



# Rules of Standardbred Racing

Last revised: April 2024

**LGCA**  
LIQUOR, GAMING & CANNABIS  
AUTHORITY OF MANITOBA

## THE LIQUOR, GAMING AND CANNABIS AUTHORITY OF MANITOBA

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On April 1, 2022, the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba (LGCA) became the new regulator for horse racing in Manitoba. The LGCA is responsible to ensure that horse racing is conducted in a respectful, impartial and balanced manner, and in the public interest, through the regulation of horse racing and participants who are involved in the horse racing industry.

Recognizing that horse racing has an established history, the LGCA conducted formal consultations with the main stakeholder groups of Manitoba's horse racing industry in June 2019. The consultation findings were used to inform and guide the LGCA's development of a modern legislative framework for horse racing that focuses on streamlining administrative processes and removing burdensome regulatory requirements.

The rules of standardbred racing were revised considering this modern approach with a focus on safety in the horse racing industry. The current version reflects the updated rules finalized in April 2024. Changes from the previous version are highlighted in **green**.

Additional horse racing information including links to The Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Control Act and regulations, application forms and contact information, are available on the LGCA's website at [LGCamb.ca](https://www.lgca.mb.ca).

# Table of Contents

<b>3</b>	<b>DEFINITIONS</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>SECTION 1: The Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba</b>
7	Rule 1: Authority
7	Rule 2: Race Administration Officials
<b>13</b>	<b>SECTION 2: Race Track Operators and Race Track Officials</b>
13	Rule 3: Race Track Operators – General
14	Rule 4: Race Track Operators – Racing Officials and Other Licences
<b>18</b>	<b>SECTION 3: Racing Participants</b>
18	Rule 5: Drivers
19	Rule 6: Driving Infractions and Disqualifications
21	Rule 7: Horse Trainers
<b>23</b>	<b>SECTION 4: Offences and Illegal or Corrupt Practices</b>
23	Rule 8: General Prohibitions
25	Rule 9: Nerved Horses
<b>25</b>	<b>SECTION 5: Horse Racing Functions</b>
25	Rule 10: Conditions of Races
27	Rule 11: Declarations and Drawing of Post Positions Eligibility
27	Rule 12: Making Declaration
27	Rule 13: Drawing Declarations
28	Rule 14: Coupled Entries
29	Rule 15: Lost Declarations
29	Rule 16: Also Eligibles
29	Rule 17: Naming of Drivers
29	Rule 18: Scratches
30	Rule 19: Claiming
34	Rule 20: Qualifying Races
35	Rule 21: Stake Races Conditions
36	Rule 22: Nominations
38	Rule 23: Divisions and Eliminations
38	Rule 24: Placing and Money Distributions
40	Rule 25: Times and Records
41	Rule 26: Running of Races Paddock
42	Rule 27: Post Time and Starting

- 44 Rule 28: Equipment and Colours
- 45 Rule 29: Postponement and Cancellation
- 46 Rule 30: Dead Heats and Walkovers
- 46 Rule 31: Drug testing

**48 SECTION 6: Claims of Foul and Protests**

---

- 48 Rule 32: Claims of Foul
- 48 Rule 33: Protests

**49 SECTION 7: Review Adjudication Process**

---

- 49 Rule 34: Review Adjudication Process

**51 SECTION 8: Miscellaneous**

---

- 51 Rule 35: Stable Names, Partnerships, Corporations

## DEFINITIONS

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“**Act**” means The Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Control Act and includes regulations made under the Act.

“**added money event**” includes stakes, futurities, early closing races, and late closing races as further defined in these rules.

“**advertised purse**” is the amount offered for an event by the track member, sponsor, or presenter but does not include nomination, sustaining, or starting fees.

“**age**” is calculated from January 1 in the year which a horse is foaled.

“**also eligible**” pertains to a horse, properly declared, which was not drawn for inclusion in a race, but which became eligible according to preference or lot if an entry is scratched prior to the release time.

“**appeal**” means an appeal under The Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Control Act.

“**Association**” means a person, Association, or corporate body, that holds a horse race track operator licence issued by the LGCA.

“**authorized agent**” means an agent appointed by an owner to act on behalf of that owner.

“**betting interest**” is one or more horses in a pari-mutuel contest which are identified by a separate program number for wagering purposes.

“**bleeder**” is a horse that bleeds. (see “bleeding”)

“**bleeding**” means bleeding that is visible through the nostrils and also includes exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) that is demonstrated through endoscopic examination of the horse’s trachea but only when the EIPH is, in the sole opinion of the LGCA’s veterinarian, coupled with impaired performance.

“**breeder**” means the owner or lessee, subject to the terms of a lease agreement, of the dam at the time she served.

“**break**” is the racing of a horse at other than the gait designated by the conditions of and the declaration to a race.

“**claiming race**” is a race in which one or more horses running may be claimed in conformity with the rules; the intent of the claiming system is to classify horses for racing purposes.

“**CPMA**” means the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency charged with enforcing the provisions of the Criminal Code (Canada) and the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations.

“**conditioned race**” is an overnight race to which eligibility is determined according to specified conditions which include age, sex, earnings, number of starts, and position of finishes.

“**conditions**” are qualifications which determine a horse’s eligibility to be declared in a race.

“**coupled entry**” is two or more horses in a contest that are treated as a single betting interest for pari-mutuel wagering purposes (also see “entry”).

“**dash**” means a race decided in a single trial.

“**day**” means 24 hours ending at midnight.

“**dead heat**” is the finish of a race in which the noses of two or more horses reach the finish line at the same time.

“**declaration**” is the naming of a particular horse as a starter in a particular race.

“**distanced**” means that a horse finishes more than 30 lengths behind the winning horse.

“**draw**” is the process of assigning post positions and the process of selecting horses in a manner to ensure compliance with the conditions of the rules of racing.

“**drug**” in reference to equine testing means a drug as defined in the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations and includes any substance that prevents or interferes with the detection or identification of any drug in an official sample.

**“early closing race”** means a race to which nominations close at least six weeks preceding the date of the race.

**“elimination heats”** are the individual heats of a race in which the contestants must qualify for a final heat.

**“entry”** may mean, depending on the context, either:

- a) the act of entering to run in a race; or
- b) two or more horses whether coupled or uncoupled, in accordance with the rules of racing.

**“executive director”** means the executive director of the LGCA.

**“extended meeting”** means a meeting lasting a minimum of 10 race days.

**“fair meeting”** means a meeting of less than 10 days.

**“finish line”** means the wire or finish line that is a real line established with the aid of a surveyor’s transit, or an imaginary line running from the centre of the judges’ stand to a point immediately across and at right angles to the track.

**“forfeit”** is money paid into a race which is non-refundable.

**“futuraity”** means a stake race in which the foal dam of the competing horse, or the horse itself, is nominated during the year of the foaling.

**“handicap”** means a race in which performance, claiming price, sex, age, or distance allowance is made. Post positions for a handicap may be assigned by the race secretary. Post positions in handicap claiming races shall be determined by claiming price prior to application of allowances.

**“horse”** means horse, colts, ridgling, gelding, mare or filly; or depending on the context, an entire male horse five years of age or older.

**“horse race track”** means the grounds on which any form of horse racing occurs, and includes any associated buildings and facilities located on or near those grounds.

**“immediate family”** shall include son, daughter, sister, brother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, grandchild, grandparent, adopted son, adopted daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, or person to whom the affected licensee stands in loco parentis.

**“inquiry”** is an investigation by the judges in a contest prior to declaring the result of the contest official.

**“judges”** means all judges employed or retained by the LGCA to perform such duties in relation to the organization and conduct of horse racing as may be directed by the LGCA.

**“judges’ list”** means a list of horses that are refused declaration until removed from the list.

**“late closing race”** means a race in which nominations close less than six weeks and more than five days before the date on which it is to be contested.

**“length”** is equal to one-fifth of a second as determined by the photo finish.

**“LGCA”** means the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba.

**“LGCA veterinarian”** means a veterinarian who is employed by the LGCA.

**“licensee”** means any person, business entity or association of persons holding a licence issued by the LGCA.

**“licensed veterinarian”** means a veterinarian licensed or authorized to practice in Manitoba.

**“maiden”** means a horse that:

- a) has never won a heat or race at the gait at which it is entered to start, and for which a purse is offered,
- b) although having finished first in a race for which a purse was or is offered was or is subsequently disqualified.

**“meet”** or **“meeting”** means a horse racing meet held in Manitoba with the approval of the LGCA.

**“nerving”** means to use drugs, surgery, alcohol, cryogenic techniques, laser therapy, or any other means to affect a temporary or permanent blocking of the nerve(s).

**“no contest”** is a race voided for any reason by the judges.

**“nomination”** is the naming of a horse to a certain race or series of races generally accompanied by payment of a prescribed fee.

**“nominator”** is a person in whose name a horse is entered in any race for which there is a nomination fee.

**“objection”** means a complaint or a claim of foul by a driver, trainer, owner, or the owner’s authorized agent to the judges or a patrol judge before the race is declared official.

**“off time”** is the moment at which, on the signal of the official starter, the horses are officially dispatched in each contest.

**“official chemist”** means an official chemist, starter or judges appointed pursuant to the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations.

**“official order of finish”** is the order of finish of the horses in a contest as declared official by the judges.

**“official performance record”** is the past performance statistics as compiled by Standardbred Canada and/or the United States Trotting Association.

**“official sample”** means a sample of blood, body fluids, urine or saliva of a horse taken in accordance with the rules and CPMA regulations.

**“official time”** is the elapsed time from the moment the first horse crosses the starting point until the first horse crosses the finish line.

**“overnight race”** is a contest for which declarations close not more than five days before the date on which it will be contested.

**“paddock”** is an enclosure in which horses scheduled to compete in a contest are confined prior to racing.

**“pari-mutuel wagering”** is a form of wagering on the outcome of an event in which all wagers are pooled and held by an Association for distribution of the total amount, less the deductions authorized by law, to holders of tickets on the winning horses.

**“person”** includes an organization, association, group or partnership, corporation or any other business model.

**“positive analysis”** has the same meaning as in the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations.

**“post position”** means the position assigned to or drawn for the horse for the start of a race.

**“post time”** means the time set for the arrival at the starting point of the horses in a race.

**“protest”** means a formal written complaint to the judges.

**“purse”** is the total dollar amount for which a race is contested.

**“qualifying list”** means a list of horses that are required to go a qualifying race.

**“qualifying race”** means a race in which a horse must establish its ability to participate at a race meeting consistent with the qualifying standards established for that class of horse.

**“race”** is a contest between horses at a licensed race meeting.

**“race administration official”** means a judge, steward, veterinarian or person employed or retained by the LGCA to perform these duties in relation to the organization and conduct of horse racing.

**“race official”** means any of the following persons and any other persons as determined by the LGCA:

- a) race secretary
- b) handicapper
- c) clerk of the scales
- d) custodian of the jockeys’ room
- e) valets
- f) paddock judge
- g) patrol judges
- h) timers and clockers
- i) outriders

- j) horseperson's bookkeeper
- k) starter
- l) assistant starter
- m) race track veterinarian

**“race track”** or **“track”** shall be deemed to mean “horse race track”.

**“registered”** shall mean in these rules in respect to a horse registered with the horse race track operator, those horses whose registration certificates are on file with the race secretary of the horse race track operator, whether such horse is physically on the grounds of the horse race track operator or not.

**“record”** is the fastest time by a horse in a heat or dash which it won.

**“rules”** or **“rule”** means the rules of standardbred racing as prescribed and amended by the LGCA.

**“satisfactory charted line”** is one that meets the qualifying standards at the track at which a horse participates.

**“scoring”** is the preliminary practice given to horses after the post parade and prior to being called to line up for the start of a race by the official starter.

**“scratch”** is the act of withdrawing a declared horse from a race after the closing of declarations.

**“stable name”** is a name used other than the actual legal name of an owner or lessee, and must be registered with Standardbred Canada or the United States Trotting Association, and the LGCA.

**“stake”** means a race open to all horses complying with its conditions and in which the nominators of the horses entered contribute to the purse.

**“Standardbred Canada”** is Canada's national racing body and official breed registry for standardbred horses which governs registration and identification. As well, Standardbred Canada is the official Canadian central regulatory body for maintaining racing, driver, and training statistics. Licensing of owners, trainers, drivers, grooms, and officials is part of its standard-setting mandate.

**“starter”** means:

- a) the person who dispatches a field of horses in a race; or,
- b) a horse that has passed the fair start pole when the starter dispatches the field and provided that the said horse also reaches and passes the starting point, unless otherwise decided by the judges.

**“sulky”** means a conventional dual shaft and dual hitch racing vehicle (bike) having two shafts which must be parallel to, and securely hitched on each side of the horse. No point of hitch or any part of a shaft can be above a horizontal level equal to the lowest point of the horse's back.

**“test inspector”** means a person designated by the CPMA for the purpose of collecting or supervising the collection of official samples.

**“United States Trotting Association”** is the recognized breed registry in the United States of America for standardbred horses.

**“walkover”** means when only horses in the same interest start.

**“winner”** is the horse whose nose reaches the finish line first or is placed first through disqualification by the judges.



## SECTION 1: THE LIQUOR, GAMING AND CANNABIS AUTHORITY OF MANITOBA

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### RULE 1: AUTHORITY

- 1(1) If there is a conflict or inconsistency between the rules and the terms and conditions, regulations or requirements of a race track operator or another racing body, these rules of standardbred racing prevail.
- 1(2) All rulings of other racing authorities, boards and commissions in other racing jurisdictions may be honoured by the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba (LGCA) as taking effect in Manitoba at the discretion of the judges. All race track operators and their race track officials and employees must honour such rulings of other racing jurisdictions.
- 1(3) Every person participating in a meet shall abide by the rules and accept the decisions of the race administration officials on all matters to which their authority extends, subject to any right of appeal to the LGCA or right to a review of a decision, and shall accept as final, the decisions of the LGCA.
- 1(4) Nothing contained in these rules imposes an obligation on the LGCA, its employees or any race track official of a licensee or on one licensee to another licensee. The obligations imposed by these rules are obligations imposed on a licensee of the LGCA.
- 1(5) The rules and regulations of the CPMA as passed or amended from time to time are adopted and incorporated into these rules and any violation of the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations or any other CPMA rules or regulations passed from time to time are deemed a breach of these rules of racing.
- 1(6) All horse race track operators, race officials, and other employees of horse race track operators must immediately report to the judges any observed violations of the rules.
- 1(7) A licence shall not be issued to an applicant who is under suspension by any racing authority.
- 1(8) A race track participant licence cannot conduct the duties of the role if serving a suspension for an equitable offence in any other jurisdiction.

