L & I claims. These claims have a direct impact on the rates charged by L & I for a trainer's license and their employee's licenses.

Out of state: Trainers who purchase industrial insurance coverage and intend to extend the coverage to employees out-of-state must comply with the following conditions:

1. Employees must have been hired in the state of Washington and be the exclusive employee of the trainer. This means that the employee may only work for that trainer and if any work is performed by the employee, (either on or off the track for another employer), the employee is no longer considered an exclusive Washington employee and the coverage is no longer valid.

2. If a trainer purchases industrial insurance coverage in Washington and wishes to cover their employees out of state they will be required to report at the beginning of each month their employees and will be charged the farm rate.

Washington L & I has reciprocity agreements with eight states (Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming). Trainers who have industrial insurance with these states are not required to buy L & I in Washington as long as all employees are hired in the jurisdiction of coverage. **No employee may be hired by the trainer in Washington, this includes, exercise riders, pony persons, assistant trainers, grooms. This also includes using licensed jockeys for morning workouts because they are covered by L & I when performing exercise rider duties and must have an exercise rider license. (WAC 260-36-240)**

Racing Officials:

Chapter 260-24 lists the various racing officials and the rules relating to those positions. The following are some added information regarding these positions:

Stewards: There is a three member board of stewards that oversee and enforce the rules of racing in chapters 260-12 through 260-84 WAC, excluding chapters 260-49 and 260-75 WAC; The stewards' authority includes regulation of all racing officials, track management, licensed personnel, other persons responsible for the conduct of racing, and patrons, as necessary to insure compliance with these rules.

The stewards have the authority to fine, suspend, and revoke, place on probation, exclude, and cancel any license based on the violation of the rules of racing. They also view all the live races and determine the official order of finish for pari-mutuel wagering. Any person against whom a ruling is made by the stewards may request a hearing before the commission to challenge the ruling. However, a decision by the stewards concerning the disqualification or non-disqualification of a horse due to a foul or riding infraction during the running of a race is final and will not be reviewed by the commission. The decision of the stewards as to the official order of finish, including the disqualification of a horse or horses as a result of any event occurring during the running of the race, shall be final for purposes of distribution of the pari-mutuel wagering pool.

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- **Stewards List**: During the running of a race, if a horse performs erratically or is distanced or eased, he may be put on the steward's list. If a horse is on the steward's list for performance, the stewards will determine the requirements for getting off the list. If a horse is on the list for poor performance, a workout in an acceptable time will be required to have the horse removed from the list. Prior to working the horse, you must contact the clocker's and inform them that you are working to get off the

steward's list. The clocker's will notify the stewards if the horse's work is acceptable. A horse may also be put on the steward's list if there are problems with the registration, ownership or identification of the horse. **A horse cannot be entered if it is on the steward's list.** If you have any questions regarding horses on the list you need to contact a steward.

Racing Secretary: The racing secretary shall be responsible for the programming of races during the race meeting, compiling and publishing condition books, assigning weights for handicap races, and shall receive all entries, subscriptions, declarations and scratches.

All registration papers must be turned in to the racing secretary and are kept in the trainers file. Prior to turning these papers into the race office it is advisable that the trainer checks the ownership of the horse to make sure all transfers have been noted and if the horse is running under a stable name, the stable name is shown on the papers**. Once the papers have been turned into the race office, all owner and trainer changes must be made through the WHRC office and may require a notarized bill of sales**. These papers should be on file prior to entering the horse to race, however, in certain situations the entry will be accepted with the stipulation that the papers will arrive prior to racing. When the papers are not on file, the trainer must have all the necessary information on the horse to complete the entry process through the Equibase database. **The trainer must know the correct spelling of the horse's name and the current owner of the horse.** It is the trainer's responsibility to have this information before entering a horse. Failure to have the correct information could result in the horse being scratched which would result in the trainer being fined.

The following information must be given to the racing secretary so that the information can be forwarded to the Jockey Club and/or recorded on the registration papers and database. Failure to provide this information could result in disciplinary action being taken against the trainer by the board of stewards:

- **The alteration of the sex of a horse. Any alteration in the sex of a horse must be reported by the trainer to the racing secretary within seventy-two hours of the procedure.** The racing secretary will note the alteration on the foal registration certificate and report the alteration to the Jockey Club. This applies when a horse has been gelded prior to racing and when the horse is gelded after it has raced. Unless this is done the official race programs will not show the horse as a gelding and the public and any parties claiming the horse will have the incorrect information.

- **When a posterior digital neurectomy (heel nerving) is performed** on a horse, the racing secretary and official veterinarian shall be informed. The racing secretary shall maintain and post a list of nerved horses that are on association grounds. This list is available for inspection by other licensees participating in the race meeting. In addition, a notation that this procedure has been performed on the horse shall be documented on the Jockey Club registration papers.

- **When a filly or mare is** covered by a stallion, documentation must be given to the racing secretary disclosing the information on the breeding and that all payments for the service are paid in full. The stallion service certificate must be attached to the registration certificate. The list shall also contain the name of the stallion to which each filly or mare was bred and shall be made available for inspection by other licensees

participating in the race meeting. Failure to provide this information will result in a claim being voided.

Horsemen's Bookkeeper: Every owner will have an account with the horsemen's bookkeeper. The name that an individual account is set up under should be the same name as the owner's WHRC license. Each group, syndicate or stable name must have an account set up in their specific name. Having these accounts set up properly is very important when claims are being placed. If the account is in one name and the claim is filled out under a different name the claim will be voided.

All claim slips must originate with the horsemen's bookkeeper. The bookkeeper will put all the information regarding the account on the claim slip. As a trainer, if you are going to need access to your owners accounts you must have them make you an authorized agent. To become an authorized agent, your owner must fill out the proper paperwork with the WHRC.

Official veterinarian: The WHRC veterinarians are ready to assist you with any questions or concerns regarding equine health and/or application of the medication rules. The medication rules will be addressed later in this study guide and there is a section in the "Trainers and Owners Manual" that covers many of the medication rules. Also WAC 260-70 covers all the medication rules. The following are some of the duties of the official veterinarians:

- Veterinarian list. The veterinarian may put a horse on this list for various reasons including lameness, soreness, injury or illness. If a horse is scratched from a race, pulls up sore in a race or workout, or bleeds, it will usually be put on the vets list. If you have a horse that has been put on this list you will need to contact the veterinarian and determine what is required to get your horse off the list. **You cannot enter a horse that is on the vet's list**. If a workout is required, you will need to set up an appointment for the veterinarian to observe the workout at least a day in advance.

- Pre Race examinations. The WHRC veterinarians will be in the barn area on race days to exam horses that are scheduled to race that day. You must have your horse available for the exam.

- Test Barn/ racetrack. During the races, one veterinarian is in the test barn to draw the blood samples and oversee the test barn procedures and another veterinarian is in the paddock and follows the horses in the post parade and to the gate to oversee any problems that might arise. The veterinarian on the track may scratch a horse when it is in the paddock or the post parade if in his/her opinion it is unsound or sick.

- Stewards' conference. The veterinarians are present at a steward's conference that involves a medication problem to give expert testimony.

Horse identifier: The WHRC identifier checks all horses in the receiving barn to make sure their markings and tattoo number match their registration papers. If you have a horse that is unruly you need to contact the identifier in advance. When you have a horse in for its first lifetime start, the identifier will come to your barn to check the horse to make sure the markings match and that it has been tattooed and the tattoo number is correct. It is the trainer's responsibility to make sure the horse is available for this identification. If there is a discrepancy or the horse does not match, it will not be allowed to race. There have been occasions when a horse was tattooed but did not match its papers, the

identifier is the final determination whether the horse's markings are correct and has the right to recommend the horse be scratched. The identifier is available if you have any questions regarding the identification or markings on a horse and will be glad to check the horse in advance.

Paddock judge: The Paddock judge is in charge of the paddock and the saddling of the horses for each race. If your horse is unruly or out of control the horse may be put on the paddock list. You must contact the paddock judge to determine what the requirements are for getting the horse off the list. You cannot enter the horse until it is removed from the list. Contact either the paddock judge, stewards or race office to arrange for your horse to be schooled in the paddock. When the racing surface is labeled other than fast, and as the trainer you elect to use horseshoes that have some type of traction device, you must notify the paddock judge or the stewards of the type of shoes your horse will be wearing. This information is then given to the patrons to assist in their wagers.

Starter: The official starter and the assistant starters oversee the schooling of all horse in the starting gate. All first time starters must be approved from the starting gate before they will be allowed to race. **It is the responsibility of the trainer to contact the starter and determine if the horse has been approved.** If you enter a horse that has not been approved from the gate, the horse will be scratched and you will be referred to the stewards. The starter can also require any horse to return to the gate for schooling. If a horse acts up in the gate when loading for a race or is difficult to load, he may be put on the starters list. Any horse on the starters list must meet the requirements of the starter prior to being removed from their list. You cannot enter a horse that is on the starters list. The starter must approve the change or use of blinkers and/or cheek pieces prior to the horse being entered.

Clerk of Scales: The clerk of scales is in charge of the jockey room and weighing the jockeys in and out for the races. If a jockey takes off his mounts, the clerk of scales will page the trainer to get a replacement jockey. If you know your rider is not going to be riding on the race card, you should contact the clerk of scales as soon as possible.

Clocker: The clocker's are present during training hours to time and record any official workouts. **It is the responsibility of the trainer to contact the clocker when they are working a horse.** There is a speaker system located in the chute near where the horses go onto the track or you can call the clockers by using any telephone located in the barn area. You need to give the clocker the distance the horse is going to work, the name of the horse, and the point on the track that the work will begin. It is also helpful if you give them the name of the trainer and the name of the rider on the horse and any information that might help in identifying the horse. The clockers have access to the registration papers of all horses and can check the markings against the horse that works so you must report the information accurately. There are workout requirements located in the rules of racing and the track can require additional workouts which are listed in the condition books. The trainer is responsible to make sure each horse has the required works prior to entering into a race. If the workout requirements are not met, the horse will be scratched and the trainer referred to the stewards.

Paddock Plater: In an emergency situation, there is a plater (horseshoer) available in the paddock when a horse loses a shoe or needs repair to a shoe. This usually causes added stress to the horse so if possible it is best to get your own plater to take care of the problem prior to leaving the barn. You need to alert the receiving barn personnel or the paddock judge as soon as possible if you are going to need the services of the plater.