### RULE 2: RACE ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

#### JUDGES

#### AUTHORITY AND DUTY

- 2(1) Subject to the powers and duties of the LGCA, the judges have the authority and the duty to:
  - a) regulate the conduct of all racing, race track operators and their employees, owners, trainers, drivers, or anyone holding any horse racing licence issued by the LGCA; and
  - b) enforce the rules and impose penalties for any breach of the rules as established in these rules.

#### QUORUM

- 2(2) At any meeting of the judges, three judges constitute a quorum.
- 2(3) All questions to be decided by the judges will be determined by a majority vote, provided that in the event that there are only two judges adjudicating a matter whether they are in the judges' stand or otherwise, the presiding or if not present, the senior judge will cast the deciding vote if required, except when two judges are making decisions other than in the stand in the running of the races, the senior judge will cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie vote. A ruling may be signed by any one of the judges on behalf of the judges, or the executive director or their designate.

#### DISCRETIONARY POWERS

- 2(4) The judges have the following powers to enforce the rules of racing:
  - a) to investigate any matter pertaining to the rules of racing and to make rulings based upon their findings;
  - b) to overturn or amend any decision made by a race track official;
  - c) to compel a race track operator to expel and refuse entry to a racing participant or anyone interfering with the organization and conduct of horse racing from the grounds of a race track operator;

- d) take such action in advance as they may regard as necessary to prevent an infraction of the rules of racing, when they deem it advisable;
  - e) to impose any or all of the following penalties for conduct prejudicial to the best interest of racing or for a violation of the rules:
    - (i) impose monetary penalties on racing participants and race track operators of not more than \$5,000;
    - (ii) temporarily suspend a licensee's racing privileges for up to five days;
    - (iii) disqualify a horse from a race.
- 2(5) If any case occurs which is not, in the determination of the judges provided for by the rules of racing, it shall be determined by the judges as they think just and preferably consistent with the usage of the turf and in the best interest of racing and fairness.
- 2(6) The judges may waive the breach of any of the rules of racing if the judges do not consider such breach prejudicial to the best interests of racing; or if the waiver is deemed in the best interest of racing.
- 2(7) Should the judges consider the penalties set out in Rule 2(4)(e) inadequate for the offence committed, they shall refer the matter to the executive director, and the executive director shall determine the matter in accordance with authorities established in the Act.
- 2(8) If an owner or trainer's licence is suspended, cancelled, or otherwise their racing privileges are temporarily suspended, all horses they own or train are suspended from participating in racing until their racing privileges are reinstated.
- a) Such suspension of the horses from racing may be rescinded by the judges if such horses are sold in good faith to a private or at public auction with the consent of the judges.
  - b) Such suspension of the horses from racing may be rescinded if any horse trained by them or under their care, but not owned wholly or in part by them, may, with the consent of the judges at the meeting, be released to the care of another licensed owner or trainer and may race.
- 2(9) Upon imposing any penalty under the rules on a licensee, the judges shall give written notice of the penalty.
- 2(10) A written notice of the penalty must:
- a) name the licensee who is the subject of the order;
  - b) contain a description of the contravention to which the penalty relates and, if the contravention involves a failure to comply with a previous penalty, identify the penalty in question;
  - c) specify the measure directed;
  - d) if a monetary penalty is imposed, specify the amount of the penalty;
  - e) specify when the penalty takes effect, including specifying, as applicable:
    - (i) the time within which the person must take the action or measure directed, and
    - (ii) the date by which the monetary penalty must be paid.
  - f) inform the licensee of the right under Rule 34 to request a review of the penalty.
- 2(11) A licensee who is the subject of a penalty must comply with the penalty.
- 2(12) Despite rule 2(10)(e)(ii), a regulated person must be given at least 10 days to pay a monetary penalty.

## **SUPERVISION OF DECLARATION**

- 2(13) Any one of the judges may supervise all declarations and scratches, and may be present at the race secretary's office at the closing and during the drawing of declarations. Stakes and futurities **may be** supervised by at least one judge in attendance at time of draw. At all draws, the horseperson may be represented.
- 2(14) The judges may refuse the declaration of any horse for any reason they consider proper, and:
- a) must notify the owner or trainer of the reason;
  - b) may place the horse on the judges' list; and
  - c) may subsequently reinstate a horse by removing it from the judges' list.

## GENERAL POWERS

2(15) Judges may:

- a) demand proof that a horse is not ineligible to any particular race or that it is not entered, owned or trained, in whole or in part, by a disqualified person, and in default of satisfactory proof, the judges may disqualify or scratch the horse;
- b) declare any claim void for an actual breach, or attempted breach, of the claiming rules (either their spirit or intent);
- c) examine, or **direct** an LGCA veterinarian **or race track veterinarian** to examine and report upon, any horse on the grounds of the race track whether or not a meet is being held at the race track, and whether or not the horse is registered to race;
- d) place the name of any horse on the judges' list for any reason they may deem to be proper;
- e) declare a race no contest, (any such declaration by the judges if made after the posting of the official sign shall in no way affect the wagering on the race);
- f) declare that a horse did not receive a fair start or is a non-starter;
- g) place a horse in the temporary charge of a trainer of their selection and order proper compensation to be paid such trainer by the owner of said horse;
- h) permit changes of equipment prior to entry, or approve changes in equipment after entry but prior to post time for reasons of track condition, safety or otherwise;
- i) excuse a horse from starting for adequate reason whether before or after it has been accepted by the paddock judge;
- j) require any licensee, by verbal or written notice to attend before them to review films, provide information, testify, provide a statutory declaration relating to any matter, or to assist in enquiries;
- k) oversee all entries, nominations, declarations, and scratches;
- l) conduct an investigation into any matter within their jurisdiction and demand a statutory declaration or other form of proof from any person under their jurisdiction who they believe may or ought to have knowledge of the matter under investigation;
- m) require any race track official or licensee to attend a showing of the films for the races of a preceding racing day at such time and place as is selected by the judges;
- n) permit or prohibit a deceased horse from being removed from the backstretch or from the grounds of a race track operator;
- o) require that any owner give a statutory declaration attesting to their bona fide ownership of a horse that they claim to own;
- p) set the post time for each race;
- q) direct and be in control of the off time for each race; and
- r) disallow the use of any equipment or harness that they feel is unsafe or not in the best interests of racing.

## HORSES TO POST

2(16) Judges or their designate are responsible to ensure that horses are at the post at post time.

## DISQUALIFICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS

- 2(17) The judges have sole and final authority to determine when a disqualification is proper and the extent of the disqualification, including the other parts of an entry.
- 2(18) In the case of interference, collision, or violation of any rules, the offending horse may be placed back one or more positions in that heat or dash, and in the event of such collisions, interference or violation preventing any horse from finishing the heat or dash, the offending horse may be disqualified from receiving any winnings and the driver may be assessed a monetary penalty or suspended. If a horse is set back, it must be placed behind the horse with which it interfered. If an offending horse has interfered with a horse involved in a dead heat and the offending horse is set back, it must be placed behind the horses in the dead heat.

- 2(19) If a violation is committed by a person driving a horse coupled as an entry, the judges shall set both horses back if, in their opinion, the violation may have affected the finish of the race, otherwise penalties may be applied individually.
- 2(20) If the judges are satisfied that the driving in a race was willfully foul or that a driver was instructed or induced so to drive, they shall suspend the driver and any person who instructed or induced the driver to drive in such a manner.
- 2(21) The onus of proof that a horse should not be disqualified from any particular race or that it is not entered, owned or trained, in whole or in part, by a disqualified person shall be on the person declaring the horse and in default of satisfactory proof, the judges may disqualify the horse.

### **JUDGES' LIST**

- 2(22) The judges may place the name of any horse on the judges' list for any reason they may deem to be proper.
- a) A horse on the judges' list shall not enter or race, but the horse may be nominated in a stake race and enter such stake race provided the horse has been removed from the judges' list prior to entry.

### **DELEGATION AND SUPERSEDING OF RACE TRACK OFFICIALS**

- 2(23) In all matters pertaining to racing, the orders of the judges supersede the orders of the officers, directors and race track officials employed by the race track operator.

### **VIDEO CAMERA OPERATIONS AND DISPLAY**

- 2(24) The judges may, at their discretion, direct the video camera operators to videotape the activities of any horse or person handling horses prior to, during or following a race.
- 2(25) Following any race in which there is an inquiry or objection, the judges may direct the race track operator to display to the public on designated monitors the videotaped replays of the incident in question which were utilized by the judges in making their decision.

### **PLACING JUDGES AND PLACINGS**

- 2(26) The judges shall act as placing judges and will place and record the horses in order of finish.

### **NOSE OF HORSE DETERMINES**

- 2(27) In determining the place of the horses at the finish of a race, the placing judges shall consider only the relative position of the respective noses of such horses.

### **FIRST FOUR FINISHERS TO BE DISPLAYED**

- 2(28) The placing judges shall cause the numbers of the first four horses in each race in order of finish to be prominently displayed.

### **RESULTS DISPLAYED PROMPTLY**

- 2(29) The placing judges shall make their decisions public as promptly as possible.

### **PHOTO FINISH**

- 2(30) The placing judges shall display the photo sign if the order of finish among the contending horses is less than half a length or a contending horse is on a break at the finish. After the photo has been examined by the judges and a decision made, the numbers shall be posted on the tote board and the official sign displayed. The decision of the judges is final.

### **CORRECTION OF ERRORS**

- 2(31) Nothing in the rules shall be construed to prevent the correcting of an error before the display of the official sign or from recalling the official sign in case it has been displayed through error.

## **CAMERA ONLY AN AID**

2(32) On all tracks, a proper digital camera shall be installed as an aid to the placing judges; however, in all cases, the captured image is merely an aid and the decision of the judges is final.

## **KNOWN RESULTS TO BE POSTED IMMEDIATELY**

2(33) If it is considered advisable to consult an image from the photo finish or digital cameras, the placing judge shall post without waiting for a picture such placements as are in their opinion unquestionable, and after consulting the image, make the other placements or revisions, if necessary.

## **PHOTOS NOT TO BE RELEASED**

2(34) Photo finish records must not be released to anyone for any purpose without permission of the judges except to the race track operator for its public display.

## **DRAW POST POSITIONS**

2(35) In races of a duration of more than one dash or heat at pari-mutuel race meetings, the judges may draw post positions from the stand for succeeding dashes or heats.

## **VETERINARIAN SERVICES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **RACE TRACK VETERINARIAN**

2(36) The race track veterinarian must:

- a) have a valid licence and be in good standing with the Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association;
- b) comply with LGCA veterinary standards and guidelines;
- c) maintain records as required by the LGCA; and
- d) present at the race track at all times live racing is taking place or as required by the LGCA.

### **DISCRETIONARY TESTING AND INSPECTION OF HORSES**

2(37) Any horse on the race track may, at any time, be subjected to any test or inspections by the LGCA veterinarian or by the race track veterinarian when deemed necessary or desirable by the judges.

### **PADDOCK INSPECTIONS**

2(38) The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian may be in the paddock from the time the horses enter the paddock until they leave, and to inspect the horses. If in their opinion any horse is not fit, sound and ready for racing, they shall recommend to the judges that the horse be scratched and the judges shall take action as they deem fit.

### **NO ENTRY FOR HORSE ON VETERINARIAN'S LIST**

2(39) A horse scratched by the judges on the recommendation of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian must not be allowed to enter a race unless the horse has been approved by the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian.

### **ACCIDENT**

2(40) If in the opinion of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian, an injured horse should be euthanized, they shall, with the consent of the owner, or their authorized agent or trainer, euthanize the horse quickly and humanely.

- a) Horses shall be euthanized out of sight of the public unless moving the horse would unduly increase or prolong its suffering.
- b) In the absence of the owner or their authorized agent or trainer, the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall take such action as they deem necessary or advisable.

## VETERINARIAN'S LIST

- 2(41) The LGCA veterinarian shall keep a list to be called the LGCA veterinarian's list (in these rules it may be referred to as the veterinarian's list) upon which shall be recorded the name of any horse which they consider unfit, unsound, not ready for racing, or which eased or failed to cross the finish line in its last race.
- 2(42) Only the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian may remove a horse from the veterinarian's list.
- 2(43) Any horse placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding must remain on the list for a minimum of 14 calendar days exclusive of the day upon which the diagnosis of bleeding is made, and must qualify before entering an overnight event, stakes included.
- 2(44) Any horse placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding a second time, must remain on the list a minimum of 28 calendar days, exclusive of the date of diagnosis of bleeding, and must qualify before entering an overnight event and stakes included.
- 2(45) Any horse placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding a third time shall be barred from further racing in Manitoba for 365 days.
- 2(46) A horse placed on the veterinarian's list or barred from racing for bleeding in a racing jurisdiction recognized by the LGCA shall be barred from racing in Manitoba for the length of time decided by that racing jurisdiction or for the period of time provided for in rules 2(43), 2(44), and 2(45), whichever is longer.
- 2(47) Any owner or trainer whose horses have been placed on the veterinarian's list may apply at any time to the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian to examine such horses.
- The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall observe the horse so examined standing in its stall, walking and trotting. Should the horseperson, LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian request the horse to be trotted, this shall be done on the licensed race track.
  - Upon completion of the examination, the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall then inform the horseperson that their horse is to remain on the veterinarian's list or be removed from it, as the case may be.

## SCRATCH HORSES SHIPPED TO RACE

- 2(48) In the cases of horses being shipped to a race, if a horse declared to race must be scratched because of injury or sickness, the horse race trainer of that horse shall present a veterinarian's certificate to the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian indicating the reason that the horse must be scratched and any medication that was administered to the horse.

## PRACTICING VETERINARIANS

- 2(49) Except in a case of an emergency, only a veterinarian licensed in or authorized to practice in Manitoba may treat or prescribe for a horse registered for racing under the jurisdiction of the LGCA during the racing season.
- 2(50) No horses are to be treated in the paddock except in an emergency situation and under the supervision of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian.
- 2(51) No horses are to be treated in the test barn or on the race course during the races without the permission of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian.
- 2(52) A veterinarian licensed in or authorized to practice in Manitoba shall not enter the paddock or onto the race track during the races or immediately following a race without the permission of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian.
- 2(53) When a veterinarian administers a drug or medication to a horse classified as a bleeder, that is in to race, they shall:
- complete the form as required by the LGCA; and
  - retain a duplicate copy and furnish the original copy to the trainer of such horse who shall submit such original to the LGCA veterinarian prior to or at the time such horse arrives at the paddock for a race.

## SECTION 2: RACE TRACK OPERATORS AND RACE TRACK OFFICIALS

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### RULE 3: RACE TRACK OPERATORS - GENERAL

#### RACING INTERVALS

- 3(1) Races shall be run by race track operators no longer than 30 minutes apart, such time may be extended by the judges.

#### TRACK DISTANCE

- 3(2) Distances to be run shall be measured from the starting line at a distance three feet out from the inside rail or other fixed marker.

#### PRINTED PROGRAM

- 3(3) At extended meetings where pari-mutuel wagering is conducted, race track operators must make available to the public a printed program which shall provide as a minimum:
- a) name, sex, colour and sire and dam of horses;
  - b) names of owners and lessees of horses;
  - c) names of breeders of horses;
  - d) drivers' first and last names, and colours;
  - e) in claiming races, the price for which a horse may be claimed;
  - f) gross purse money for each race designated in dollars;
  - g) current summary of starts in purse races during the current year. The summary shall include the number of starts, firsts, seconds and thirds, and also the earnings and best winning time for the current year. The best winning time must have been earned in either a purse or non-purse race, but not in a time trial. Qualifying races shall not be counted as a start or shown in the summary, but a winning time in a qualifying race must be shown in the summary and so designated;
  - h) the last six official past performance lines, if the horse has started six times at the gait;
  - i) designation of pacers that are racing without hobbles. In mixed races, the gaits of each horse shall be indicated by the words pacer or trotter beside their names;
  - j) consolidation of races conducted at non-extended meetings. Consolidated lines shall include date, place, time of race, name of driver, finish position, track condition and distance, if race was not at one mile. Such races contested in heats or more than one dash may be consolidated into a single performance line;
  - k) designation of a mare that has been spayed when such information is made available to the race track operator; and
  - l) summary of starts in purse races during the preceding year.

#### OFFICIAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS

- 3(4) The records of fines, penalties, driver's statistics and infraction records, race results, purse winnings for horses and participants, and past performance and other statistics compiled by Standardbred Canada and/or the United States Trotting Association shall be deemed to be the official records and statistics for use by the standardbred breeding and racing industry for the support of standardbred racing and breeding.

#### FILM SCREENING

- 3(5) Films of the races may be screened at the race track where racing is being conducted on the next following racing day in a room or place to be designated by the judges, and the race track operator must allow anyone to attend these screenings.
- 3(6) The Executive Committee of the Manitoba Standardbred Racing Industry may request a special showing of the film of any race, and such film will be screened for them separately at or about the time of the public screening of the films of the previous day's racing.
- 3(7) Should the judges so require, the starter, the patrol judges and any other licensees shall attend a screening of the films for the races of the preceding racing day at such time and place selected by the judges.

3(8) The films of the film patrol shall not be shown to anyone without permission of the judges.

### **HOME STRETCH**

3(9) With approval of the LGCA, a track may extend the width of its homestretch up to 10 feet inward in relation to the width of the rest of the race track.

3(10) In the event the home stretch is expanded pursuant of Rule 3(9), the following shall apply on ½ mile and 5/8 mile tracks:

- a) no horse shall pass on the extended inside lane entering the stretch the first time,
- b) the lead horse in the homestretch shall maintain as straight a course as possible while allowing trailing horses full access to the extended inside lane, and
- c) horses using the open stretch must first have complete clearance of the pylons.

### **BLACKSMITH**

3(11) A race track operator shall, during racing hours, provide the services of a blacksmith within the paddock.

### **PYLONS**

3(12) Race tracks with pylons shall meet the following criteria regarding pylon location, and design standards:

- a) 60 feet apart on the straight away;
- b) 40 feet apart on the turns;
- c) pylons leading into the passing lanes to be 15 feet or less apart;
- d) 30 inches in length above ground;
- e) pylons shall have the top three inches of the pylon painted or taped bright orange.

## **RULE 4: RACE TRACK OPERATORS – RACING OFFICIALS AND OTHER LICENCES**

### **RACE SECRETARY**

#### **APPOINTMENT**

4(1) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a race secretary.

#### **DUTIES**

4(2) The race secretary or designate shall:

- a) receive and keep safe any documents required to permit a horse to compete at the meeting and return same upon request of the trainer;
- b) be familiar with the age, class, and competitive ability of horses racing at the meeting;
- c) write conditions for races and schedule race programs in accordance with the rules;
- d) provide for the listing of horses in the race program, examine all declarations and verify all information set forth therein, determine the horses eligible to be drawn to start and the also eligible horses from the declarations in accordance with the rules;
- e) examine nominations and declarations to added money events and verify the eligibility of same, and compile lists thereof for publication or distribution as required by the rules;
- f) establish allowances and qualifying standards for horses and display such information in the racing office so as to be accessible to all participants;
- g) ensure that no one other than officials and those assisting the race secretary are present during the receiving and sorting of declarations;
- h) be responsible for the accuracy and eligibility of declarations to all races conducted at the meeting; and
- i) be the caretaker of the permanent records of all stakes and shall verify that all added monies due are paid prior to declaration for races conducted at the race meeting.

### **CONDITIONS**

4(3) There shall be a minimum of two days of conditions presented at any one time, except with permission of the judges.



## **REJECTION OF DECLARATION**

- 4(4) The race secretary may, with the approval of the judges, reject the declaration to an overnight event of any horse that has a past performance that indicates that the horse would be below the competitive level of other horses declared to the particular event.

## **PADDOCK JUDGE**

### **APPOINTMENT**

- 4(5) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a paddock judge.
- 4(6) The paddock judge will be under the direction and supervision of the judges and will be responsible for all paddock activities. The paddock judge may also be the horse identifier and equipment inspector.

### **DUTIES**

- 4(7) The paddock judge shall:
- a) have fields on the track for post parade in accordance with schedule determined by the judges;
  - b) maintain records of the equipment and harness worn by each horse racing at the meeting;
  - c) inspect horses for changes in equipment, broken or faulty equipment, head numbers and saddle pads;
  - d) check equipment and harness of each horse prior to each race, recording all changes from the previous race and notifying the judges of any unauthorized changes;
  - e) have direct communication to the judges' stand;
  - f) supervise paddock security personnel;
  - g) check horses in and out;
  - h) provide for and direct the activities of a paddock blacksmith;
  - i) direct communication facilities to the judges' stand;
  - j) notify the judges of anything that could, in any way, change, delay or otherwise affect the race program;
  - k) see that only properly authorized persons are permitted in the paddock;
  - l) identify horses in a race, including the verification of microchip, lip tattoo or freeze brand numbers;
  - m) maintain a microchip scanner in good working order;
  - n) have necessary extra equipment available in the paddock so as to avoid undue delays to the race program;
  - o) notify the judges of horses returning to the paddock after having entered the track for the post parade and before the start of a race;
  - p) notify the judges of drivers, trainers or grooms leaving the paddock in an emergency;
  - q) maintain cleanliness in the paddock;
  - r) supervise the conduct of all persons in the paddock and report any rule violations to the judges;
  - s) report acts of cruelty to horses; and
  - t) submit paddock reports to the judges when requested and retain copies of such reports for at least 12 months.

## **IDENTIFIER AND EQUIPMENT INSPECTOR**

### **APPOINTMENT**

- 4(8) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint an identifier and equipment inspector who shall be responsible to the paddock judge.

### **DUTIES**

- 4(9) The identifier and equipment inspector is responsible for maintaining a card that will list all equipment worn, including shoes, and the tattoo number for each horse racing at the meeting.
- 4(10) The identifier and equipment inspector shall identify each horse that races by checking the horse's microchip, lip tattoo or the horse's freeze brand, and compare the equipment actually being used on the horse with the approved equipment listed on the card referred to in Rule 4(9).

## **OFFICIAL CHARTER**

### **APPOINTMENT**

4(11) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint at least one charter. The charter may occupy other positions at the race track subject to approval by the judges.

### **DUTIES**

4(12) The charter is responsible to accurately complete the official chart. The charter must:

- a) report to the judges' stand at least one-half hour before first post time, and proof-read each chart against the program, noting program changes, and changes made subsequent to the printing of the program;
- b) accurately record the required information on the official chart, regardless of type of race, and provide the completed official chart to the judges for verification and approval; and
- c) confirm with the Standardbred Canada field representative to confirm there are no errors in the official chart.

4(13) The official chart must contain the following information:

- a) date, place, and size of the track, if other than one-half mile;
- b) symbol for free-legged pacers and hopped trotters;
- c) track condition, track variant (in increments of full seconds), distance of race, temperature;
- d) claiming prices;
- e) post positions, position at the one-quarter, one-half, three-quarter, and stretch, with lengths behind the leader at each call;
- f) closing dollar odds and wagering information such as betting favourite, mutuel field, mutuel entry, and other relevant information;
- g) name of driver;
- h) name of trainer;
- i) names of horses placed first, second, and third by the judges;
- j) the standard symbols for breaks, interferences, and parked-outs, where applicable;
- k) explanations of placings and disqualifications in the comments section of official chart;
- l) wagering pools and pari-mutuel pools and pay-offs; and
- m) at the completion of each race, determine from the photo finish film the individual time and beaten lengths of each horse by using the formula of one-fifth of a second per length. Separations such as nose, neck, one-quarter, and one-half length do not signify one-fifth of a second difference, but separations of three-quarters of a length signify one-fifth of a second (the same as one full length), the order of finish will be determined by the judges.

## **PATROL JUDGES**

### **APPOINTMENT**

4(14) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint at least one patrol judge.

### **DUTIES**

4(15) The patrol judge must observe racing from positions allotted by the judges and report any irregularities observed by them to the judges during or immediately following the race.

## **STARTER**

### **APPOINTMENT**

4(16) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a starter who shall have the authority to give orders necessary to insure a fair start.

4(17) The starter shall be subject to the supervision of the judges.

## **STARTER'S DECISION**

4(18) The starter's decision as to the validity of a start is final except where ordered otherwise by the judges.

## **STARTER'S SCHOOLING LIST**

4(19) The starter shall maintain a starter's schooling list and horses shall be schooled in starting if and when required by the starter or the judges, and shall be denied declaration until removed from that list.

## **UNMANAGEABLE HORSE**

4(20) A horse that is unmanageable at the starting gate or refuses to start properly may be refused declaration until the starter is satisfied that the horse's conduct has been corrected.

## **CONTROL OVER HORSES**

4(21) The starter, with the assistance of the judges, shall have control of the horses from the formation of the post parade until a start has been determined. For purpose of this rule, the determination of the start is when the horses have passed the starting point and have been released by the starter.

## **FUNCTION OF PATROL JUDGE**

4(22) In accordance with the instructions of the judges the starter may fulfil the function of a patrol judge.

## **VIOLATIONS**

4(23) The starter shall report any violation of the rules and recommend penalties to the judges.

## **TIMERS**

### **APPOINTMENT**

4(24) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint one or more timers who shall determine the official time of each race.

### **TIMING OF RACES**

4(25) All races must be timed with stopwatches when an electronic timing device is not installed or in use.

4(26) The time must be recorded from the instant that the first horse crosses the starting point, until the first horse reaches the finish line and each quarter mile must also be recorded on the leading horse.

4(27) The time of each race must be announced and prominently displayed.

4(28) No unofficial time can be announced, posted or entered into the official performance record.

4(29) In case of alleged error regarding a horse's official time, the time in question must not be changed to favour the horse or its owner, except upon the sworn statement of the judges and official timers who officiated in the race.

### **TESTING OF WATCHES**

4(30) Before the commencement of racing each year, all timers must have all their watches tested for accuracy by a watchmaker approved by the LGCA.

## **HORSEPERSON'S BOOKKEEPER**

### **APPOINTMENT**

4(31) Each race track operator conducting a race meeting shall appoint a horseperson's bookkeeper who shall record all monetary transactions including purse distribution, driver, nomination, entry and starting fees, and claiming monies and shall account to the person entitled thereto.

### **OVERDRAWN ACCOUNT**

4(32) No horse can be entered in a race without consent of the Association if the owners' account with the horseperson's bookkeeper is overdrawn.

## **DEPOSITS**

- 4(33) In the event the horseperson's bookkeeper accepts a deposit for any owner's account, they must keep a record of who deposits the money, and in what form the deposit is made, and have the record signed by the depositor should it be other than by cheque or money order.
- 4(34) The horseperson's bookkeeper must immediately notify the judges of any unusual money transactions between horseperson's accounts that would indicate any improper procedures or disposition of funds.

## **SECTION 3: RACING PARTICIPANTS**

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### **RULE 5: DRIVERS**

#### **REPORTING TO PADDOCK JUDGE AND RACE PADDOCK**

- 5(1) Drivers must report to the paddock judge at least one hour before post time of any race in which they are programmed to drive, unless excused by the judges.
- 5(2) Any driver programmed to drive in a race must attend at the race paddock stall assigned to the horse they are programmed to drive at least two minutes prior to the commencement of the post parade for the race.
- 5(3) Once a driver reports to the paddock, they must not enter the public stands or the betting area until their driving duties for the day have been completed and upon completion of their driving duties, they must not enter the public stands until they have replaced their driving outfit with ordinary clothing unless they have obtained permission of the judges.