Outriders: The outriders are responsible for assuring that everyone on horseback is following the track and safety rules. They are on the track during training hours to make sure everyone is wearing the proper safety equipment and adhering to the rules. The track rules are posted close to the entrance to the racetrack and in the barn area. Licensees that violate the rules will receive safety violations and will be referred to the stewards for disciplinary action. During the races the outriders maintain order in the post parade and assist on the track as needed. When you are on horseback, the outriders are in charge and you must follow their directions.

Trainers Responsibility:

As the trainer it is your responsibility to know and understand the rules and procedures for running your racing stable. **The trainer shall be responsible for and be the absolute insurer of the condition of the horses he enters regardless of the acts of third parties.** Violation of the rules will result in fines or disciplinary action taken against you. If you have questions regarding the rules, the stewards are available to help you. Chapter 260-28 WAC defines many of the duties of the trainer so you need to study that chapter. Our rules are established to maintain the integrity of horse racing and to protect and inform the public so that they have the best information to use for determining their wagers. The following are some of the situations that you need to be especially aware of:

- The trainer must attend and saddle their horse in the paddock. If you are unable to attend your horse in the paddock, you must arrange for a licensed trainer or assistant trainer to perform the duties. You must notify the stewards that another trainer will be saddling your horse.
- The trainer is responsible for having the Jockey Club registration papers of their horses in the race office.
- Trainers must report when a horse is gelded to the race office so that the Jockey Club can be properly notified.
- The trainer is responsible for all drugs and medication given to their horses.
- Trainers must report to the race office and the WHRC veterinarian all horses that have had a posterior digital neurectomy performed and all fillies or mares that have been bred.
- The trainer is responsible for using well maintained and safe equipment (bandages, bridles, saddles, shoes, etc.) on their horses during training and racing.
- The trainer is responsible for reporting injuries and illnesses to the WHRC veterinarian.
- Any horse which the trainer or his spouse has an ownership interest in must be in the trainers care and race in their name.

Financial responsibility: As a trainer you must demonstrate that you are financially responsible. Vendors, employees, etc. may file financial complaints against a licensee if they fail to pay the debts that have been incurred in conjunction with horse racing. Failure to act in a financially sound manner could result in the licensee's license being suspended.

Race day equipment: Many of the patrons use the information in the daily racing form to guide them in their wagers. It is our responsibility to provide accurate information to the public. The daily racing form lists certain equipment and medication that each horse uses in each of its races. When there is a change in this information it needs to be declared at entry time so that a notation of the change can be shown in the official race program. The person who enters the horse is responsible to list proper medication and equipment changes at time of entry. The following equipment usually must be declared at the time of entry:

- **Blinkers:** Whether a horse wears blinkers or not will depend on its previous race. The equipment used in the previous race (as shown in the daily racing form) is what the horse must use unless a change has been made at time of entry. If you are making a blinker change, you must obtain the approval of the official starter prior to entering the horse. If you make the change on an entry and the race is not used or your horse is scratched, you must list the blinker change on the entry the next time you enter the horse. There are occasions when a late change could be allowed, however, trainers should know that a fine may be imposed. **Remember – if you are making a blinker change it must be declared at time of entry and on the entry card.** Trainers should double-check the overnights to make sure the race office has shown the blinker change.

- **Cheek pieces:** A newer piece of equipment that may be used is a "cheek piece", which is a sheepskin roll or other type of material that is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle which restricts vision. **These must be declared and approved at time of entry in the same manner as blinkers.**

- **Cornell Collar:** The Cornell Collar or TSD (Throat Support Device) must be approved for use on individual horses by the WHRC veterinarian prior to entering a race. The WHRC veterinarian may require you work the horse with the Cornell Collar on prior to approving the horse so you should contact the veterinarian in advance. **The Cornell Collar must be declared at time of entry, no exceptions.** Changes on the use of this collar must be declared at entry just like blinker changes.

- **Front wraps:** Front wraps are also shown in the daily racing form and a change should be noted on the entry, however, we realize that there are situations that could cause a last minute change with the front wraps so when this happens you need to contact the stewards.

- **Horseshoes/Stickers:** WAC 260-44-150 states that the trainer is responsible for reporting any traction devices to the board or stewards or their designee. When there is an off-track condition (the track is labeled anything other than fast), the trainer must report the use of any type of sticker or jar caulk that is used on his/her horse. This should be done as soon as possible so that the public can be informed. Report this information either to the stewards or the paddock judge.

Registration Papers: You must turn the Jockey Club registration papers into the race office. Prior to turning in the papers, it is advisable for the trainer to check the papers against the actual horse to make sure they match. There have been many occasions where the trainer was sent the wrong horse or the wrong papers. Catching these mistakes before the horse is ready to run or entered into a race will save everyone a lot of embarrassment and possible penalties. The race office will have a file in your name with the registration papers of all your horses. The race office will enter information from the papers into their database. **Once the papers have been turned into the race office, any changes in ownership, trainers or stable names must be made with the commission office.** A trainer change will require the signature of both trainers. Trainer changes must be made prior to the new trainer entering the horse in a race. Trainer changes will not be allowed after a horse has been entered and drawn into the body of a race. The commission will forward the paperwork for the changes to the race office so that the papers can be updated.

Saddling for the race: The trainer must have his/her horse in the receiving barn and/or paddock at the appointed time. Calls will be made over the public address system alerting the backstretch to the

amount of time before you must take your horse either to the receiving barn or paddock. When the call is made to bring your horse for the race you must take the horse to the designated area immediately. At Emerald Downs the horses are taken to the receiving barn where they are identified, however, at the other tracks you take your horse directly to the paddock. All horses will be given head numbers that correspond to their official program number. **The head numbers are mandatory and must be attached and remain on the horses bridle.** The valets will remove the head numbers after the race when the horse returns to be unsaddled. If you have a problem horse you may want to get the head number ahead of time so that it can be placed on the bridle prior to bringing the horse to the receiving barn or paddock.

When the horse arrives in the paddock, the trainer must saddle his/her horse. If for some reason you are unable to be present in the paddock, you must get permission from the stewards for another trainer to saddle your horse. **A licensed trainer or assistant trainer must saddle the horse.** Owners, grooms, etc. cannot saddle a horse for a race (WAC 260-40-075).

You must know the proper procedure for saddling a horse for a race. The association provides valets to assist the trainers with the saddling of the horses. A valet will be assigned to each horse. The valet will bring the jockeys tack with him from the jockey room. The following saddling equipment is used for racing:

- **Chamoise** or non-sliding material or breast plate. These are provided by the trainer and are used to help keep the saddle from slipping during the race.
- **Jockey saddle**. Each jockey has his own saddle. The saddles are various weights depending on the individual preference of each jockey.
- **Number cloth.** Each horse must wear a number cloth that corresponds with his/her official program number and color.
- **Pommel Pad.** Each jockey supplies the pommel pad that is a small thick or heavy cloth or crocheted piece that is placed under the pommel section of the jockey's saddle. This is used to give extra padding between the saddle and the horse's withers.
- **Under-girth:** This is an elastic girth that is attached to the jockey's saddle. The valet will have the girth on his side of the horse and stretch it under the horses belly and hand it to the trainer. The trainer stretches the girth and attaches it to the saddle.
- **Over-girth:** This is a longer elastic girth that is stretched over the top of the saddle and around the horses' girth area and connects back to itself. It is important that the girths are placed and tightened properly or else the saddle can slip during the race.

Safety Equipment: The following are the requirements for all licensees that are on horseback. As the trainer you are responsible for insuring that your employees (this includes all exercise riders or pony riders that are working with your horses) are using the proper safety equipment. (WAC 260-12-180)

- **Approved safety vest and helmet must be worn when on horseback. The safety vest and helmets must be securely fastened.** This means the vest must be zipped or secured and the chinstraps must be fastened, no exceptions. (WAC 260-12-180)

- All persons on horseback must wear equestrian footwear that covers the rider's ankle and has a minimum ½ inch heel, (WAC260-12-180) except jockeys while riding in a race or immediately prior to riding in a race may wear jockey boots as required in WAC 260-32-100**.**

Rules while on horseback: The association posts a list of barn and track rules in each barn. It is the responsibility of the trainer to know the rules and make sure his/her employees are following them. The board of stewards received numerous complaints alleging trainers were switching riders in the main roadways and causing unsafe situations at Emerald Downs. The backside safety committee does not want riders switching mounts on any main road that is traveled by horses going to or coming from the track. Exchanges may be made in the area between the receiving/test barn and the Fletcher Center or east of the main roadway close to barn 12.

As the trainer, if you give your exercise rider instructions that violate the track rules you may be held responsible. You need to know and understand the track rules. If you have a problem horse that needs special handling that violates one of the track safety rules, you must obtain prior permission from the outrider or starter and receive approval for the change in procedures. You must send the horse to the track late in the morning when the traffic has diminished. Do not bring a problem horse to the track directly after a renovation. This authorization must be requested on a daily basis and prior to bringing the horse to the track. Getting permission once does not mean you can continue to violate the rules with this horse.

Cell Phone Usage: Pursuant to WAC 260-72-050 the following rules apply:

- No licensee shall use a personal communication device while on horseback on the racing surface, during live racing, except with permission of the board of stewards.

- In addition, the use of audible personal communication devices shall be prohibited in the saddling enclosure of the paddock, the receiving barn, and test barn when horses are present. These devices are permitted, but when carried in these areas these devices shall be turned off or set to a silent mode.

Claiming:

Chapter 260-60 WAC explains the claiming rules. Claiming races make up the majority of the races that are carded daily. When you enter a horse in a claiming race it is subject to be claimed. The following are some of the specific rules you need to know:

Any licensed owner or prospective owner may claim any horse entered into a claiming race. If you have an individual that does not currently own a racehorse, they can apply for a prospective owners license. In addition to the license they will be given a prospective owners certificate that must be put into the claim envelope. The certificate is only valid for 45 days; therefore, if the owner does not successfully claim a horse within that time limit, a new certificate must be requested. Contact the board of stewards for an updated certificate. As a trainer you need to work with the new owner to make sure they understand the claiming procedures. Again make sure the prospective owners certificate is put into the claim envelope along with the claim form. This is one area that we have a lot of claims voided because the certificate is omitted.

No owner or prospective owner shall claim more than one horse in any one race. When a training stable consists of horses owned by more than one person, not more than two claims may be entered on behalf of such training stable in any one race. No more than two claims may be entered with the same trainer listed in any one race. An authorized agent may claim up to two horses, if each horse is claimed on behalf of a different owner, as long as the owners do not have a common interest. An authorized agent shall not make a claim on the same horse for different owners.

WAC 260-60-405 established certain conditions that allow a horse when entered into a claiming race to be declared ineligible to be claimed. This rule allows a horse that has been laid off and has not started in a race for a minimum of one hundred eighty days and is entered for a claiming price equal to or greater than the price at which they last started, to not be eligible to be claimed. This rule only applies to the first start after the layoff. **If the trainer wants to take advantage of this rule the horse must be declared ineligible for claiming at the time of entry, no exceptions. If you enter a horse using this claiming waiver, you need to be aware that it will possibly affect the horses' eligibility to some races and also weight allowances. If a horse is entered in a claiming race and the claiming tag is waived, the race will be considered a claiming race for other race eligibility and weight allowances EXCEPT that if a horse is not racing for a claiming tag, the race cannot be used to establish eligibility for a starter allowance race.**

The following is the procedure to follow when placing a claim:

- Set up an account with the horsemen's bookkeeper making sure **the account is in the name or stable name you are going to claim under.** If you are using a stable name you must have applied for a stable name with the commission prior to claiming. If you are going to claim for one of your owners, the owner must have filled out the application to make you an authorized agent for them. If this has not been done you may not sign for them on the claim form.

  The amount of the claim plus any taxes that are required must be in the account. Taxes are not charged when the horse can be used for breeding purposes, however, the sex of the horse as listed in the program can be incorrect and it is the responsibility of the claimant to know the correct sex. It is advisable to have enough money to cover taxes in case of error. The bookkeeper will show the total amount of money in your account on the claim form and the date. **The claim form is only good on the date issued.**

- You must fill in **all** the blanks on the claim form. If any blanks are left empty, the claim will be voided. The name or stable that the horse is being claimed under must match the name on the account shown by the bookkeeper. **Both the name of the claimant and their signature must be on the claim form.** Remember, if a person is signing as an authorized agent, the owner must have completed the authorized agent process.

- When the form is completed, put it in the envelope. If you are a prospective owner, the prospective owners claiming certificate must be in the envelope with the claim form. Seal the envelope and put the race number on the outside of the envelope. Time stamp the envelope and then deposit it in the claim box.

- The race number and time stamp must be on the outside of the envelope. The claim form must be time stamped and deposited in the claim box **15 minutes before** post as shown on the infield

tote board. This means that if the time on the tote board actually reads 15 minutes to post you are too late. **The infield tote board must read 16 minutes to post for you to get it in before 15 minutes.** If either the race number or the time stamp are omitted the claim envelope is not even opened.

- When a claim is deposited it cannot be withdrawn. When the horse is declared a starter the horse becomes the property of the successful claimant. Should more than one claim be filed for the same horse, the claim of the horse shall be determined by lot under the direction of one or more of the stewards, or their representative.

- If you are the successful claimant, you or your licensed representative must go to the designated exchange area with a halter and lead shank to take possession of the horse.

Claimed horse goes to test barn: If a claimed horse is required to go to the test barn, the original trainer or his/her representative and the new trainer or his/her representative must both go to the test barn with the horse. The original trainer is still the responsible party for the results of the test so he/she must oversee the testing process and sign for the test. The horse belongs to the new trainer or owner so they are responsible for cooling the horse out.

Sale or transfer of claimed horse: If a horse is claimed it shall not be sold or transferred to anyone wholly or in part, except in a claiming race, for a period of 30 days from date of claim, nor shall it, unless reclaimed, remain in the same stable or under the control or management of its former owner or trainer for a like period.

Cancellation or void of claim: After deposit of the claim the stewards or their authorized representative shall review the claim. Unless approved at such time, the claim shall be deemed void.

If within thirty days from the running of the race, in which a horse is claimed, the stewards find that a claim was made in violation of the rules of racing the stewards may disallow and cancel any such claim and order the return of the horse and the claim payment. In deciding whether to cancel a claim the stewards shall consider which party was at fault, the status of the horse at the time the claiming violation is discovered, and such other factors as appropriate. Should the stewards cancel a claim, they may order, as appropriate, payment for the care and maintenance of the horse involved. The stewards may refer to the commission for further action any case involving a violation of the rules of racing with respect to a claim regardless of whether the stewards deem it appropriate to order the cancellation of the claim.

Entries, Scratches, Starts:

The racing secretary publishes condition books during the race meet with proposed races he will card for each race day. Chapter 260-40 WAC outlines the rules for entering and scratching horses. The racing secretary lists the entry rules, preference date system rules and various association rules in each condition book. You need to review these rules and make sure you understand them. The following are some key issues each trainer should know.

Entry Dates: The racing secretary establishes a preference date system to determine which horses get into a race when there are more entries than allowed to race. The following is the date system rules used at the Class A meet:

- Horses will not be eligible to receive a date until foal certificate papers are on file with the Race Office.
- All horses will receive a date upon registration providing the horse is tattooed and gate approved. Horses registered prior to the first entry day will receive a zero date, the lowest possible date. A horse keeps the zero date until it runs, scratches or the papers are removed from the office.
- Before entering, maidens must be tattooed and approved from the starting gate.
- Preference to race in the date system will be designated for all overnight entries as follows: 1) entry date (E); 2) running date (R); 3) scratch date (S).
- Horses that run receive a running date corresponding to the date that they ran, and lose their previous preference date.
- Horses on the Veterinarian, Steward's or Starter's list cannot establish a date.
- Scratched horses will be treated in the following manner:
    a. Runaway in the Paddock-Entry date for the day of race.
    b. Runaway in Post Parade-Entry date for the day of race.
    c. Flip in the gate prior to start-Scratch date.
    d. Horse hurt in gate due to accident involving another horse-Retains original date.
    e. Scratched because of breakdown in transportation to the track-Retains original date.
- Horses lose their preference date should they race elsewhere.
- Claiming, ownership transfer or trainer transfer does not affect the preference date.
- Sweepstakes races are not considered in the preference system.
- In all races, winners are preferred.

Eligibility: The trainer enters a horse by filling out an entry form in the race office. If there are changes in equipment (blinkers, front wraps) or medication you must declare this information at the time of entry and make sure it is on the entry form. When entering horses, owners and trainers are responsible to verify the eligibility of their horses and weight allowances. The following are some of the eligibility rules:

- Maidens are not permitted to exclude winners in non-maiden races, except where a winner is the second choice of a same ownership.
- Non-winners of a stated amount apply only to the purse money received from finishing first.
- Eligibility for starter races shall remain with the horse following a claim. For the Class C race meets check with the racing secretary or the stewards.
- Non-starters must be approved from the starting gate by the official starter before entry will be accepted.
- Horses penalized in a race shall not be entitled to any of the allowances in such race. Horses not entitled to the first allowance in a race are not entitled to the second and if not the second, then to no subsequent allowance unless specified elsewhere in the conditions of race.
- The clause "Maiden races, Claiming races…not considered" applies to both eligibility and allowances. In addition, the term "Maiden Races" refers to a win in any and all races restricted to maidens. These rules shall apply unless otherwise stated in the conditions of the race.

- In races where "state bred not considered," state bred refers to those races restricted to Washington Bred horses.

The following are some reasons a horse may **not be eligible:**

- The horse is on the stewards, starters, veterinarian or paddock list.
- The horse is not the correct age or sex as required by the condition of the race.
- The horse has not been approved from the starting gate.
- The horse horse is not tattooed.
- The horse does not meet the conditions of the race.
- A disqualified person owns the horse.
- The horse does not have the required workouts.
- Ineligible to race in Washington due to reciprocal rules with another jurisdiction.

Weight Allowance: You need to check the weight allowances listed in the condition book to determine the weight your horse will carry and list this weight on the entry. Some weights can be waived and based on the weight of the jockey you plan to ride; you may want to waive some of the weight allowances. The owner, trainer, or authorized agent is responsible to declare any weight allowances, including apprentice allowances, at time of entry. **The weight declared at time of entry cannot be reduced after the posting of entries, except an error by the racing office may be corrected.**

Registration Papers: Prior to entering the horse, the trainer should turn the registration papers on the horse into the race office so they have the required information on the horse. If for some reason the papers are delayed you must give the race office the name, age, sex, color, and the name of his/her sire and dam. The registration papers need to be turned into the race office as soon as possible. Errors or omissions could result in the horse getting scratched. .

Jockey named to ride: A jockey must be named at the time of entry. As a trainer you should secure the services of a jockey either from the jockey or his/her agent prior to entering. If the jockey named on the entry at the time of the draw, does not accept the mount, the stewards may name a replacement jockey. If you want to make a change, you need to contact the stewards before the program goes to print or scratch time at the Class C meets.

Non-recognized race meets: If you are entering a horse that has been participating at a non-recognized race meet you must give the race office the performance records of the horse as stated in WAC 260-40-100, if the information is not carried in the daily racing form.

Multiple Entries: A trainer, owner, or authorized agent may not enter and start more than two horses of the same or separate ownership in a purse race or overnight event, except under the following conditions:

a. Stake races; and
b. Races in which there are fees required to nominate or enter;
c. Allowance/optional claiming, or maiden special weight races. In these races a trainer may not enter more than three horses. The third entry may not exclude a single entry, or be allowed if there are less than seven entries received prior to the entry of the trainer's third horse.

There are situations when an owner has their horses with more than one trainer. When this happens the trainers need to have some type of communication either with the owner or other trainer so that both trainers do not enter the owner's horses in the same race. If an owner ends up with more than the allowable number of horses in a race because of a lack of communication, either one or all of their horses could be scratched.

Preference in race: Preference will be given to starters as provide in the conditions provided for each race by the Racing Secretary or by the breeders association sponsoring the stakes.

Overnights: After the close of entries, the races will be drawn and the horses will receive their post positions from the random draw of the numbers. Shortly after all the races have been drawn, the race office will publish the "overnight" which lists the horses in each race, their riders, weight and equipment changes. The trainer should review this for accuracy and inform the race office of any errors.

Also Eligible: If the number of entries for a race exceeds the number of horses permitted to start, the racing secretary may create and post an also-eligible list. If any horse is scratched from a race for which an also-eligible list was created, a replacement horse shall be drawn from the also-eligible list into the race in order of preference. Any owner or trainer of a horse on the also-eligible list who does not wish to start the horse in such race shall so notify the racing secretary prior to scratch time for the race, thereby forfeiting any preference to which the horse may have been entitled. Emerald Downs's entry system is currently "Enter to Run" and does not have an also-eligible list. With this entry system there is no "scratch time", therefore, if you enter and draw into the race you are expected to run.