#### **REMOVAL OR SUBSTITUTION OF DRIVERS**

- 5(4) The judges may remove a driver at any time and substitute an alternate driver.
- 5(5) A driver cannot decline to be substituted by the judges.
- 5(6) When, before a race starts, a driver is unseated and appears to have been injured, the horse that was being driven by that driver may compete with a substitute driver.
- 5(7) The judges may remove a driver at any time if, in their opinion, their driving would not be in the best interest of harness racing.

#### **FITNESS TO DRIVE**

- 5(8) All drivers shall faithfully fulfill all driving engagements in respect to racing. In the event a driver books off their engagements during the course of the program due to an accident, illness or injury, the driver may be required to provide evidence they are fit to drive to the judges prior to resuming their duties.

#### **PRACTITIONER**

- 5(9) The judges may specify the practitioner by whom any applicant shall be examined when required by Standardbred Canada.

#### **SICK OR UNSOUND HORSE**

- 5(10) If a driver is assigned to drive a horse which is sick or unsound, the driver shall promptly report this to the LGCA veterinarian or the judges.

#### **DRIVING REQUIREMENTS**

- 5(11) A driver, or the person in control of the horse, is required to:
- keep a line in each hand for the entire race, from the starter's call to the gate until the finish of the race, except for the purpose of adjusting equipment;
  - keep both hands in front of their body;
  - keep their hands below their head; and
  - have control of their horse at all times when on the racetrack.

## FALLING DRIVERS

- 5(12) If, during the preliminary scores or during a race a driver is unseated in such a manner that they fall to the ground, the judges may direct the driver to report to the paramedics or first respondents or to the emergency department of the nearest hospital for examination and receive written clearance to continue with driving assignments on that day of racing.

## RULE 6: RIDING INFRACTIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS

### PROHIBITIONS

- 6(1) No horse or driver shall:
- a) delay a start;
  - b) pass the inside or the outside wing of the gate;
  - c) come to the starting gate in the wrong position;
  - d) cross over before reaching the starting point;
  - e) interfere with another horse or driver during the start;
  - f) fail to come into position and on the gate and remain so until released by the starter;
  - g) change course or position, or swerve in or out, or bear in or out during any part of the race in a manner that will compel another horse to shorten its stride or cause another driver to change course, take the horse back, or pull the horse out of its stride;
  - h) impede the progress of another horse or cause it to break from its gait;
  - i) cross over too sharply in front of another horse or horses or in front of the field;
  - j) crowd another horse by putting a wheel under it;
  - k) carry another horse out;
  - l) strike or hook wheels with another sulky;
  - m) during the contesting of a race, leave the racing strip or drive or proceed in a manner so as to force another horse or driver to leave the racing strip.
- 6(2) No driver shall:
- a) fail to obey the starter's instructions;
  - b) willfully back off the starting gate after having been in position;
  - c) allow another horse to pass needlessly on the inside, or commit any other act that helps another horse to improve its position;
  - d) take up or slow up in front of other horses to cause confusion or interference among the trailing horses;
  - e) lay off a normal pace and leave a hole when it is well within their horse's capacity to keep the hole closed;
  - f) drive in a careless or reckless manner;
  - g) fail to set or maintain a pace comparable to a pace that the calibre of horses in the race are capable of, resulting in an excessively slow quarter or any other distance, considering track conditions, weather and circumstances confronted in the race;
  - h) fail to properly contest a slow pace;
  - i) back off from any position and subsequently come on when challenged;
  - j) fail to report any interference or any other infraction that occurred during a race and was noticed by them;
  - k) lodge a claim of foul, violation of the rules, objection or complaint which the judges consider is frivolous;
  - l) drive a horse in a manner that prevents them from winning a race;
  - m) drive a horse to perpetuate or aid in a fraud or corrupt practice;
  - n) drive a horse in an inconsistent manner;
  - o) use a whip that exceeds 48 inches in length, not including the snapper; that is made of a material other than rawhide; and includes a snapper that is less than six inches and more than 12 inches in length; and that includes a snapper that is altered from original manufacture or knotted;
  - p) not before, during or after a race, use his whip in a brutal, excessive, or indiscriminate manner, butt end, punch, jab, or kick a horse, or use a whip to interfere with or cause disturbance to any other horse or driver;
  - q) whip a horse by using the whip below the level of the shafts or the seat of the sulky or between the legs of the horse;

- r) strike a wheel disc with a whip;
- s) shout loudly or engage in other improper conduct during a race;
- t) drive a horse in an unsatisfactory manner due to lack of effort;
- u) drive without a line in each hand for the entire race from the starter's call to the gate until the finish line of the race, except for the purpose of adjusting equipment;
- v) maintain an outside position without making the necessary effort to improve their overall position;
- w) converse with other drivers from the forming of the post parade until released from the starter, and then after the finish of the race.

6(3) If the judges believe that a horse has been driven in an unsatisfactory manner, not otherwise specified in these rules, they shall consider it a violation.

### **COMPLAINT**

6(4) A complaint by a driver of any foul, violation of the rules of racing, or other misconduct during a race shall be made immediately after the race to which it relates, unless the driver is prevented from doing so by an accident or injury or other reasonable excuse. A driver desiring to enter a claim of foul, or other complaint of violation of the rules of racing, shall make this known to the nearest patrol judge and shall proceed forthwith to the paddock telephone to communicate immediately with the judges. The judges shall not cause the official sign to be posted until the matter has been dealt with.

### **MOUNT**

6(5) A driver must be mounted in the sulky at the finish of the race or the horse must be placed as not finishing. A horse shall be placed as not finishing where the driver at any time during the running of the race was not mounted in the sulky but was mounted in the sulky at the finish of the race. In such case, the judges may invoke the provisions of Rule 25(14) if they deem it in the public interest to do so.

### **LEAVING THE COURSE**

6(6) In races contested at a race track that does not use a continuous solid hub rail, a horse that leaves the racing strip may be set back, except when in the opinion of the judges a horse was forced from the racing strip as a result of the action of another driver or horse in that race, the judges may determine the order of finish accordingly.

### **FOOT IN STIRRUPS**

6(7) Drivers shall keep both feet in the stirrups during the post parade, while in front of the grandstand, and from the time the horses are brought to the starting gate until the race has been completed. Drivers are permitted to remove a foot from the stirrups during the course of the race solely for the purpose of pulling ear plugs and once the ear plugs have been pulled, the foot must be placed back into the stirrup. If a driver's foot is in the stirrup, they shall not allow their foot to hit a horse in any manner.

6(8) A driver shall not make an overt kicking motion towards the horse before, during or after a race.

### **HORSE EQUIPMENT**

6(9) No horse habitually:

- a) wearing hobbles, shall start in a race other than a qualifying race, without those hobbles unless the horse has qualified to do so; or
- b) racing free-legged, shall start in a race other than a qualifying race, wearing hobbles unless the horse has qualified to do so.

6(10) No horse will be permitted in a race to wear any type of equipment that covers, protrudes, or extends beyond its nose or that in any way could interfere with the true placing of the horse.

### **BREAK FROM GAIT**

6(11) When a horse breaks from its gait in a race, the driver shall:

- a) take the horse to the inside or outside of other horses where clearance exists;
- b) properly attempt to pull the horse to its gait; and
- c) continuously lose ground while on the break.

- 6(12) If there has been no violation of Rule 6(11), the horse shall not be set back unless a contending horse on its gait is lapped on the hind quarter of the breaking horse at the finish, however, notwithstanding the foregoing, if interference caused by another driver(s) or horse(s) has caused the horse to be on a break at the finish, the judges may, in their discretion, determine not to set the horse back even if a contending horse on its gait is lapped on the hind quarter of the breaking horse at the finish. The judges may set any horse back one or more places if, in their judgment, any of the above violations have been committed.
- 6(13) No driver shall allow a horse to break for the purpose of losing a race.
- 6(14) It is the duty of one of the judges to ensure that all breaks are duly recorded in the judges' official race reports.

## **REPORTING**

- 6(15) If a horse chokes or bleeds during a race, the driver of that horse is required to report the choking or bleeding to the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian immediately after the race and that information must be entered into the official past performance line of that horse.

## **WARM UP**

- 6(16) If a horse is to warm up, the horse must go its last warm up mile on the same racing strip as it will compete on unless excused by the judges.

## **PROPER GAIT**

- 6(17) If a horse is not on its proper gait, in a race, for 25 consecutive strides or more (extended break) after the horse's nose has crossed the start line, that horse shall be placed last. However, the judges may, in their discretion, determine not to set the horse back if interference caused by another driver(s) or horse(s) has caused the horse to be on a break for 25 consecutive strides or more.

## **THE WHIP**

- 6(18) The whip shall not be used on a horse in a race:
- where the horse is not visibly responding;
  - where the horse is not in contention for a meaningful position;
  - where the horse is not maintaining or improving its position;
  - where the horse is clearly winning; or
  - where the horse has passed the winning post at the finish of a race.

## **ACTIONS**

- 6(19) At any time while on the grounds of a race track operator, it is a violation of the rules for a driver, or the person in control of the horse, to engage in any of the following actions with respect to their driving conduct:
- indiscriminate action, which is characterized by unrestrained or careless activity;
  - excessive action, which is characterized by unreasonable quantity or degree, including using the whip continuously and/or without allowing the horse time to respond;
  - aggressive action, which is characterized by inhumane, severe or brutal activity.

## **RULE 7: TRAINERS**

### **PRESUMPTION OF REPRESENTATION**

- 7(1) A trainer shall be irrevocably deemed to represent the owner in the matter of all declarations, scratches, protests, objections, inquiries and the engagement of drivers, veterinarians and other contractors, until removed or replaced with the permission of the judges.
- 7(2) An owner wishing to vary, remove or restrict the authorization granted under Rule 7(1) shall give written notice of their intentions to the trainer and to the LGCA.

## **TRAINER LIABILITY**

- 7(3) A trainer is responsible for the condition and consistent performance of a horse in their care and for the condition of the horses entered in a race as disclosed by chemical analysis, regardless of the acts or intervention of third parties whether or not known to the trainer and regardless of the time of the administration of any drug which results in a positive analysis of an official sample. It shall constitute an offence for a trainer to enter a horse that is unfit.
- 7(4) A trainer is responsible for their horse(s) in the paddock.

## **SICK OR UNSOUND HORSE**

- 7(5) Trainers shall promptly report the sickness of any horse in their charge to the LGCA veterinarian **or race track veterinarian**.

## **PRACTITIONER**

- 7(6) The judges may specify the practitioner by whom an applicant shall be examined when required by Standardbred Canada.

## **EXAMINATION**

- 7(7) An examination is at the applicant's expense.

## **HORSE EQUIPPED**

- 7(8) It is the responsibility of a trainer to have the horses under their care, and which are programmed to race, properly equipped and in the paddock at the time prescribed at that track.

## **SUBSTITUTE RESPONSIBILITIES**

- 7(9) The original trainer is responsible for the horses they have entered prior to their absence from the track. The substitute trainer will then become responsible for any additional horses entered by either trainer.

## **COGGINS TEST CERTIFICATE**

- 7(10) A trainer must ensure that all horses racing in their custody have a negative Coggins Test Certificate. The certificate, properly identifying the horse, must have been issued by a laboratory approved by the CPMA, certifying that within the prior two years the horse has tested negative for equine infectious anemia. For racing purposes, proof of a negative Coggins Test may be one of the copies of the stamped and signed serum test reports presented to the race secretary before the horse starts. If at that time it is determined that a horse already declared to race does not have proof of a negative Coggins Test, the horse shall be permitted to contest the race and immediately thereafter, the judges shall place the horse on the judges' list.

## **REPORTING AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- 7(11) Trainers must immediately report:
- a) the alteration of the sex of a horse in their care to the horse identifier and the race secretary, whose office shall note such alteration on the certificate of registration;
  - b) when a posterior digital neurectomy (heel nerving) is performed on a horse in their care to the race secretary and the LGCA veterinarian;
  - c) the death of any horse in their care on the grounds of a race track operator to the judges and the LGCA veterinarian;
  - d) that a horse in their care has received any prohibited drugs or medication to the judges and LGCA veterinarian; and
  - e) any serious injury, reportable disease and any unusual incidents of a communicable illness in any horse in their charge to the LGCA veterinarian.
- 7(12) Trainers must:
- a) maintain a knowledge of the medication record and status of all horses in their care; and
  - b) attend the collection of a urine or blood sample from the horse or delegate this responsibility to their designate or the owner.



7(13) Trainers must not have in their charge or under their supervision any horse owned by a person who is not licensed as an owner or whose owner's licence is under suspension or their racing privileges are suspended.

## **ANIMAL CARE ACT**

7(14) A trainer has the responsibility of ensuring all horses under their care are adequately housed, fed, watered and nurtured at all times, in accordance with The Animal Care Act and regulations.

## **SECTION 4: OFFENCES AND ILLEGAL AND CORRUPT PRACTICES**

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### **RULE 8: GENERAL PROHIBITIONS**

#### **GENERAL PROHIBITIONS**

- 8(1) No person shall:
- a) administer any drug to a horse without the authorization of a veterinarian licensed in or authorized to practice in Manitoba;
  - b) being the trainer or other person having care, charge or custody of a horse, fail to protect the horse against the administration of any drug;
  - c) administer alkalinizing agents, including bicarbonate of soda, to a horse;
  - d) within the grounds of a race track operator where horses are kept, to have in their possession a prohibited drug as listed in the CPMA Elimination Guidelines, without a valid prescription and properly labelled product from a licensed veterinarian;
  - e) interfere with or obstruct the taking of an official sample from a horse;
  - f) possess or use on a horse of any goading device, or chain, or spur, or mechanical or electrical device other than a whip used in the manner prescribed by the rules upon a horse shall constitute a violation;
  - g) declare or start a horse that:
    - (i) is not in a sound condition;
    - (ii) has impaired eyesight in both eyes;
    - (iii) in the current racing season, including any meeting commencing in the current calendar year, but extending into the next ensuing calendar year, has bled during or following a warm-up or a race, after having previously bled during or following a warm-up or a race and has not been removed from the veterinarian's list; or
    - (iv) is not shod with proper racing shoes.
  - h) tamper with a horse in such a way as to affect its speed in a race, or unduly agitate or otherwise abuse a horse by chaining, whipping, goading or otherwise;
  - i) give, offer, or promise, directly or indirectly, either on their own behalf or on behalf of another, any bribe, gift, or gratuity in any form for the purpose of improperly influencing the results of a race or which would tend to do so;
  - j) accept or offer to accept on their own behalf or on behalf of another, any bribe, gift or gratuity in any form to influence the result of a race or which would tend to do so;
  - k) being an owner or trainer, accept directly or indirectly, any bribe, gift or gratuity or other benefit in any form which is offered to induce them to withdraw a horse from or not enter a horse in a race;
  - l) willfully or negligently start or cause to start a horse in a race other than a horse named in the declarations;
  - m) purchase a pari-mutuel ticket from behind the line;
  - n) obstruct an official or a member of the LGCA in the performance of their duties;
  - o) use abusive or profane language to, or show disrespect to any race administration official, LGCA employee, or race official while conducting official duties defined under the rules of racing, or disseminate or make false statement to the public contrary to the best interest of racing;
  - p) attempt to violate any of these rules;
  - q) aid, abet, counsel or conspire with any other person to violate these rules and having done so will be regarded as culpable as the principal offender;
  - r) transfer a horse to circumvent the intent of a rule or ruling;

- s) use a bent shaft sulky in any race. Only United States Trotting Association-approved conventional sulkies will be permitted to be used; and
- t) smoke within 10 feet of any designated non-smoking area or in any buildings where horses are stabled or occupy.

### **HORSE'S EQUIPMENT OR HOPPLES**

8(2) Any person removing or altering a horse's equipment or hobbles without permission of the judges, is in violation of the rules.

### **MEDICAL LABELLING**

8(3) No person on the race track grounds where horses are lodged or kept, excluding a veterinarian or veterinarian assistant licensed in or authorized to practice in Manitoba and employed or contracted by a trainer, may have in their possession 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 Rule 8(3)(a).

- a) Any drug or medication used or kept on the race track grounds and which, by federal or provincial law, requires a prescription must have been prescribed by a duly licensed veterinarian, and in compliance with the applicable provincial statutes. Such allowable medications must have a prescription label which is securely attached and clearly ascribed to show the following:
  - (i) the name of the product;
  - (ii) the name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian prescribing or dispensing the product;
  - (iii) the name of each patient (horse) for whom the product is intended/prescribed;
  - (iv) the dose, dosage, duration of treatment and expiration date of the prescribed/dispensed product; and
  - (v) the name of the person (trainer) to whom the product was dispensed.

### **EXCEPTION IN EMERGENCY**

8(4) Notwithstanding Rule 8(1)(a), the owner, trainer or other person having care or custody of a horse may administer a drug to a horse in an emergency if the administration of the drug is necessary to preserve the horse's life or health and there is no veterinarian licensed in or authorized to practice in Manitoba or LGCA veterinarian on the grounds of the race track operator, subject to the following conditions:

- a) the person who administered the drug to the horse shall report the incident to the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian as soon as they return to the grounds of the race track operator;
- b) the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall then report the incident to the judges;
- c) if the horse is entered to race and the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian is not available, a report of the incident must be made to the judges before the horse in question is taken to the paddock;
- d) when the judges receive a report that a drug has been administered to a horse pursuant to this rule, they may order that the horse be scratched;
- e) where the administration of a drug to a horse is not reported as required by this rule, the persons having care or custody of the horse shall not be entitled to the protection of this rule;
- f) nothing in this section shall prevent any person who has in their possession any substance or articles in contravention of these rules from being dealt with for such breach of the rules.

### **USE OF NON-LICENSED VETERINARIAN**

8(5) No owner or trainer or their representative shall employ on or off the grounds of the race track operator (except in dire emergency) a veterinarian who is not properly licensed to perform those services in Manitoba.

### **USE OF WHIP**

8(6) At any time while on the grounds of a race track operator, the whip shall only be used for safety purposes and for very light encouragement. The only movement allowed to encourage a horse is a movement of the wrist. It is prohibited for a driver or any person in control of the horse to use the whip to hit or make contact with the horse as follows:

- a) to raise their hand(s) above their head;
- b) to use more than acceptable wrist action;

- c) to cause any portion of the whip to be outside the confines of the wheels of the sulky;
- d) to strike the shaft of the sulky, or the horse below the level of the shaft of the sulky;
- e) to cut or welt a horse.

### **CONNECTIONS NOT TO BET AGAINST STABLE STARTER**

8(7) No owner, trainer, authorized agent or their employee owns, handles, trains, drives or has any interest in any horse entered in a race shall wager on, or cause or permit any person to wager on his behalf on any other horse competing in that race, except in triactor or exactor features in which they shall be permitted to wager on such horse in combination with any other horse in that race, provided that the total monies wagered on combinations in which their horse is chosen to finish first must equal or exceed the totals wagered on combinations in which such horse is chosen to place or show.

### **RULE 9: NERVED HORSES**

#### **START NERVED HORSE**

9(1) No person shall start a horse that has been nerved, except a horse whose posterior digital nerve has been desensitized surgically or by any other means below the lowest aspect of the base of the proximal sesamoid bones, may race if the procedure has been recorded on the registration certificate.

#### **LIST OF DENERVED HORSES**

9(2) The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian must keep posted a list of all denerved horses in the race secretary's office.

## **SECTION 5: HORSE RACING FUNCTIONS**

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### **RULE 10: CONDITIONS OF RACES**

#### **RACING PROGRAM**

- 10(1) In presenting a program of racing, the race secretary shall use exclusively the following types of races:
- a) Overnight events which include:
    - (i) conditioned races;
    - (ii) claiming races;
    - (iii) preferred, invitational, handicap, open or free-for-all races;
    - (iv) schooling races;
    - (v) matinee races.
  - b) Added money events which include:
    - (i) stakes;
    - (ii) futurities;
    - (iii) early closing events;
    - (iv) late closing events.
- 10(2) Substitute races may be provided for each race program and shall be so designated in condition sheets and may be used when a regularly scheduled race does not fill.
- 10(3) Regularly scheduled races or substitute races may be divided where necessary to fill a program of racing, or may be divided and carried over to a subsequent racing program, subject to the following:
- a) No such divisions shall be used in the place of regularly scheduled races which fill.
  - b) Where races are divided in order to fill a program, starters for each division must be determined by lot after preference has been applied, unless the conditions provide for divisions based upon age, performance, earnings or sex.

## **CONDITIONS**

- 10(4) Conditions shall not be written in such a way that a horse is deprived of an opportunity to race in a normal preference cycle.
- 10(5) Not more than three also eligible conditions shall be used in writing conditions for overnight events.

## **RECORDING WINNINGS**

- 10(6) When recording winnings, gross dollar winnings must be used and cents shall be disregarded.

## **ELIGIBILITY**

- 10(7) For the purpose of eligibility, a racing season or racing year is the calendar year.
- 10(8) No time records or bars can be used as an element of eligibility.
- 10(9) Horses eligible at the time of declaration shall remain eligible for that race regardless of winnings accrued after such declaration.
- 10(10) To participate in mixed races, trotting and pacing, a horse must be eligible under the conditions for the gait stated for the horse in its declaration.

## **USE OF WORD “START”**

- 10(11) The word start in a condition includes only those performances in a purse race and each dash or heat shall be considered as a separate start for the purpose of condition races.

## **CERTAIN RACES**

- 10(12) Preferred, invitational, junior invitation, handicap, open and free-for-all races are those limited to the fastest horses competing at the meeting and, with respect to those races:
- a) horses shall be posted in the office of the race secretary and listed with the judges prior to closing declarations;
  - b) horses so posted shall not be eligible to conditioned races unless the conditions specifically include horses posted to any, or all such races;
  - c) a horse shall be removed from the lists not later than the day following the start that caused the horse to be removed; and
  - d) no two-year-old horse is eligible to be placed on lists to race against older horses until the horse has won seven races, unless requested by the owner or authorized agent, but the owner or authorized agent may withdraw a request after they have made it.
  - e) post positions for all handicap races are as follows: 1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6.

## **MAXIMUM FIELD SIZE**

- 10(13) The maximum size of fields for all races except stake races are determined by allowing eight feet per horse to the starters in the front tier and not more than two trailers.

## **EMERGENCY OR ACCIDENT**

- 10(14) At any point during the conduct of a race, where the judges determine there is an emergency or accident or any other situation which could negatively affect the health and safety of the participants, the judge may order the race stopped by activating both the siren and the warning lights.
- 10(15) All drivers in a race must cease racing upon the activation of the siren and the warning lights, and follow all instructions of the judges. Drivers refusing to stop racing may be subject to a monetary penalty or suspension.

## **RULE 11: DECLARATIONS AND DRAWING OF POST POSITIONS ELIGIBILITY**

- 11(1) No person shall declare a horse to race unless:
- a) if the horse is leased;
    - (i) a copy of the lease is on file with the judges and the race track operator, and;
    - (ii) the horse races in the name of the lessee.
  - b) the horse has qualified pursuant to Rule 20;
  - c) the horse has been microchipped, lip tattooed or freeze branded;
  - d) the horse is at least two years of age to race at any meeting but not older than;
    - (i) 14 years of age to race at extended meetings, or;
    - (ii) 17 years of age to race at a non-extended meet;
  - e) the horse has a negative Coggins Test certificate issued by a laboratory approved by the CPMA that has been presented to the race secretary, properly identifying the horse and certifying that within the current racing season in Manitoba the horse has tested negative;
  - f) if the horse is a spayed mare, that fact is noted on the program, registration certificate, and the list of such horses on the horseperson's bulletin board; and
  - g) if part of an entry, that fact has been disclosed on the declaration.

## **RULE 12: MAKING DECLARATION**

- 12(1) A race track operator must publish the time for closing of declarations on the condition sheets.
- 12(2) A declaration received after the specified time of closing will not be accepted, except if it was omitted in error or because of negligence by an official or employee of the race track operator.
- 12(3) The race track operator must provide a locked box with an aperture through which declarations shall be deposited. Participants must deposit their declarations in the declaration box, except as provided in Rule 12(7).
- 12(4) The same horse cannot be declared to compete in races scheduled for the same day at different tracks.
- 12(5) A horse that is on the qualifying list, starter's schooling list or judges' list and not removed from the appropriate list shall not be declared. A horse that is on the veterinarian's list may be declared before it is removed from such list.
- 12(6) A declaration must be in writing signed by the owner or their authorized agent or their trainer.
- 12(7) A declaration made by mail, facsimile, email or telephone is acceptable if:
- a) the mail, facsimile, email or telephone declaration states the name of the horse, the event it is to be declared to, and is signed by the person who received and deposited it;
  - b) evidence of the declaration is deposited, in the declaration box, before the time specified by the race secretary, or their licensed delegate, for declarations to close, and adequate program information is furnished by the declarer.
- 12(8) After declaration to start has been made, no horse shall be withdrawn except by permission of the judges. A fine, or suspension may be imposed on the party for withdrawing a horse without permission. The horse may be suspended.

## **RULE 13: DRAWING DECLARATIONS**

- 13(1) Before opening the declaration box before the draw, the race secretary or licensed delegate must take control of the declaration box, and may open the box prior to the time of closing to provide an opportunity to process declarations, but no information as to the names of horses declared can be given by any person to any other person prior to the drawing of declarations.
- 13(2) No owner of their authorized agent shall be denied the privilege of being present at the closing and drawing of declarations.
- 13(3) Declarations must be listed, the eligibility verified, preference ascertained, starters selected and post positions drawn at such times as are determined by the race track operator.

- 13(4) If it is necessary to reopen any race, a public announcement must be made at least twice and declaration box reopened at a specified time.
- 13(5) Starting horses and also eligible horses for overnight events shall be drawn by lot from horses properly declared to start, and preference shall be given according to a horse's last previous start at the gait declared for the horse in a purse race.
- 13(6) Preference dates are not applicable to horses racing in schooling races.
- 13(7) Preference is governed by the following:
- a) if more than the required number of horses are declared in a race with the same preference date, the previous preference dates will apply;
  - b) when a horse is racing for the first time at the gait declared for it, the horse will have preference over other horses regardless of their preference dates;
  - c) if a declaration is made for a horse that has already been drawn to start in a race that has not yet been contested, the date of that uncontested race shall be the horse's preference date;
  - d) if a race has been reopened for additional declarations, preference shall be given to those horses eligible and declared at the time declarations closed originally; and
  - e) if conditions so specify, preference can be given to two-year-old horses, regardless of preference date.
- 13(8) Not more than two horses can be drawn as also eligibles, in accordance with the following provisions:
- a) also eligibles are drawn from horses having the best preference;
  - b) no horse can be added to the race as an also eligible unless the horse was drawn as an also eligible at the time declarations closed for that race;
  - c) no horse can be barred from another race to which it is eligible and has preference because it has been drawn as an also eligible;
  - d) also eligibles moved into races shall be posted in the office of the race secretary and their owners or trainers must be immediately notified by the race secretary;
  - e) also eligibles not moved into a race by 10:00 a.m. of the day of the race will be released; and
  - f) if an also eligible is moved into a race, the horse will be scratched from any subsequent race for which the horse has been drawn, unless preference otherwise allows.