In Today: Horses drawn into a race except stakes will be considered "in-today" horses until the race has been run. In-today horses must be noted at time of entry and in an overfilled race will receive no consideration.

Enter to Run: If the association is using the "enter to run" method, there is no designated scratch time**.** With this method there are no also eligible horses. The only way a horse can be scratched is upon receipt of a veterinarian's certificate of unfitness, change of track conditions since time of entry or other causes acceptable to the board of stewards. These scratches may result in a penalty being assessed.

Scratches: WAC 260-40-010. If the race meet has established the entry system that allows scratches, the following rules would apply: If a horse is entered into a race the trainer will be allowed to scratch the horse from the race prior to the scratch time designated by the racing secretary, until there remain in the race no fewer than eight interests. If there are more requests to scratch than are available, permission to scratch must be decided by lot. However, in all races involving the daily double, no entry may be scratched that would reduce the starting field to less than the number designated by the racing secretary, without permission of the board of stewards. No other entries will be excused as provided above except upon receipt of a veterinarian's certificate of unfitness, change of track conditions since time of entry or other causes acceptable to the board of stewards.

Horse must be on grounds: In order for the veterinarian to perform the pre race examinations and for any horse that is on race day medication to be properly medicated the horse must be on the association grounds in advance except with the prior approval of the official veterinarian as follows:

- A first time starter must be present on the grounds two hours prior to the first post time or five hours prior to the post for the race the horse is entered for racing, whichever is earlier.
- A horse that has previously started must be present on the grounds five hours prior to the post time for the race the horse is entered for racing.

Jockeys, Weights & Equipment:

Jockey's Weight: There are two types of jockey's, the journeyman jockey and the apprentice jockey. Each jockey must report his/her weight to the clerk of scales at least one hour before post time for the first race each race day. The weight reported must include his clothing, boots, saddle and attachments. It does not include the safety helmet or vest. The weight of the safety equipment is not included in the weight declared that the horse will carry for the race.

Whips shall be considered standard equipment in all horse races. If you have a horse that you do not want the rider to carry a whip, you must declare it at the time of entry. In all races in which a jockey will not ride with a whip, an announcement of that fact shall be made over the public address system and listed in the official program.

If a jockey reports an overweight exceeding two pounds, the owner or trainer has the option to replace the jockey without being assessed a double-jock mount fee.

No horse shall carry more than seven pounds overweight, except that horses running at Class C race meets may be granted additional overweight with the permission of the stewards. If the rider of your horse weighs more than seven pounds more than the weight your horse is scheduled to carry, you must get a replacement rider.

Weighing Out: The clerk of scales will "weigh out" every jockey for a specified horse not more than thirty minutes before the time fixed for each race. When a jockey has crossed the scales to "weigh out", he is considered to have earned his jockey fee. If the horse is scratched after this time, the jockey fee will usually be assessed.

Weighing In: After a race has ran, the jockey shall pull up the horse and ride the horse to the designated unsaddling area, dismount and weigh in with the clerk of scales. The jockeys that rode the horses that finish first through fourth shall proceed to the clerk of the scales to be weighed in. If a jockey is prevented from riding his/her mount to the designated unsaddling area because of an accident or of illness to either the jockey or the horse, the jockey may walk or be carried to the scales, or the stewards may excuse the jockey from weighing.

Except by permission of the stewards, upon arrival at the designated unsaddling area after a race, every jockey must unsaddle the horse he/she has ridden. No person shall touch the jockey or the horse except by the horse's bridle, or cover the horse in any manner until the jockey has removed the equipment to be weighed.

No person shall assist a jockey in removing from his/her horse the equipment that is to be included in the jockey weight, except by permission of the stewards.

It is a violation of these rules for a jockey to weigh in more than two pounds under the assigned weight. Either the jockey or the trainer, or both may be held responsible for this violation.

Quick Official: When using the "quick official" jockeys shall claim foul immediately following the running of the race, while they are pulling up their horse. One of the outriders is placed on the track in a location that the jockeys can notify them if he/she wishes to place an objection. The objection is then relayed to the stewards. Owners and trainers must claim foul directly to the stewards via telephone. With the "quick official" it is important that owners and trainers notify the stewards very quickly if they wish to place an objection.

The stewards may post an inquiry on the running of a race; however, if a trainer felt his/her horse was interfered with he/she should lodge an objection also. The stewards could be looking at several incidents in the race and you should inform them of your concerns also.

Apprentice Jockey: When a jockey begins riding he/she is an apprentice jockey and will be given a weight allowances based on the number of winners they have ridden. They are granted a five pound weight allowance (WAC 260-32-370). This weight allowances may be claimed in all overnight races except stakes and handicaps. If after one year from the date of the fifth winning mount, the apprentice jockey has not ridden forty winners, the applicable weight allowance shall continue for one more year or until the 40th winner, whichever comes first. In no event may an apprentice weight allowance be claimed for more than two years from the date of the fifth winning mount, unless an extension has been granted.

Post to Finish:

Post Parade: The horses will leave the paddock at the designated time and all horses shall parade and, under penalty of disqualification, shall carry their weight from the paddock to the starting gate, such parade to pass the steward's stand. After passing the stand once, horses will be allowed to break formation and canter, warm up or go as they please to the post

Head Numbers: In a race, each horse shall carry a conspicuous saddlecloth number and a head number, corresponding to his number on the official program. The head numbers are placed on the horses when they arrive in the receiving barn or paddock. If you have a horse that might cause a problem putting the head number on you need to contact the paddock judge or identifier and make arrangements to put the number on the horse in your barn.

Starting Gate: When the horses reach the starting gate, the starter will dispatch the horses. If there is a malfunction of the gate or a horse is not dispatched fairly with the other horses the steward may declare such a horse a non-starter and all wagers on the horse will be refunded.

Inquiry/Objection: If during the running of the races the stewards determine that there was an incident in the race that might have affected other horses they will lodge an inquiry. They will review all the films of the race and talk to all the jockeys involved and make their decision. When the

stewards feel there was interference in a race an "inquiry" is lodged. When a jockey, owner or trainer puts in the claim of foul it is called an "objection".

When the stewards determine that a horse shall be disqualified, they may place the offending horse behind such horses as in their judgment it interfered with or they may place it last.

No claim of foul will be accepted after the race has been declared official. The steward's decision in an inquiry or objection is final.

Equipment & Tack:

There are a variety of different types of equipment that is used on the racehorse. As a trainer you will often have horses that require added or special types of bits, horseshoes, blinkers, wraps, etc. In this study guide we will only refer to some of the more common types of tack and equipment.

Horseshoes: Racehorses wear aluminum racing plates when actually racing. Often when a trainer is breaking of starting a young horse he will use a lightweight steel training plate.

There are far too many different types of plates to list in this study guide. As a trainer you work with a farrier to determine the needs of each horse. There has been a concern nationally regarding the use of toe grabs on the front shoes of race horses during training and racing. **WAC 260-44-150 prohibits toe grabs with a height greater than two millimeters, worn on the front shoes of thoroughbred horses while racing or training on any surface or conditions.** Both the trainer and farrier will be held responsible for a violation of this rule. This rule does not allow for the use of many of the types of shoes that have been used in the past, therefore, as a trainer you need to work with your farrier to make sure you are in compliance with the rules.

Bits: There are many different types of bits that are used on the racehorse. Trainers will use the bit that they feel the horse will respond to the best or may change based on the running style or temperament of the horse. The following are some of the more common used bits:

- D – Bit (Snaffle) One of the most common bits used on racehorses. There are several variations of this bit.

- Ring Bit – Used when more control is needed primarily from side to side such as when a horse is either getting in or out.

- Rubber D – Bit – Used when a horse has a very sensitive or sore mouth.

- Sliding Leather Bit – Used when more control is needed when a horse is getting in or out. When the bit slides through the leather tube, and extends further out on either side, a higher degree of leverage is attained.

Racing Bridle: Bridles are usually either leather or nylon. Racing bridles are equipped with special reins that are longer and have a section covered with rubber that allow for the jockeys or exercise riders to grip the reins better. Bridles consist of the headstall, brow band, chinstrap, and reins. Often a nose band (caveson) is also used with the racing bridle. The noseband is tightened around the horse's nose and aids in keeping their mouth closed.

A new advancement has been made recently to aid the riders when the reins break. A key feature to the new **safety rein** is a snap hook attached to a second reserve rein. The reserve rein or line is anchored inside the original rein or line and emerges from the original rein or line at the buckle where the snap hooks attaches to the bit. The snap hook and reserve rein extend beyond the end of the loop from the original rein or line at the bit and in the event that the reins break, the reserve rein is designed to assist the rider maintain control of the horse.

Blinkers: Many horses race in blinkers. These are hoods that fit over the horse's ears with openings for their ears and eyes. The eye openings have cups placed to the outside in various sizes. The most common type of cups are full cups, 3/4 cups, ½ cups, and french cups. Blinkers are placed on horses to limit their vision behind them or to the sides. Often trainers cut slits into the cups of the blinkers to allow the horse to have some vision and see other horses coming up along side of them. If you have a horse that tends to get out or bolt on the turns you may want to use some type of extended blinker cup. The following are some of the reasons a trainer might use blinkers on a horse:

- Horse looks around too much and has problems concentrating on racing.
- Horse shies when the rider moves around while mounted or uses his whip.
- When a horse is getting in or out.
- Shies or is intimidated by other horses.

Cheek Pieces: A newer piece of equipment that may be used is a "cheek piece", which is a sheepskin roll or other type of material that is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle which restricts the horse's vision similar to using blinkers.

Shadow Roll: A large fur cover that is placed over the noseband and adjusted so that it is located on the bridge of the nose or higher. This causes the horse to look further down the track and not notice or shy from shadows or lights on the track.

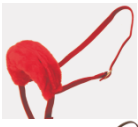
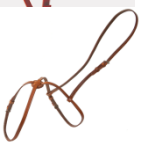


Figure Eight: A leather noseband that goes around the horse's nose and mouth like the shape of a figure eight. It is adjustable and when tightened helps to keep the horses mouth shut but also holds the bit higher in the horse's mouth.



Breast Plate: Leather strap that attaches to the girth on one side and goes across the horse's chest and attaches to the girth on the other side to help keep the saddle from sliding back on the horse.