#### **RULE 14: COUPLED ENTRIES**

- 14(1) Horses will be coupled as an entry for pari-mutuel purpose where:
- a) One person is the owner of two or more horses in a race.
  - b) The owner of one of the horses in a race is:
    - (i) an immediate family relation of a person who is the owner of another horse in that race; or
    - (ii) the trainer of another horse in that race.
  - c) The trainer of one of the horses in a race is the driver of another horse in that race.
  - d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, horses coupled for wagering purposes only because of common ownership may be uncoupled for wagering purposes at the discretion of the LGCA if:
    - (i) the horses are trained by separate trainers who are at arms-length from each other; or
    - (ii) the horses are competing in a stake race.
- 14(2) Any two or more horses may be coupled as an entry by the judges when considered to be in the public interest to do so.
- 14(3) If a race is split into divisions or elimination heats, horses coupled as an entry shall be seeded in separate divisions or elimination heats insofar as possible by owners, by trainers, and by stables. The divisions or elimination heats in which the horses are to compete and their post positions shall be determined by lot.
- 14(4) Notwithstanding Rule 14(1), where two or more horses are coupled as an entry, only for the reason that the horses are trained by the same trainer, the race track operator may, with the consent of the judges, race the horses as separate interests.
- 14(5) The person making the declaration of a horse that qualifies as a coupled entry with another horse entered in the same event is responsible to designate the word entry on the declaration blank.

## **RULE 15: LOST DECLARATIONS**

- 15(1) When there is conclusive evidence that a horse was properly declared to an overnight event, but was omitted from a program due to error or negligence by an official or employee of the race track operator, the horse so omitted may be added to the race by the judges and given the last post position, if the error is found prior to the printing of the official program and its addition does not result in more than the maximum number of starters allowed in a single field but if the program has been printed, the horse shall not be permitted to start.
- 15(2) If a horse omitted as described in Rule 15(1) was nominated or declared to a stake, the horse shall be added to the race and given the last post position, and in that case, if its addition results in more than the maximum number of starters allowed in a single field; the event will be divided and the starters in each division and their post positions will be redrawn by lot.

## **RULE 16: ALSO ELIGIBLES**

- 16(1) After having been drawn to start, or as an also eligible horse in a race, the horse shall not be sold prior to the particular race and trainers may only be changed with the permission of the judges.
- 16(2) In handicap claiming races, in the event of an also eligible horse moving into the race, the also eligible horse shall take the place of the horse that it replaces provided that the handicap is the same. In the event the handicap is different, the also eligible horse shall take the position on the outside of horses with a similar handicap, except when the horse that is scratched is a trailing horse, in which case the also eligible horse shall take the trailing position, regardless of its handicap. In handicap claiming races with one trailer, the trailer shall be determined as the fourth best post position unless otherwise mandated by the appropriate regulatory body.

## **RULE 17: NAMING OF DRIVERS**

- 17(1) It is the responsibility of trainers to name the drivers of horses declared to race and it is the trainer's further responsibility to ensure that the drivers are available and willing to drive the horses. Drivers shall be named not later than the time to permit this information to be published in the official program. The deadline for naming of drivers will be set by the Association, and no driver may be changed thereafter without permission of the judges. When a programmed driver fails to appear, the judges may fine or suspend the trainer and/or the driver.

## **RULE 18: SCRATCHES**

- 18(1) A horse properly declared shall not be withdrawn or scratched from the race without the permission of the judges. The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall immediately report any horse to the judges if in their opinion the horse is not fit, sound or ready for racing.
- 18(2) A horse that is scratched from a race cannot be reinstated to participate in that race.
- 18(3) A horse scratched on the recommendation of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall not be allowed to declare for a minimum of 72 hours (exclusive of the day the horse is scratched) from the time the horse was scratched and then only if it has been approved for entry by the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian.
- 18(4) Any horse that falls during a warm-up or parade, or is a runaway must be examined by the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian and may be scratched. If scratched, said horse may have to re-qualify at the discretion of the judges before being allowed to enter any overnight or stake race.

## **RULE 19: CLAIMING**

### **ELIGIBILITY TO CLAIM**

- 19(1) In claiming races, any horse is subject to be claimed for its entered price plus allowances and applicable taxes by any person who is eligible to claim or by their duly licensed authorized agent. Any person is eligible to claim:
- a) who is a licensed owner, and in good faith has a horse registered to race at the current meet; or
  - b) who applies and pays for an owner's licence, and who receives an Open Claim Certificate from the judges; or
  - c) who has not previously had a horse registered to race at the current meeting and purchased a horse, registered to race, by private sale, provided that a period of 15 calendar days, not including the date of the private sale has elapsed between the date of the private sale and the date of the claim.
- 19(2) A claim certificate is valid only for the current racing season.
- 19(3) No horse will be eligible to start in a claiming race unless the owner has provided written or electronic authorization, which must include the minimum price for which the horse may be claimed, to the race secretary at least one hour prior to post time of the horse's race. If the horse is owned by more than one party, all parties must sign the authorization. Any question relating to the validity of a claiming authorization must be referred to the judges who have the authority to disallow a declaration or scratch the horse if they deem the authorization to be improper.
- 19(4) Unless a horse is on the electronic registration system, the registration certificate in current ownership must be filed with the race secretary for all horses claimed within 48 hours after the race from which the horse was claimed. All horses claimed out of a claiming race will automatically be put on electronic registration by Standardbred Canada.

### **NO CLAIMING OWN HORSE**

- 19(5) No owner shall claim their own horse or cause their own horse to be claimed, directly or indirectly, for their own account.

### **TWO OR MORE OWNERS WHEN MAKING A CLAIM**

- 19(6) If there are two or more owners of a horse through which a claim is made, all must sign the claim, unless one is appointed in writing as the authorized agent to make the claim for the partnership or group.

### **CLAIM THROUGH AUTHORIZED AGENT**

- 19(7) An owner may make a claim for the owner's account through their authorized agent.

### **PROHIBITIONS ON CLAIMS**

- 19(8) A person shall not claim directly or indirectly their own horse or a horse trained or driven by them or cause such horse to be claimed directly or indirectly for their own account.
- 19(9) A person shall not directly or indirectly offer, or directly or indirectly enter into an agreement, to claim or not to claim or directly or indirectly attempt to prevent another person from claiming any horse in a claiming race.
- 19(10) A person shall not have more than one claim on any one horse in any claiming race.
- 19(11) A person shall not directly or indirectly conspire to protect a horse from being claimed by arranging another person to lodge claims, a procedure known as protection claims.
- 19(12) A trainer shall not have more than one claim on any one horse in any claiming race. In the event of multiple claims for the same designated trainer, the qualifying claim from within that group shall be drawn by lot for the claim. All claim forms must identify a designated trainer.
- 19(13) No trainer may claim any horse from an owner for whom they are employed as a trainer.
- 19(14) No authorized agent representing multiple owners shall submit more than one claim for any one race.



- 19(15) Only one claim for owners having the same trainer may be entered in any one race.
- 19(16) No person other than an authorized agent acting for their principal shall claim a horse for or on behalf of any other person and, for the purpose of these rules, persons making a claim by merely executing that claim declare they are claiming on their own account.

### **IRREVOCABLE CLAIM**

- 19(17) When a claim has been lodged it is irrevocable, and is at the risk of the claimant.

### **DETERMINING SEX OF HORSE**

- 19(18) The claimant is responsible for determining the sex of the horse claimed.

### **HORSE ELIGIBILITY FOR CLAIM**

- 19(19) To be eligible to be claimed a horse must start in the event in which the horse has been declared to race. For the purposes of this rule, a horse shall be deemed to have started when the horse's nose has reached the starting line.
- 19(20) If a horse that has been drawn in to start in a claiming race in a province is scratched for reason other than being ineligible to the race, the horse shall be subject to claim in its next start in that province, provided such start occurs within 30 days of the date of the scratch, regardless of type and condition of the race, at the claiming price it was subject to in the race in which it was scratched. Where a horse drawn in to start in a claiming race has been declared to start in a subsequent race, the successful claimant, if any, of the horse, in the first race shall have the option of scratching the horse from the subsequent race and the 30 day provision of this section will not apply.
- 19(21) A horse that started in a claiming race but is declared ineligible to the race by the judges is not eligible to be claimed.
- 19(22) Every horse entered in a claiming race shall race for the account of the owner who declared that horse in the event, but title to a claimed horse shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the horse is deemed to have started, and the successful claimant shall become the owner of the horse, whether it be alive or dead, or sound or unsound, or injured during or after the race. If a horse is claimed out of a heat or dash of an event having multiple heats or dashes, the judges shall scratch the horse from any subsequent heat or dash of the event.

### **DEPOSIT CLAIMING PRICE**

- 19(23) A person making a claim in any race shall deposit the claiming price, G.S.T. and transfer fee, in cash or by certified cheque or money order with the horseperson's bookkeeper, or if the horseperson's bookkeeper's office is not open, with the pari-mutuel office at least 30 minutes before post time of the race.

### **SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS**

- 19(24) All claims must be made in writing, on forms and in envelopes approved by the LGCA. If both the form and the envelope are not completely and accurately filled out, the claim will be void. No money shall accompany the claim.
- 19(25) All claims must be submitted to the judges, or such person as designated by the judges, a minimum of 30 minutes prior to post time of the race in which the horse to be claimed is to start, failing which the judges shall declare the claim null and void.
- 19(26) The paddock judge will cause all claims to be delivered to the judges before the start of each race, pursuant to Rule 19(25).
- 19(27) Claims will be opened at the discretion of the judges in order that the judges may ensure the claim is in order.

- 19(28) In the event more than one claim is submitted for the same horse, the successful claimant will be determined by lot by the judges, and all unsuccessful claims involved in the decision by lot will, at that time, become null and void, notwithstanding any future disposition of such claim.
- 19(29) Upon determining that a claim is valid, the judges shall forthwith notify the paddock judge of the name of the horse claimed, the name of the claimant and the name of the person to whom the horse is to be delivered. Also, the judges shall cause a public announcement of the claim to be made prior to the race.

### **TRANSFER OF CLAIMED HORSE**

- 19(30) Transfer of possession of a claimed horse to the successful claimant or their representative shall take place in the paddock immediately after the running of the race. Altering or removing the horse's shoes prior to the transfer is not permitted.
- 19(31) If, subsequent to approval of a claim, whether delivery of the horse has been completed or not, the claim is ruled ineligible by the judges, the horse and/or ownership thereof shall be returned to the original owner immediately following the ruling of the judges, notwithstanding that there may have been one or more other eligible claims for the said horse drawn out by the judges at the time of originally determining the successful claimant, whether it be alive or dead, sound or unsound, or injured during or after the race.
- 19(32) In the case where a claimed horse must submit for post race testing, physical custody of the claimed horse shall transfer from the original owner to the successful claimant outside the retention area following completion of the test and after the sample tags have been signed by the original owner or their representative.
- 19(33) Any person who refuses to deliver a horse legally claimed out of a claiming race will have their racing privileges suspended, together with the horse, until delivery is made.

### **INVALID CLAIM**

- 19(34) The judges, at the option of the claimant, shall rule a claim invalid:
- a) If the official chemist reports a positive test on a horse that was claimed, provided such option is exercised within 48 hours following notification to the claimant of the positive test by the judges.
  - b) If the horse has been found ineligible to the event from which it was claimed.
  - c) If approved post race testing procedures discloses that an improper medication or drug was found to be present in the sample of the claimed horse and reported in the analysis report from the laboratory, provided such option is exercised within 48 hours following notification to the claimant by the judges.

### **INCORRECT SEX OF HORSE**

- 19(35) In the event that the sex of a claimed horse has been inaccurately described in the racing program, the claimant or their authorized representative must notify the judges of the error within a one half hour from the time that the horse is physically retrieved by the claimant or their authorized representative whether they wish to retain the horse. If the claimant or their authorized representative fails to notify the judges of the error within this prescribed time, the claimant shall be deemed to have accepted the horse so claimed.

### **RETURN OF HORSE**

- 19(36) When the judges rule that a claim is invalid and the horse is returned to the original owner:
- a) The amount of the claiming price shall be repaid to the claimant.
  - b) Any purse monies earned subsequent to the date of the claim and before the date on which the claim is ruled invalid shall be the property of the claimant.
  - c) The claimant shall be responsible for any reasonable costs incurred through the care, training or racing of the horse while it was in their possession.

### **CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION**

- 19(37) The certificate of registration of a claimed horse shall upon completion of the claim procedure prescribed in this rule, be transferred to the claimant by Standardbred Canada with the approval of the judges.

## **CLAIMED HORSES**

19(38) A claimed horse, regardless of ownership, shall only race at a track or tracks in that province for the next 60 days, except where such a horse has been nominated to participate in an added money event before the horse was claimed, or unless the track where the horse was claimed closes for more than 30 days. In the case of the track closing for more than 30 days, the horse is released from the provisions of this rule the day after the track closes. A claimant shall be held in violation of this rule if they dispose of the horse in any manner other than by claiming and the horse races outside of the province within 60 days of the horse being claimed.

## **SCRATCH**

19(39) The new owner or trainer of a claimed horse shall be allowed to scratch the horse out of any race in which it had been entered by the former owner.

19(40) Any claim made in contravention of this rule may be declared void by the judges.

## **CLAIMED IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION**

19(41) If a horse is claimed at a meeting under rules of another authority, title to and entry restrictions respecting that horse will be recognized in Manitoba in accordance with the rules of that other jurisdiction.

## **MARES AND FILLIES**

19(42) Spayed mares will not receive any sex allowance.

19(43) Mares and fillies who are in foal are ineligible to claiming races. If a claimant determines within 48 hours that a claimed filly or mare is in foal, they may, at their option, return the horse to the original owner.

## **PRICE ALLOWANCES**

19(44) The price allowances that govern for claiming races are as follows:

### Colts, Stallions, Geldings and Spayed Mares

- 2-year-old = 75%
- 3-year-old = 50%
- 4-year-old = 25%
- 5-year-old and older = 0%

### Fillies and Mares

- 2-year-old = 100%
- 3-year-old = 75%
- 4-year-old = 50%
- 5-year-old and older = 25%

Claiming prices recorded on past performance lines in the daily race program and on eligibility certificates must not include allowances.

19(45) The claiming price, including any allowances, of each horse shall be printed on the official program adjacent to the horse's program number and claims shall be for the amount designated, subject to correction if printed in error. Claiming prices given in past performance lines in programs and in the official performance records shall not include allowances.

19(46) Any person or the authorized agent of such person who holds a current valid LGCA licence may claim any horse, or any person who has properly applied for and been granted a claiming certificate shall be permitted to claim any horse. Any person or authorized agent eligible to claim a horse shall be allowed access to the grounds of the race track operator in order to effect a claim at the designated place of making claims and to take possession of the horse claimed.

## RULE 20: QUALIFYING RACES

- 20(1) Declarations at a race meeting are governed by the following:
- a) A horse that has not raced previously at the gait chosen shall perform in a qualifying race under the supervision of a judge, but no horse shall be permitted to race at a race meeting if it does not have at least one satisfactory charted line at the gait chosen and in order to provide complete and accurate chart information on time and beaten lengths, a standard photo finish shall be in use.
  - b) A horse that does not show a charted line within the last six starts shall perform a qualifying race.
  - c) A horse that has not raced within a time period set by the race track operator before a meet, shall perform in a qualifying race except where the horse has been prevented from doing so by reason of cancellation of a race in which it was drawn and which would have been run within the time period set where such cancellation is due to inclement weather or other circumstances beyond the control of the owner or trainer of said horse, and such horse shall retain the preference date held by it at the time of cancellation of the race in which the horse was entered.
  - d) If a horse has raced at meetings at which races are not charted, the information from the uncharted races shall be summarized, including each start, and consolidated in favour of charted lines that shall carry date, place, time, driver, finish, track conditions and, if the race is not at one mile, distance.
  - e) A horse that is on a qualifying list shall be required to perform in a satisfactory qualifying race or races before being removed from that list.
  - f) A horse that chokes or bleeds during a warm-up or race will be required to perform a satisfactory qualifying race before the horse can be declared to an overnight event.
  - g) The judges shall permit a preferred or invitational horse to qualify for overnight events by means of a timed work-out consistent with the time of the races in which it will compete.
  - h) The judges may institute standards or guidelines relating to an individual horse's performance to establish if the horse will qualify. The judges must notify the trainer of said horse of the time standard set for said horse prior to qualifying.
  - i) Any horse put on the judges' list as unmanageable or dangerous must qualify in a satisfactory manner for the judges at least two times.
  - j) The judges may put any horse on the judges' list for performance when such horse shows a reversal of form or does not race near its own capabilities, such horse shall qualify in a time comparable to its own capabilities from one to three times at the discretion of the judges before being declared.
  - k) A horse that:
    - (i) regularly wears hobbles shall not be permitted to race without them without first having qualified without same;
    - (ii) regularly races without hobbles shall not be permitted to race with them without having first qualified with same; and
    - (iii) regularly wears hobbles, or regularly races without hobbles, and which is not on a qualifying list or judges' list, shall be allowed one performance with or without hobbles, as the case might be, in a qualifying race and this single performance shall not affect its eligibility to race with or without hobbles as the case might be, in a subsequent event to which it is declared.
  - l) If a race is conducted for the purpose of qualifying drivers and not horses, the race need not be charted, timed or recorded, but this clause does not apply to races qualifying both horses and drivers.
  - m) A horse making two consecutive breaks must qualify unless the preceding breaks were equipment breaks or cause by interference, or; if one of the two consecutive breaks is on a track rated other than fast, a horse is allowed one or more opportunities to race but under such circumstance, for a third consecutive break, a horse must qualify. All horses making three consecutive breaks must wait one week before being allowed to perform in a qualifying race.
  - n) A horse must qualify if it is distanced two consecutive times for reasons other than interference, broken equipment or breaking stride.
  - o) A horse making two consecutive breaks off a qualifier or schooling line must qualify again unless the break was an equipment break or caused by interference or unless declaring in to race in an added money event but cannot start in such added money event until the horse qualifies again.

- p) A charted line containing a break caused by interference or an equipment break will be considered a clean charted line.
- q) Any horse that has been scratched two consecutive times by the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian must qualify before entering any overnight race, including stakes or added money events.
- r) The placing of a horse on a qualifying list shall be recorded in the electronic eligibility system.
- s) No horse shall be permitted to obtain a win race record in a qualifying race unless an approved urine or blood test has been taken in respect of it.
- t) Horses that have raced in the last 365 days that are four years of age or older and have at least two satisfactory charted lines at the gait chosen shall not be required to perform in a qualifying race.

### **GENERAL QUALIFYING STANDARDS**

20(2) General qualifying standards shall be established by the race secretary and those standards and any changes to them must be approved by the judges and posted at an extended meet so that they are available for inspection by participants at all times, and distributed through the race secretary at fair meets.

### **NOTICE OF PLACEMENT ON QUALIFYING LIST**

20(3) Owners and/or trainers of horses placed on a qualifying list shall be advised by the judges or their designate of the placement by written notice posted in an area of the race office, at an extended meet, and through the race secretary or in person at a fair meet.

### **SCHEDULE OF QUALIFYING RACES**

20(4) Qualifying races shall be scheduled at least once a week, weather conditions permitting.

### **ENTRIES**

- 20(5) Entries for qualifying races will be accepted on the terms and conditions set forth in the track rules set from time to time by the licensed race track operator and approved by the LGCA.
- a) Horses that are placed on the qualifying list in the same week that they qualify are allowed to declare, if required by the race secretary. (fair meeting only)
  - b) Horses unable to qualify by the standards set after four consecutive efforts may be required to sit out 30 calendar days before again attempting to qualify.

## **RULE 21: STAKE RACES CONDITIONS**

### **CONFLICTING CONDITIONS**

21(1) Conditions for stakes that conflict with the rules, are vague, or inconsistent shall not be published and if published, are of no effect insofar as they so conflict, except that the LGCA may approve in advance conditions that conflict with the rules and in such a case the conflicting conditions govern.

### **INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS**

- 21(2) Conditions for stakes shall include the following information:
- a) The categories of horses that are eligible to be nominated.
  - b) The amount to be added to the purse by the race track operator.
  - c) The dates and amounts of nomination and sustaining payments.
  - d) Whether the event will be:
    - (i) raced in divisions, or
    - (ii) conducted in elimination heats if more horses than the maximum allowed to compete in one division are declared.
  - e) Whether also eligible horses may be carded for the final heat of added money events.
  - f) The percentage distribution of the purse to the money winners in each heat or dash, and the formula for calculating the distribution if the number of starters is less than the number of premiums advertised.

## **DATES AND LOCATIONS OF STAKE RACES**

- 21(3) The date and location where stakes will be raced shall be announced as soon as that information is determined.
- 21(4) Published conditions shall not be changed after nominations have been received, nor shall the date and location of the event be changed after being advertised, without the consent of the LGCA.

## **CONDITIONS APPROVED**

- 21(5) Conditions for all stake races run in Manitoba must be submitted to and approved by the LGCA prior to being advertised.

## **TIME BARS AND TRACK QUALIFYING STANDARDS**

- 21(6) Time bars and/or track qualifying standards shall not be used as conditions for late and early closing races.

## **RULE 22: NOMINATIONS**

### **NOMINATIONS**

- 22(1) All nominations to stakes shall:
- a) be made in writing;
  - b) be signed by the owner, their authorized agent or trainer;
  - c) state the name and address of the bona fide owner or lessee or both, as the case may be;
  - d) identify by age, name, color, sex, sire and dam of each horse nominated;
  - e) name the event or events for which the horse is being nominated; and
  - f) be made at least five days prior to the race for which the nomination is made.

### **DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUM**

- 22(2) Race track operators that default in the payment of a premium that has been raced for shall stand suspended, together with its officers. No deduction, voluntary or involuntary, may be made from any purse, nomination, sustaining or starting payments, except those deductions made from purse monies for overnight events and paid to recognized participants' organizations through agreements with the race track operator.

### **DATES FOR CLOSING OF NOMINATIONS**

- 22(3) The dates for the closing of nominations shall be:
- a) for stakes nominating yearlings, May 15;
  - b) for stakes nominating other than yearlings, the 15<sup>th</sup> day of a month;
  - c) for futurities, July 15 of the year of foaling.
- 22(4) Nominations for stakes on races for two-year-olds shall not be taken prior to February 15.
- 22(5) Sustaining payments for stakes shall be payable on the 15<sup>th</sup> of a month, but no stake sustaining fee shall become due prior to February 15 of the year in which the horses nominated become two years of age.
- 22(6) If the day of closing of nomination or sustaining payment falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the day of closing shall be the next business day.

### **DECLARATION FEES**

- 22(7) Declaration fees become due and payable when a horse is properly declared.
- 22(8) When a horse that is eligible has been properly declared, the declaration fee will not be refunded.
- 22(9) When a horse that has been declared is subsequently ruled ineligible and disqualified, whether prior to or after contesting the race for which it was declared, its declaration fee will only be refunded with the permission of the judges.

## **INVALID CONDITIONS**

22(10) If any conditions have the effect of eliminating horses nominated to an event, or adding horses that have not been nominated to an event by reason of performance of those horses after the closing nomination, those conditions are invalid.

## **ELIGIBILITY AFTER SALE OF HORSE**

22(11) The eligibility of the horse nominated is not affected by the sale of the horse after the horse's nomination has been accepted unless the contrary is specified in the conditions.

## **LIST OF NOMINATIONS**

22(12) A race track operator shall provide a list of nominations to each nominator and to the LGCA for all stakes within a month after the date on which payments were due, including a resume indicating the current financial status of the event by listing the number of horses remaining eligible and the amounts of nomination and sustaining payments received.

22(13) Nomination fees to futurities are not refundable.

## **NO DEDUCTIONS**

22(14) No deductions are permitted from the purse for any event that is allotted to consolation races.

## **DECLARE RACE OFF**

22(15) A race track operator has the right to require at least five separate interests to start in all stake races, and if less horses than required by the race track operator are declared to start, the race may be declared off at the discretion of the race track operator.

22(16) If a race track operator declares a stake race off pursuant to Rule 22(15) the total of all nomination, sustaining and starting payments received shall be divided equally among the owners of all eligible horses declared to start in such cancelled race, and said distribution shall not be credited as purse winnings.

22(17) Futurities shall be contested if one or more horses are declared to start.

22(18) If no declarations are made, the total nomination and sustaining payments shall be divided equally and awarded in respect of the horses remaining eligible after payment of the last sustaining payment, without being credited as purse winnings.

## **ELIGIBILITY TO DECLARE**

- 22(19) The eligibility of a horse to declare or start in a stake race is subject to the following restrictions and rights:
- a) Any horse that is on the judges' list as dangerous or unmanageable may be nominated, but shall not be eligible to declare or start in the stake race unless it has been removed from the list by the judges after having properly qualified.
  - b) The placing of a horse on the judges' or qualifying or veterinarian's list for reason other than those set out in rules 2(41), 2(42), 18(4), 20(1)(o), or 22(19)(a) shall not affect the horse's right to compete in a stake race, futurity, or early or late closing race providing said horse meets all other qualifying standards.

## **NOMINATION CONSTITUTES AGREEMENT**

22(20) Every nomination shall constitute an agreement by the person making the nomination and the horse shall be subject to these rules. All disputes and questions arising out of such nomination shall be submitted to the judges.

## **EVENT DOES NOT FILL**

22(21) If conditions require a minimum of nominations and the event does not fill, the LGCA and each nominator must be notified within 15 days of the closing of nominations and a refund of nomination fees shall accompany such notice to nominators.

## **NOMINATOR GUARANTEE**

22(22) A nominator is required to guarantee the identity and eligibility of nominations, and if this information is given incorrectly, the nominator may be fined, suspended, or expelled and the horse declared ineligible. If any purse money was obtained by an ineligible horse, the monies will be forfeited and redistributed among those justly entitled to the same.

## **RULE 23: DIVISIONS AND ELIMINATIONS**

- 23(1) If more horses than are allowed in one field are declared to start a race, the race shall be conducted in divisions or eliminations, as specified in the conditions, and in accordance with the following provisions:
- a) For stakes conducted in divisions:
    - (i) Starters shall be divided by lot, raced in two divisions and at least 50% added to the advertised purse with each division racing for one-half of the purse so increased.
    - (ii) If three or more divisions are necessary, the race track operator shall add to the advertised purse an amount sufficient to allow each division to race for at least 75% of the advertised price.
    - (iii) Nomination and sustaining payments shall be divided in equal proportion to the number of declared horses that are drawn to each division.
    - (iv) All divisions shall be raced on the same day.
  - b) For stakes conducted in eliminations:
    - (i) The judges shall draw the post positions by lot of the contestants that have qualified for the final heat of all stakes.
    - (ii) 60% of the total purse will be divided equally among the elimination heats. The final heat will be contested for 40% of the total purse.
    - (iii) Elimination heats and the final heat shall be raced on the same day unless the conditions provide otherwise.
    - (iv) The winner of the final heat shall be the winner of the stake.
    - (v) Unless the conditions provide otherwise:
      - if there are two elimination heats, the first four finishers in each heat shall qualify for the final heat; and
      - if there are three or more elimination heats, no more than three horses from each elimination heat shall qualify for the final heat.
    - (vi) In all cases, the number of horses allowed to qualify for the final heat shall not exceed 12 or such lower number as may be designated by the LGCA.
    - (vii) Unless the conditions for the added money event provide otherwise the judges shall draw by lot the post positions for the final heat in elimination events.
  - c) The sponsor of any stake to which rule 23(1)(a) or (b) apply may, a minimum of 48 hours prior to the racing of the stake, apply for relief from those clauses, and the LGCA may in its discretion relieve the sponsor or the race track operator or both from the responsibility to guarantee all or any portion of any additional payment to the purse that would otherwise be required under these rules.
  - d) The judges' decisions in arriving at the official order of finish of elimination heats on the same program shall be final and irrevocable and not subject to appeal or protest.

## **RULE 24: PLACING AND MONEY DISTRIBUTIONS**

### **DISTRIBUTION OF PURSE**

- 24(1) Unless otherwise provided in the conditions, all purses shall be distributed on the dash basis, with money being awarded according to a horse's position in each separate dash or heat of the race.
- 24(2) Purse money distributed shall be limited to the first five finishing positions, unless otherwise provided for in an agreement between the horsepersons association and the race track operator.
- 24(3) Regarding purse money distribution:
- a) All races shall be bona fide contests with the winner receiving the largest share of the purse and the balance of the purse distribution made according to the order of finish. No arrangement for equal distribution of the purse money is permitted.