Martingale (rings): A type of harness of leather straps that connects the horse's girth to the bridle reins that is designed to keep the horse from throwing up his head. Helps the riders to maintain control over the speed that the horse travels during training.

Wraps: There are various types of wraps used on the racehorse. There are standing bandages that are used when applying a variety of ointments, braces, and etc. to the legs. These are used while the horse is in the stalls. Again if you walk through the barn area you will see various types of these bandages and it is usually a personal preference. The biggest issue with putting on any type of bandage is that it is put on properly so that there is no pressure put on the horse's tendon. There have been many racehorses whose career ended due to improper bandaging. Many trainers use polo bandages when the horse goes to the track for training. Again you must apply these bandages properly. When a horse is in a race many of them require different types of bandages for protection while they are racing. The most common problem is when a horse "runs down". This affects the back of the fetlock causing the hair and skin to be scraped off leaving a sore or blister. Trainers usually apply run down bandages when this happens. These are usually low bandages just covering the ankle area. Usually these are applied using vetrap, Elastoplast or ace bandages. Again it is a personal preference. Often the trainers apply high front or hind bandages for support. When you are going to use high front wraps, you need to declare it at the time of entry or if you decide to add them after entry time, you need to inform the stewards of the change as soon as possible. These are considered part of the horse's equipment and are listed in the daily racing form; therefore, any changes need to be reported to the public.

Glossary:

Added money. Money added to the purse of a race by the association, or other fund, in the amount paid by owners for nominations, entry, and starting fees.

Allowance race. An overnight race for which there is no claiming price established.

Also eligible. A number of eligible horses, properly entered, which were not drawn for inclusion in a race, but which become eligible according to preference or lot if an entry is scratched prior to the scratch time deadline; or in a trial race, the next preferred contestant that is eligible to participate when an entry is scratched, pursuant to the written conditions of the race.

Apprentice jockey. A jockey who has not won a certain number of races within a specific period of time who is granted an extra weight allowance as provided in WAC 260-32-370(9).

Apprentice allowance. A five pound weight allowance given to an apprentice jockey.

Authorized agent. A person appointed by a written document signed by the owner with authority to act for the owner.

Association grounds. All real property utilized by the association in the conduct of its race meeting, including the race track, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, stable area, and parking lots and any other areas under the jurisdiction of the commission.

Bar shoe. A special shoe with a solid bar that runs across the rear of the shoe for extra protection.

Bit. The metal mouthpiece on a bridle used to guide and control a horse.

Breakage. The remaining cents after pari-mutuel payoffs are rounded down to a dime or nickel.

Breeder. For thoroughbreds, the breeder is the owner of the horse's dam at the time of foaling. For quarter horses, appaloosas, Arabians and paint horses, the breeder is the owner of the dam at the time of service.

Cheek Pieces. – A newer piece of equipment that may be used is a "cheek piece", which is a sheepskin roll or other type of material that is attached to the cheek pieces of the bridle which restricts the horse's vision similar to using blinkers.

Claiming. The act of buying a horse out of a race for a specific price.

Claim box. A box in a specified location where a claim must be deposited to be valid.

Claiming race. Races in which horses are entered subject to being claimed for a specified price.

Clerk of scales. An official who weighs the jockeys prior to and after each race.

Clocker. A racing official that times horses when horses are performing a workout.

Colors. Racing silks with owners' distinct designs and color worn by jockeys while racing.

Colt. Male horse under the age of five.

Condition book. A book issued by the racing secretary with specific eligibility conditions for scheduled races.

Coupled entry. Two or more horses running as a single betting interest for pari-mutuel wagering purposes.

Daily double. Type of wager calling for the selection of the winner of two consecutive races.

Dead heat. Two or more horses in an exact tie at the finish line.

Eligible. A horse that is qualified to start in a race as established by the racing secretary's conditions.

Engagement. A commitment given by a jockey or his/her agent to accept a mount in a specified race.

Entry. A horse eligible for and entered in a race; or two or more horses that are entered or run in a race with common ownership.

Equipment. Tack carried or used on a racehorse including whips, blinkers, tongue straps, muzzle, nosebands, bits, shadow rolls, martingales, breast plates, bandages, boots and plates.

Exercise rider. A person licensed by the commission to ride horses for the purpose of exercising.

Filly. A female horse age four or under.

Front leg wraps. Bandages that extend at least four inches up the horses front legs for support.

Furlong. One-eighth of a mile, two hundred twenty yards, or six hundred sixty feet.

Gelding. A male horse that has been castrated.

Handicap. A race in which the racing secretary designates the weight to be carried for each horse.

Inquiry. A review of a race conducted by the board of stewards to determine if a racing violation was committed.

Maiden. A horse, which at the time of starting in a race, has never won a race on the flat in any country, at a track that is covered by a recognized racing publication showing the complete results of the race. A maiden who has been disqualified after finishing first is still considered a maiden.

Minus pool. A mutuel pool caused when one horse is heavily bet and after all mandatory deductions there is not enough money in the pool to pay the legally prescribed minimum on each winning wager.

Nerved or heel nerved. A horse upon which a digital neurectomy has been performed.

Nomination. The naming of a horse to a certain race or series of races generally accompanied by payment of a prescribed fee.

Objection. When a claim of foul is lodged by a jockey, owner, or trainer following the running of the race.

Official. When the board of stewards has determined that the order of finish of a race is correct for the mutuel payouts. An individual designated to perform functions to regulate a race meet.

Off-track betting. Pari-mutuel wagering on horse races conducted at a location other than the racing association's grounds, often referred to as a satellite location.

Optional claiming race. A race offered in which horses may be entered either for a claiming price or under specific allowance conditions.

Overnight race. A contest for which entries close at a time set by the racing secretary.

Overweight. Extra weight carried by the jockey that is greater than the listed weight in the official program.

Poles. Markers positioned around the track indicating the distance to the finish line.

Post parade. Horses passing in front of the steward's stand and public prior to warming up for the race.

Post position. Position assigned to the horse to break from the starting gate determined by lot at the time of the draw of the race.

Post time. The scheduled time for the horses to arrive at the starting gate for a race.

Racing plates. Shoes designed for racehorses, usually made of aluminum.

Racing secretary. Official who drafts conditions of each race and accepts entries and conducts the post position draw of the races.

Receiving barn. Structure where horses may be identified prior to proceeding to the paddock.

Scale of weights. Fixed weight assignments to be carried by horses according to age, sex, distance, and time of year.

Scratch. Withdrawing an entered horse from the race after the closing of entries.

Scratch time. The established deadline for the withdrawal of entries from a scheduled performance.

Sex allowance. Weight allowance given to fillies and mares when competing against males.

Simulcast. Broadcasting a live race from another racing association for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering on that race, or sending a broadcast of a live race to another racing association for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering on that race.

Stake race. A race for which nominations close more than seventy-two hours in advance of its running and for which owners or nominators contribute money toward its purse, or a race for which horses are invited by an association to run for a guaranteed purse of thirty thousand dollars or more without payment of nomination, entry, or starting fees.

Starter. A horse is a "starter" for a race when the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of it at the time the starter dispatches the horses; or the official responsible for dispatching the horses from the starting gate.

Starter's list. A list, maintained by the official starter, of horses that have been unruly when loading in the starting gate. Horses on the starter's list are ineligible to enter.

Starter race. An allowance or handicap race restricted to horses that have started for a specific claiming price or less.

Stewards' list. A list, maintained by the stewards, of horses that are ineligible to enter for various reasons, e.g., poor performance, ownership disputes, etc.

Test barn. The enclosure to which selected horses are taken for post race testing.

Tongue-tie. Bandage or other apparatus used to tie a horse's tongue to prevent the horse from rolling it back and restricting its airway.

Veterinarian's list. A list of horses ineligible to enter due to sickness, lameness, or other conditions as determined by an official veterinarian.

Washington bred. A horse that was foaled in the state of Washington.

Weigh-in. The clerk of scales weighing of a jockey immediately follows the race.

Weigh-out. The clerk of scales weighing of a jockey prior to a race.

Weight allowance. A reduction in weight to be carried by a horse as established by the conditions for each race.

Workout. An official workout of a horse as required in WAC 260-40-100 to make a horse eligible to run in a race.

Drug & Alcohol Violations:

Chapter 260-34 WAC clearly defines the rules regarding alcohol and drug violation. No licensee or applicant, while acting in an official capacity or participating directly in horse racing, shall commit any of the following violations:

- Be under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor and/or drugs, have an alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or higher, or have within their body any illegal controlled substances while on the grounds of any licensed race meet;
- The alcohol concentration for persons on horseback may not be 0.02 percent or higher.
- Engage in the illegal sale or distribution of alcohol or a controlled substance;
- Possess an illegal controlled substance;
- Possess on the grounds of any licensed race meet any equipment, products or materials of any kind which are used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, or concealing an illegal controlled substance, or any equipment, products or materials of any kind, which are used or intended for use in injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body an illegal controlled substance; or
- Refuse to submit to blood, breath and/or urine testing, when notified that such testing is conducted pursuant to the conditions of WAC 260-34-030.
- Failure to provide a blood, breath and/or urine sample when directed or intentional contamination of the sample by any person tested for the purpose of preventing accurate analysis of the sample, or other actions with intent to subvert the test, shall be considered a refusal to submit to a test.

A steward of the horse racing commission, a commission security investigator or the commission, acting through the executive secretary, may require any licensee or applicant to provide breath blood and/or urine samples for the purpose of drug or alcohol analysis under any of the following circumstances:

- When a steward or commission security investigator finds that there is reasonable suspicion to believe that the applicant or licensee has used or is under the influence of alcohol and/or any drug.
- When an applicant or licensee has a documented history of an unexplained positive test that

indicates illegal drug usage or has similar drug-related violations within five years of conviction or release from a correctional institution for that violation.

- When a steward or commission security investigator decides to test any licensee or applicant as a condition of any conditional or probationary license.
- **The WHRC has implemented a random testing procedure that will place every person holding an exercise rider, pony rider, outrider and jockey license into a random pool and a specific number of these licensees will be tested each week. This list will be computer generated so all persons with these licenses must be aware they could be tested anytime they are performing the duties of their license.**

For licensees or applicants who are subject to a field screening urine test under the provisions in this chapter, and whose test shows the presence of a controlled substance or alcohol, the field screening test results shall be confirmed by a laboratory acceptable to the commission.

The result of a test conducted with a preliminary breath test (PBT) instrument approved by the state toxicologist in chapter 448-15 WAC or other breath test equipment approved under chapter 448-16 WAC shall constitute evidence of a violation of these rules. The results of such a test may be considered for purposes of determining whether the licensee or applicant has consumed alcohol, the level of alcohol concentration, and whether the licensee or applicant has violated a prohibition on the use or consumption of alcohol established in a conditional license.

Penalties for violations of these rules are listed in WAC 260-84-065.

Veterinary Policy & Procedures:

As a trainer you must have a good understanding of the veterinary policies and the medication rules. Violations of these rules could result in fines, suspensions and your owner losing the purse. Chapter 260-70 WAC outlines the rules regarding the administration of medications and you need to review this chapter in its entirety. WAC 260-84-090 outlines the penalties for medication violations. The WHRC also has a booklet that outlines the veterinary program that you need to study and understand. The WHRC veterinarians are available to assist you with any questions or concerns regarding equine health and/or application of the medication rules.

As the trainer you are responsible for the condition of your horse. The trainer is also responsible for the presence of any prohibited drug, medication, or other prohibited substance, including permitted medication in excess of the maximum allowable concentration, in horses in his/her care. A trainer shall prevent the administration of any drug or medication or other prohibited substance that may cause a violation of these rules.

A trainer whose horse has been claimed remains responsible for violation of any rules regarding that horse's participation in the race in which the horse is claimed.

Penalties: Penalties for all medication violations are contained in Chapter 260-84 WAC. Drugs are classified from a class that has a high potential to affect the performance of a horse to a class that contains therapeutic medications that have established concentrations and are routinely used in racehorses. The penalties for medication violations are based on the various classes and the type of drug detected.

Penalties for violations of the permitted medications are assessed when more than one permitted medication is found in the sample or the testing showed an amount over the permitted level. These penalties range from warnings to a fine of $2500 and a suspension of the trainers license.

Penalties are assessed against any person found to be responsible or party to the improper administration of a drug or the intentional administration of a drug resulting in a positive test. In assessing penalties under this section, violations in the last three hundred sixty-five days from Washington and all recognized racing jurisdictions will be considered.

- Class 1 - One to five year suspension and at least $5,000 fine and loss of purse.
- Class 2 - Six months to one-year suspension and $1,500 to $2,500 fine and loss of purse.
- Class 3 - Sixty days to six months suspension and up to $1,500 fine and possible loss of purse.
- Class 4 - Zero to sixty days suspension and up to $1,000 fine and possible loss of purse.
- Class 5 - Warning to fifteen days suspension with a possible loss of purse and/or fine.

Medication labeling: WAC 260-70-550. No person on association grounds, excluding licensed veterinarians, shall have in or upon association grounds, or in that person's personal property or effects or vehicle in that person's care, custody or control, a drug, medication, chemical, foreign substance or other substance that is prohibited in a horse on a race day unless the product is labeled in accordance with this subsection.

Any drug or medication which is used or kept on association grounds and which, by federal or state law, requires a prescription must have been validly prescribed by a duly licensed veterinarian, and in compliance with applicable state statutes. All such allowable medications must have a prescription label, which is securely attached and clearly ascribed to show the following:

- The name of the product.
- The name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian prescribing or dispensing the product.
- The name of each horse for whom the product is intended/prescribed.
- The dose, dosage, duration of treatment and expiration date of the prescribed/dispensed product; and
- The name of the trainer to whom the product was dispensed.

Trainers may administer the following substances, provided that, in post race testing the substances do not exceed approved quantitative levels, and the substances do not interfere with post race testing:

- A recognized noninjectable nutritional supplement or other substance, except that any such supplements or substances that have been disapproved by an official veterinarian may not be administered;
- A noninjectable substance on the direction or by prescription of a licensed veterinarian; or
- A noninjectable nonprescription medication or substance.

No person shall possess a hypodermic needle, syringe or injectable of any kind on association premises, unless otherwise approved by the stewards.

Veterinarians shall not treat or administer medication or drugs to any entered horse on a race day, and before the post time for the race the horse is entered to run, except for the administration of furosemide under the guidelines set forth in WAC 260-70-650, unless approved by the official veterinarian.

Equine Inspections: All horses at locations under the jurisdiction of the commission shall be subject to inspections at the discretion of the stewards or an official veterinarian. The trainer will make his/her horse available for inspection by the official veterinarian.

Veterinarian List: An official veterinarian shall maintain a list of all horses which are determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to illness, physical distress, unsoundness, infirmity or other medical condition.

Horses placed on the veterinarian's list will remain on the list for a minimum of ten days. For purposes of counting days, the first day on the veterinarian's list is the day the horse is placed on the veterinarian's list.

A horse can be removed from the veterinarian's list after the tenth day. **Horses that were placed on the list due to soreness, lameness, or certain injuries will be required to work to be removed from the list.** These horses will not be allowed to work until the eleventh day. You need to contact the official veterinarian at least twenty-four hours in advance and schedule a time to work the horse. The horse must work a distance and in a time comparable for the track condition that day as determined by the official veterinarian. **An official veterinarian following the workout will take a blood test and medications levels may not exceed permitted post-race levels.**

Equine Testing: All winning horse and stakes placed horses will be tested. Other horses regardless of finish may be selected at random by the stewards, official veterinarian or the commission to be tested. Trainers should ensure that grooms are prepared to go to the test barn anytime a horse is raced, and **includes bringing your own halter**.

When directed by the stewards or an official veterinarian, you must take your horse to the test barn for testing. Access to the test barn is restricted. All persons who enter the test barn must be currently licensed by the commission and have a reason for being in the test barn. No horse will have more than three representatives in the test barn at one time.

Sample Collection/Split Sample: Sample collection shall be done in accordance with guidelines and instructions provided by official veterinarians. Samples will be split, provided that a sufficient quantity is obtained. An official veterinarian shall determine a minimum sample requirement for the primary testing laboratory.

Split samples (urine and blood) shall be made available for independent analysis by a laboratory approved by the WHRC, as long as there is sufficient quantity. These samples shall be handled in such a manner that chain of custody requirements is met.

A trainer or owner of a horse having been notified that a written report from a primary laboratory states that a substance has been found in a specimen obtained pursuant to these rules may request that a split sample corresponding to the portion of the specimen tested by the primary laboratory be sent to another laboratory approved by the commission. **The request must be made in writing and delivered to the stewards not later than forty-eight hours after the trainer of the horse receives written notice of the findings of the primary laboratory. The split sample shall be shipped within seventy-two hours of the delivery of the request for testing to the stewards.**

The owner or trainer requesting testing of a split sample shall be responsible for the cost of shipping and testing. The owner or trainer has the right to choose the laboratory for the split testing; however, it must be a laboratory that is approved by the commission. The procedures for packaging and shipping the split samples are outlined in WAC 260-70-610.

Prohibited substances: A finding by the commission approved laboratory of a prohibited drug, chemical or other substance in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the prohibited drug, chemical or other substance was administered to the horse and, in the case of a post-race test, was present in the horse's body while it was participating in a race. The following substances are prohibited:

- Drugs or medications for which no acceptable threshold concentration has been established;
- Therapeutic medications in excess of established threshold concentrations;
- Substances present in the horse in excess of concentrations at which such substances could occur naturally; and
- Substances foreign to a horse at concentrations that cause interference with testing procedures.

Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, a person may not administer or cause to be administered to a horse by any means, a prohibited drug, medication, chemical or other substance, including any restricted medication pursuant to this chapter during the twenty-four hour period before post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

Permitted Medication: WAC 260-70-640. Trainers using permitted medication in the care of their horses are subject to all rules governing such medications. **The use of one of three approved non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) shall be permitted under the following conditions:**

- The drug shall not exceed the following permitted serum or plasma threshold concentrations, which are consistent with administration by a single intravenous injection at least twenty-four hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered:

  Phenylbutazone - 5 micrograms per milliliter;
  Flunixin - 20 nanograms per milliliter;
  Ketoprofen - 10 nanograms per milliliter.

No NSAID, including the approved NSAIDs listed in this rule may be administered within the twenty-four hours before post time for the race in which the horse is entered. The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs, with the exception of Phenylbutazone in a concentration below 1 microgram per milliliter of serum or plasma or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum or plasma sample is not permitted. The use of all but one of the approved NSAIDs shall be discontinued at least forty-eight hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

Any horse to which a NSAID has been administered shall be subject to having a blood and/or urine sample(s) taken at the direction of an official veterinarian to determine the quantitative NSAID level(s) and/or the presence of other drugs which may be present in the blood or urine sample(s).

Furosemide: WAC 260-70-650. The specific rules regarding the use of Furosemide is covered in the WHRC Veterinary Policy and Procedures manual. Furosemide may be administered intravenously

to a horse that is entered to compete in a race. The use of furosemide shall be permitted under the following circumstances:

- The WHRC official veterinarian must receive notification in writing by the trainer and licensed veterinarian, **prior to entering the horse that** the horse will race on furosemide.
- A horse approved to race on furosemide will be placed on the official furosemide list.
- Furosemide shall be administered on the grounds of the association, by a single intravenous injection.
- The furosemide dosage administered shall not exceed 500 mg nor be less than 150 mg.
- Failure to administer furosemide in accordance with these rules may result in the horse being scratched from the race by the stewards.
- Test results must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample**.**
- **A horse placed on the official furosemide list must remain on the list unless the licensed trainer submits a written request to remove the horse.** The request must be submitted to a WHRC veterinarian or the test barn secretary no later than time of entry. After removal from the list the horse may not be placed back on the list for 60 calendar days, unless it is determined to be in the best welfare of the horse.
- A horse, which has been placed on a furosemide or bleeder list in another jurisdiction, may be placed on the furosemide list in this jurisdiction.

Bleeders List: WAC 260-70-660**.** The official veterinarian shall maintain a bleeder list of all horses, which have demonstrated external evidence of **exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH**) from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout as observed by the official veterinarian.

Any horse will be prohibited from racing that has bled endoscopically or externally from one or both nostrils as a direct result of EIPH during or after a race or workout for the following recovery periods:

- First incident—14 days;
- Second incident within 365 day period—30 days;
- Third incident within 365 day period—180 days;
- Fourth incident within 365 days period—barred for racing lifetime.

For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day the horse bled externally is the first day of the recovery period.

The voluntary administration of furosemide without an external bleeding incident shall not subject the horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined by this policy.

Bicarbonate testing: WAC 260-70-675. No bicarbonate-containing substance or alkalizing substance that effectively alters the serum or plasma pH or concentration of bicarbonates or total carbon dioxide in a horse shall be administered to a horse within twenty-four hours of post time of the race in which the horse is entered.

The official veterinarian, the board of stewards or the executive secretary acting on behalf of the commission may at their discretion and at any time order the collection of test samples from any horses either in the horse's stall or within the receiving or test barn to determine the serum or plasma pH or

concentration of bicarbonate, total carbon dioxide, or electrolytes. These samples are taken prior to the race being run.

Posterior digital neurectomy: WAC 260-70-720. A horse upon which a posterior digital neurectomy has been performed is eligible to race if the following conditions are met:

- **Prior approval of an official veterinarian has been obtained before the horse was brought onto the grounds of the racing association;**
- An official veterinarian is satisfied that the loss of sensation to the horse due to the posterior digital neurectomy will not endanger the safety of the public and the participants in racing and does not compromise the integrity of horse racing;
- **The racing secretary is notified of the posterior digital neurectomy at the time the horse is admitted to the grounds of the racing association;** and
- The horse's registration or eligibility certificate has been marked to indicate that a posterior digital neurectomy was performed.

Bred or Pregnant Mares: All mares that have been bred and/or are pregnant must be reported to the official veterinarian and the racing secretary. Refer to WAC 260-60-400 for additional requirements.

Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy: This treatment will not be permitted except under the following conditions:

- The treated horse will not be allowed to enter for a minimum of 10 days.
- The use of the Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy machines must be by a WHRC licensed veterinarian.
- All machines must be reported to the WHRC official veterinarian before being initially used.
- All treatments must be reported on the Veterinarian report to a WHRC official veterinarian.

Veterinary & Horse Health Glossary:

The following are definitions of some of the injuries and physically conditions that can affect the soundness and well being of the racehorse. Also included are some diagrams showing various parts of the horse and the location of the most common unsoundness problems?

Azoturia: Also referred to as Equine Rhabdomyelosis or tying up, is a condition that affects the muscles of horses, ranging from stiffness and mild cramps to the horse becoming unable to stand and will pass discolored urine.

Blister: A chemical ointment or liquid which, when applied to a limb, causes an acute inflammation. It is used to treat chronic conditions such as osselet, ringbone, bowed tendon, etc.

Blood spavin: Swelling of the large vein that passes over the bog spavin.

Blood worms: Bloodworms are recognized to be one of the most dangerous of all internal parasites that are found in a horse. The adults live in the large intestine and the larvae migrate in the arteries causing a thickening of the blood vessels and sometimes a local stoppage of blood flow.

Bog spavin: A chronic distention of the joint capsule of the hock that causes a swelling of the front-inside aspect of the hock joint.

Bone spavin: A bony enlargement on the lower portion of the inside of the hock joint. It usually is associated with lameness in the affected leg.

Bots: Internal parasites that, in the larval form, live in the stomach of the horse and can interfere with digestion. The small yellow eggs are laid on the legs and face of the horse during autumn. Adults look like bees and are seen during the fall, darting at the horse and laying their eggs.

Bowed tendon: A traumatic injury to the flexor tendons behind the cannon bone as a result of severe strain in which there is tearing and stretching of tendon fibers. This gives a bowed appearance to the tendons externally.

Bucked shin: A painful swelling on the front surface of the cannon bone caused by injury to the membrane (periosteum) that attaches to the cannon bone.

Calf kneed: A conformation fault of the forelegs where the knee is seen to bend backwards when viewed from the side.

Canker: A chronic, moist deterioration of the frog of the hoof. Most frequently seen in horses that stand in bedding soaked with urine and feces or mud, and whose feet do not receive regular attention.

Capped hock: A swelling found at the point of the hock and caused by a bruise. It usually stems from kicking in horse vans or in stalls.

Colic: A term used to describe any abdominal pain in the horse. Most often such pain is associated with digestive upsets.

Cow hocks: A conformation fault where the hocks are very close together while the rest of the rear legs are widely separated and toed out.

Cracked heels: A weeping, moist dermatitis found on the back of the pastern just above the quarters.

Cribbing: An incurable vice or habit largely learned by imitation. The horse closes its teeth on a surface (manger, gate, part of the stall partition, etc.) extends its neck and swallows a deep draft of air with a grunting sound.

Curb: Hard swelling on the back surface or rear cannon about four inches below the point of hock.

Digital neurectomy (heel-nerved): An operation performed on the digital nerve between the fetlock and the foot. Horses that have had their nerves removed can run at most racetracks.

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Fistula of withers: Inflamed swelling of the withers.

Founder (laminitis): Inflammation of the laminae or the inner part of the foot.

Heat exhaustion: A condition caused by overexertion in hot, humid weather. The animal so affected stoops sweating, becomes listless, runs a high fever and is a very sick horse. Salt and electrolytes in a horse's ration will usually prevent this condition during hot months.

Heaves (emphysema): A lung disease in which air is trapped in the lungs and cannot be sufficiently expelled. It is manifested by coughing and shortness of breath.

Knee spavin: A bony growth at the back of a horse's knee on the inner side.

Navicular disease: A frequently painful, progressive inflammation and degeneration of the navicular bone of the foot.

Osselets: A swelling in the front part of the fetlock joint that causes arthritis and may progress to degenerative joint disease. The lining of the joint becomes swollen and inflamed and creates extra fluid that can cause pain. The swelling may be soft (referred to as a green osselet) or hard due to calcification or bony growth.

Over reaching: When the rear toe strikes the quarter of the front foot on the same side as the horse is in motion. Another name for "grabbing his quarters," this usually happens when a horse stumbles upon breaking away from the starting gate.

Poll evil: A swollen infection found on the top of the head between the ears. It is usually caused by a bruise.

Popped knee: A knee with a distended joint capsule that protrudes between the row of carpal bones. The swelling is soft and contains an excess of synovial (joint) fluid and is caused by inflammation within the joint.

Proud flesh: An overgrowth of granulation tissue in a wound that protrudes above the skin as a tumor-like mass.

Quarter crack: This is a crack found in the wall of the hoof in the area of the quarter. It often runs from the bottom of the wall up to the coronet.

Ridgling (rig): A lay term used to describe either a monorchid or cryptorchid. Monorchid: a male horse of any age that has only one testicle in his scrotum. Cryptorchid: a male horse of any age that has no testes in his scrotum but was never gelded.

Ring bone: A bony enlargement seen in front and on both sides of the pastern. If it is under the top of the hoof, it is called a low ringbone. If it is found halfway up the pastern, it is called a high ringbone.

Roarer: A horse with paralyzed vocal cords. The condition causes a fluttering noise when the horse inhales and a grunt when the horse makes a quick move. It interferes with the horse's ability to race, especially in distance races.

Round worms (ascarids): Long, white, round worms that live in the intestines of the horse.

Scalping: The toe of the front hoof hits the pastern of the rear foot on the same side when the horse is in motion.

Sesamoiditis: The sesamoids are two pyramid-shaped bones found at the rear of the fetlock joint and act as a pulley for the flexor tendons. When they become arthritic and coated with mineral deposits, the condition is known as sesamoiditis.

Shoe boil: A large, soft, tender swelling at the point of the elbow usually caused by bruising from the hoof when the horse is lying down.

Side bone: An ossification of the lateral cartilage located just above the quarters of the hoof. It is generally considered a disease of old horses.

Strangles: Disease primarily of young horses caused by a streptococcus organism and manifested by a fever and upper respiratory tract infection. Later it causes abscesses in many areas of the body but chiefly under the jaw and around the throat.

String halt: A condition found in one or both hind legs where the leg is snapped upward prior to moving forward when the horse is walked or jogged.

Suspensory ligament strain: The suspensory ligament is a broad ligament that lies behind the cannon bone and splits into two branches a few inches above the fetlock joint. It attaches to the outside of the sesamoids and ends in front of the pastern as a part of the extensor tendon. It supports the fetlock joint. When strained, the suspensory ligament becomes thickened and inflamed.

Sweeny: Atrophy (wasting away) of the shoulder muscles due to paralysis of the nerve supply.

Thoroughpin: Puffy swelling which appears on the upper part of the hock and in front of the large tendon.

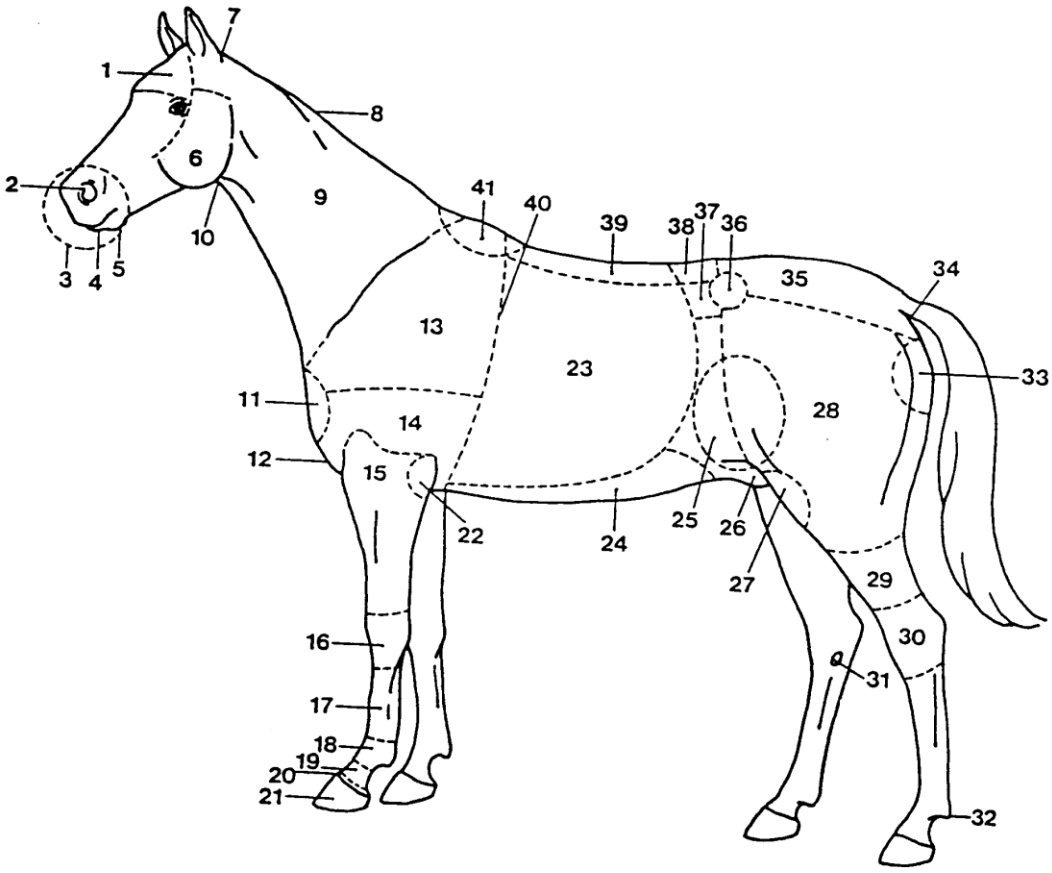
Thrush: A degenerative condition of the frog.

Tying up: Severe muscles spasms, analogous to a charlie-horse in man, that chiefly affect the large muscles of the hind legs following a period of vigorous exercise.

Wind puff: A puffy swelling occurring on either side of the tendons above the fetlock or knee.

Wobbler: A disease of young horses caused by damage to the spinal cord in the neck

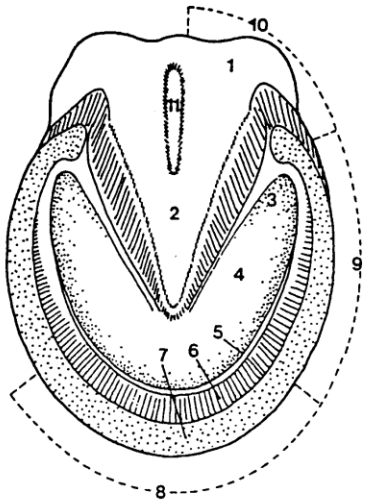
Parts of the horse



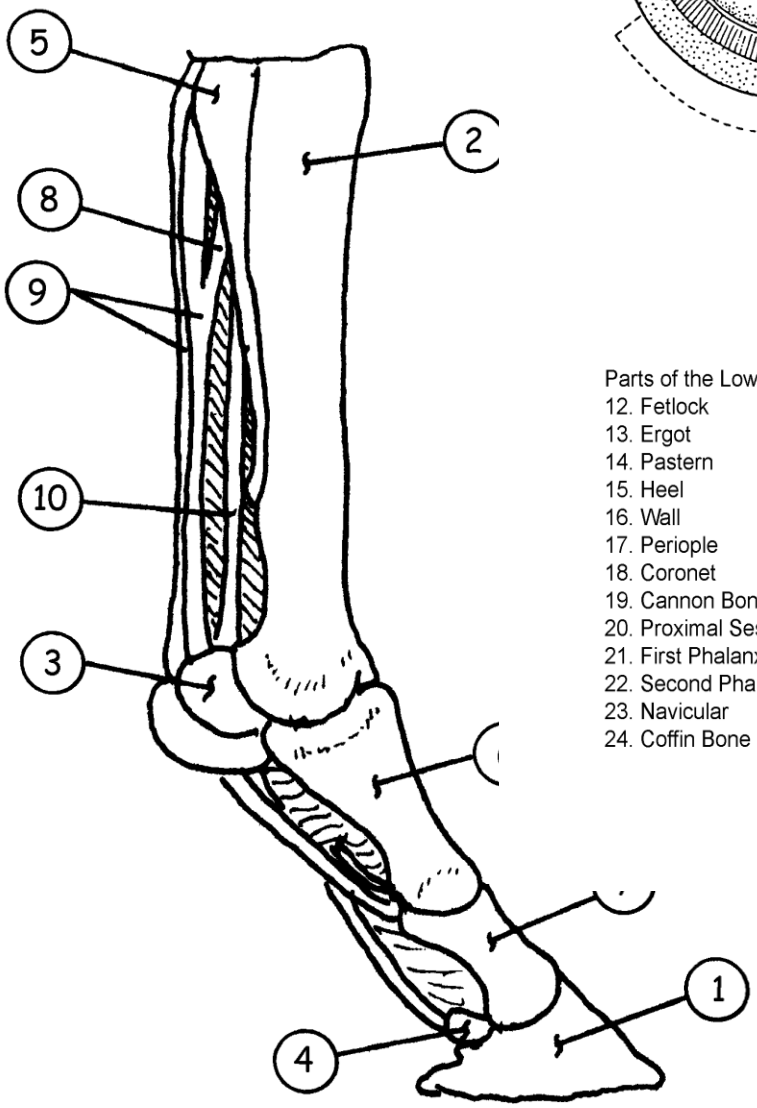
Parts of the horse

1. Forehead
2. Nostril
3. Muzzle
4. Lower Lip
5. Chin
6. Cheek, Jaw
7. Poll
8. Crest
9. Neck
10. Throatlatch
11. Point of Shoulder
12. Chest
13. Shoulder
14. Upper Arm
15. Forearm
16. Knee
17. Cannon
18. Fetlock Joint
19. Pastern
20. Coronet
21. Hoof
22. Elbow
23. Barrel
24. Belly
25. Flank
26. Sheath
27. Stifle
28. Haunch
29. Gaskin
30. Hock
31. Chestnut
32. Ergot
33. Point of Buttock
34. Dock
35. Croup or Rump
36. Point of Hip
37. Coupling
38. Loin
39. Back
40. Heart Girth
41. Withers

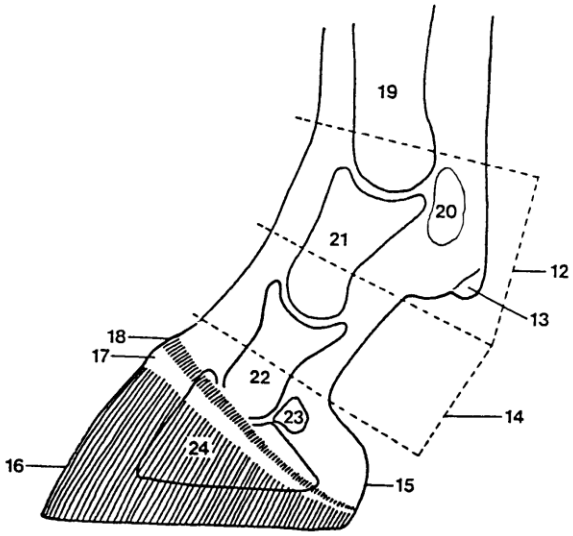
The Equine Lower Leg, Hoof & Distal Forelimb Structures



Parts of the Hoof
1. Bulb of Heel
2. Frog
3. Bars
4. Sole
5. White Line
6. Laminae of Wall
7. Wall
8. Toe
9. Quarter
10. Heel
11. Cleft

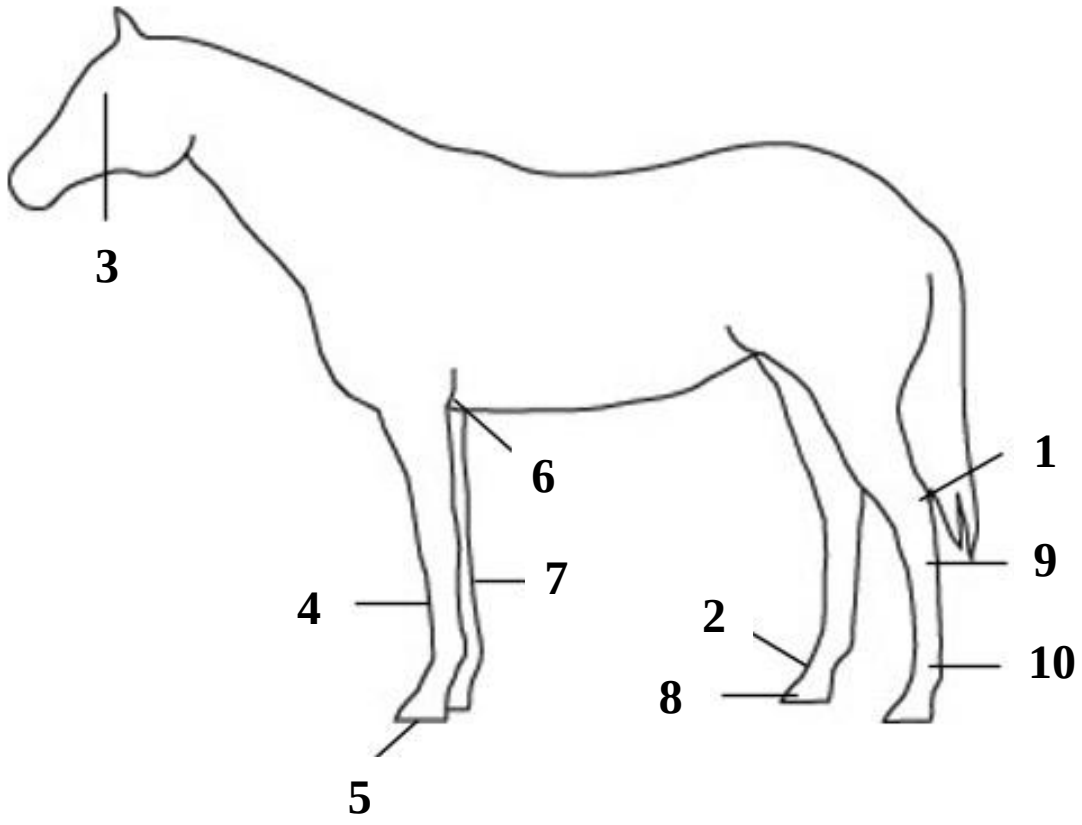


Parts of the Lower Leg
12. Fetlock
13. Ergot
14. Pastern
15. Heel
16. Wall
17. Periople
18. Coronet
19. Cannon Bone
20. Proximal Sesamoid
21. First Phalanx
22. Second Phalanx
23. Navicular
24. Coffin Bone



1. Coffin Bone
2. Cannon Bone
3. Sesamoid Bone
4. Distal Sesamoid bone
5. Small Metacarpal Bone (Splint Bone)
6. First Phalanx (Long Pastern Bone)
7. Second Phalanx (Short Pastern Bone)
8. Check Ligament
9. Back Tendons (Superficial and Deep)
10. Suspensory Ligament

Unsoundness in the Horse



1. Curb
2. Osselet
3. Corneal Ulcer
4. Bucked Shins
5. Thrush
6. Shoe Boil
7. Bowed Tendon
8. Laminitis
9. Bog Spavin
10. Wind Puffs