- b) Unless otherwise specified in the conditions, purse money distribution in dashes shall be 50%, 25%, 12%, 8% and 5%. In added money events, if there are less than five starters, the remaining premium shall go to the race winner, unless the conditions call for a different distribution. In overnight events, if there are less than five starters, the premium for the positions for which there are no starters may be awarded to the race winner or may be retained by the race track operator but such premiums retained are not to be included in percentages of any agreement between the race track operator and any recognized horseperson's association.
- 24(4) In a betting or non-betting race, if there are less than five starters in a stake race or added money event, the winning horse shall receive all monies not contested for in the event, in addition to the winner's percentage of the purse.
- 24(5) In overnight events, if there are less than five starters, the premiums for the positions for which there are no starters may be retained by the race track operator or sponsor, as the case may be, but any premiums so retained by the race track operator shall not be included in the overall purse structure in any agreement between the race track operator and any horseperson's association.
- 24(6) If there are any premiums for which horses started but were unable to finish due to an accident or interference, all unoffending horses that did not finish shall share equally the premiums they would have been entitled to had they finished, and any remaining premiums shall be paid to the race winner.
- 24(7) If there are any premiums for which horses started but were unable to finish and the situation is not dealt with by these rules, all such premiums shall be paid to the race winner.
- 24(8) Every heat is a race and the purse shall be distributed as in dash races with nothing being required to be set aside for the race winner, unless otherwise stated in the conditions of an added money event.
- 24(9) In elimination heats, the purse shall be distributed in accordance with Rule 23(1)(b)(ii) and the purse for each heat shall be distributed in accordance with Rule 24(3).
- 24(10) All monies offered for the race (late or entry closing) by the race track operator and/or sponsor shall be in addition to all nominating, sustaining, and starting payments to determine the purse. All payments are forfeit.
- 24(11) If for any reason a horse is disqualified or declared ineligible, any purse monies or trophies received by the owner, or driving and/or training fees shall be returned, within 15 days of notification, to the Association for redistribution.
- 24(12) If the placing system is specified in the conditions, the purse shall be distributed according to the standing of the horses in the summary. In order to share in the purse distribution each horse must complete the race and compete in each heat to which it is eligible. A horse must win two heats to be declared the race winner and such horse will stand first in the summary. In deciding the rank of the horses other than the race winner, a horse that has been placed first in one heat shall be ranked better than any other horse that has been placed second in any number of heats; a horse that has been placed second in one heat shall be ranked better than any other horse that has been placed third in any number of heats, etc., e.g., a horse finishing 3-6 would be ranked ahead of another horse finishing 4-4. A horse finishing in a dead heat would be ranked below another horse finishing in the same position and not in a dead heat. If there be any premium for which no horse has maintained a position, it shall go to the race winner.
- 24(13) A horse while on stride, or part of the horse's sulky that leaves the race course by going inside the pylons which constitutes the inside limits of the course, when not forced to do so as a result of the actions of another driver and/or horse, may be in violation of this rule. In addition, when an act of interference causes a horse, or part of the horse's sulky, to cross inside the pylons and the horse is placed by the judges, the offending horse shall be placed behind the horse with which it interfered.
- a) If a horse while on stride, or part of the horse's sulky, goes inside two consecutive pylons, the offending horse shall be placed behind all horses that are lapped on to the offending horse at the wire;
- b) If a horse while on stride, or any part of the horse's sulky, goes inside three or more consecutive pylons, the offending horse shall be placed last; and

- c) If in the opinion of the judges a horse while on stride, or part of the horse's sulky, goes inside a pylon(s) and that action gave the horse an unfair advantage over other horses in the race or the action helped improve its position in the race, the horse may be placed at the discretion of the judges.
  - d) Drivers who in the opinion of the judges leave the racing course when not forced to do so as a result of another driver and/or horse may be subject to a monetary penalty or suspensions.
- 24(14) If any division of an early or late closing event, stake or futurity is declared no contest by the judges, the total of nomination, sustaining and starting payments applicable to that division shall be divided equally to all unoffending horses deemed to have started. Such distribution shall not be credited as purse winnings.
- 24(15) Purses earned outside of North America will be calculated in U.S. dollars based on the conversion rate as at January 1 of the year the foreign earnings are amassed. Winnings in the United States of America will be deemed to be at par with Canadian dollars.
- 24(16) No addition shall be made to any purse after it is contested unless through error. Money due through contractual arrangements with recognized participants' organizations shall be added to the purse account of the next meeting. Any bonus payments or awards made to owners by Associations that is not money due through contractual arrangements with recognized participants' organizations shall not be considered earnings of a horse and shall be excluded from the records of the horse involved.
- 24(17) If a race is contested which has been promoted by another party and the promoters thereof default in payment of the amount raced for, the same liability shall attach to the Association, as if the race had been offered by the Association.
- 24(18) An Association shall not pay a purse for less than the amounts specified on the condition sheet for that race, unless the amount so specified results from a clerical, typographical or other unintended error.
- 24(19) If any division of an early or late closing event, stake or futurity is declared no contest by the judges, the total of nomination, sustaining and starting payments applicable to that division shall be divided equally to all unoffending horses deemed to have started. Such distribution shall not be credited as purse winnings.

## **RULE 25: TIMES AND RECORDS**

### **FASTEST TIME**

- 25(1) The fastest time raced by a horse in a heat or dash which it won, or in a performance against time, shall be the horse's record.

### **STANDARD RECORD**

- 25(2) A standard record is a record of 2.05 or faster for two-year-olds and 2.00 or faster for all other ages.

### **TIMED AND PLACED IN RECORD**

- 25(3) The time of each heat or dash shall be accurately timed and placed in the record in minutes, seconds and fifths of seconds, and upon the decision of each heat the time of that heat shall be publicly announced or admitted to the record, unless the timers failed to time, in which case no time shall be announced or recorded.

### **ALLEGED ERROR**

- 25(4) In the case of an alleged error in the record or announcement of the time made by a horse, the time questioned shall not be changed to favour that horse or its owner, except if so directed by the judges in consultation with the timers who officiated at the race.

### **TIMING OF LEADING HORSE**

- 25(5) The leading horse shall be timed and its time only shall be announced.

## **WIN-RACE RECORD**

- 25(6) No horse shall obtain a win-race record because of the disqualification of another horse unless that horse is declared the winner because the other horse was disqualified as a breaking horse on which it was lapped.
- 25(7) No horse shall obtain a win-race record in a qualifying race unless that horse in the race in which it competed was subjected to and passed a urine test or other officially recognized test.
- 25(8) The judges shall note on the official race reports for each qualifying race whether or not the race was subject to a urine test or other officially recognized test and any such record must be prefaced with the letter Q wherever it appears.

## **DEAD HEAT**

- 25(9) In case of a dead heat for win, the time shall constitute a record for the horses making the dead heat.
- 25(10) The time shall be taken from the first horse leaving the point from which the distance of the race is measured until the winner reaches the wire.

## **TIME TRIAL PERFORMANCES**

- 25(11) Time trial performances are permitted subject to the following:
- a) urine tests are required for all horses;
  - b) an approved electric timer is required;
  - c) if a timing device fails during the progress of a time trial performance, no time trial performance record will be obtained;
  - d) time trial performances are permitted only during the course of a regular meeting with the regular officials in the judges' stand;
  - e) time trial performances are limited for two-year-olds who go to equal or beat 2.05, and three-year-olds and over who go to equal or beat 2.00;
  - f) time trial performances shall be designated by preceding the time with two capital T's;
  - g) a horse may have other horses accompany it in a time trial performance but not to precede it, or be harnessed with it or in any way attached to it; and
  - h) a break during a time trial performance results in no time being given to the breaking horse.

## **FRAUDULENT TIME**

- 25(12) Any person found guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation of time or the alteration of the record thereof, in any race, will be fined, suspended, expelled or a combination thereof and time declared not a record.

## **HORSE AS NON-CONTESTANT**

- 25(13) Notwithstanding that a horse is declared a non-contestant, and/or if a horse is scratched in error and cannot be added back into the pari-mutuel system, the judges may permit the horse to participate in the race for purse distribution only. The judges shall ensure that the race announcer informs the public that the horse will be racing without pari-mutuel wagering.
- 25(14) Where the judges determine that, after the horses have been released at the starting point, a horse was prevented from having a fair chance to contest a race due to exceptional circumstances, and it is deemed in the public interest to do so, such horse shall be declared a non-contestant and the provisions of the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations pertaining to refunds shall apply.

## **RULE 26: RUNNING OF RACES Paddock**

### **RACE Paddock**

- 26(1) All horses entered to race during the race season must be on the grounds of the race track operator a minimum of one hour prior to post time for the first race. Any horse not on the grounds in time may be scratched at the sole discretion of the judges.

- 26(2) All horses entered to race must be on the grounds of the Association a minimum of two hours prior to post time for the first race. Any horse not on the grounds in time may be scratched at the sole discretion of the judges.
- 26(3) All horses must be on the race track operator grounds a minimum of 3 hours before post time.
- 26(4) Except for warm-up trips, no horse shall leave the paddock until called to post.
- 26(5) After signing the drivers' register, no driver shall leave the drivers' room, except to drive in a race, warm up a horse, or to view the races from a point approved by the judges, until all their driving engagements for the day have been fulfilled.
- 26(6) The paddock and racing participants in the paddock shall be under supervision of the paddock judge.

## **RULE 27: POST TIME AND STARTING**

### **POST TIME AND PARADE**

- 27(1) The Association or race track operator shall establish a post time for each race and the judges shall call the horses onto the track at such time to allow the horses to parade and be exhibited before the public but to preclude an excessive delay before the start.
- 27(2) The time between separate heats of a single race shall not be less than 40 minutes.
- 27(3) Horses called for a race have the exclusive right to occupy the course, and all the other horses shall vacate the course as soon as possible.
- 27(4) Horses are required to parade in program order. All horses must remain in proper order until the parade has passed in front of the grandstand.

### **STARTING**

- 27(5) After being exhibited to the public in the post parade, the horses shall be gathered by the starter and then moved into their positions behind the gate.
- 27(6) In inclement weather, the horses may be ordered by the judges to go directly from the paddock to the starting gate and the public shall be so informed over the public address system.
- 27(7) Horses may be held on the backstretch while awaiting post time, but not more than two minutes, except when delayed by an emergency.
- 27(8) In the event there are two tiers of horses, the scratching of a horse that has drawn or earned a position in the front tier shall not affect the position of the horses that have drawn or earned positions in the second tier, except as provided for in handicap claiming races. Whenever a horse is scratched from any tier, horses on the outside move in to fill up the vacancy. When there is only one trailer, it may start from any position in the second tier. When there is more than one trailer, the inside trailer shall follow either the horse in the number 1 or number 2 position, the next trailer shall follow either the horse in the number 3 or number 4 position, the next trailer shall follow either the horse in the number 5 or number 6 position, the next trailer shall follow either the horse in the number 7 or number 8 position, the next trailer shall follow either the horse in the number 9 or number 10 position. In the event that there are more trailers than designated positions on the second tier, the judges will determine where horses will line up.
- 27(9) When a horse is withdrawn from any tier, horses on the outside move in to fill the vacancy.
- 27(10) When there is only one trailer, they may start from any position in the second tier.
- 27(11) If there are more trailers than one, they shall start from inside any horse with a higher post position.
- 27(12) When trailing horses are required the first trailer shall follow either the number 1 or the number 2 horse; the second trailer shall follow either the number 3 or number 4 horse. Horses must stay within the constraints of those two lanes.

## **STARTING GATE**

- 27(13) All races shall be started with a mobile starting gate of a design approved by the LGCA.
- 27(14) No person except the starter, the starter's driver and a patrol judge, shall ride in a starting gate without the permission of the judges.
- 27(15) The starting gate shall be equipped with two-way communications to the judges' stand and a mechanical loudspeaker for communicating instructions to drivers and to other persons.

## **PARADE FROM PADDOCK TO STARTING POST**

- 27(16) All horses shall parade from the paddock to the starting post and no driver shall dismount without the permission of the starter. Attendants may not care for the horses during the parade except by permission of the starter.

## **FAIR START**

- 27(17) The starter shall have control of the horses from the formation of the parade until a fair start has been determined.
- 27(18) The determination of a fair start is symbolized when the horses are released by the starter at the starting point.

## **HORSES TO STARTING GATE**

- 27(19) The horses shall be brought to the starting gate as near to one quarter of a mile before the start as the track will permit.

## **STARTING POINT**

- 27(20) The starter shall cause the gate to move towards the starting point, gradually increasing the speed of the gate to maximum speed.
- 27(21) When a speed has been reached in the course of a start there shall be no decrease, except in the case of a recall.
- 27(22) The starting point is a point that shall be marked on the inside rail a distance of not less than 200 feet from the first turn. The starter shall release the horses at the starting point.

## **DEEMED TO HAVE STARTED**

- 27(23) The horses shall be deemed to have started when released by the starter at the starting point, which will be the official start unless a recall has been sounded and all horses must go the course unless dismissed by the starter or, in the opinion of the judges, it is impossible to do so. A horse shall be deemed to be a starter when the horse's nose has reached the starting line.

## **UNMANAGEABLE HORSE**

- 27(24) If, in the opinion of the judges or the starter, a horse is unmanageable or liable to cause an accident or injury to another horse or to a driver, it may be sent to the barn. When this action is taken the starter will notify the judges, who will scratch the horse.

## **RECALL OF START**

- 27(25) In case of recall:
- a) a light plainly visible to the drivers shall be flashed and a recall sounded;
  - b) if possible, the starter shall leave the wings of the starting gate open and gradually slow the speed of the gate to assist in stopping and turning the field; and
  - c) drivers shall take up their horses and return, without delay, to the point where the field is gathered for starts.

- 27(26) There shall be no recall after the horses are released by the starter.
- 27(27) The starter shall endeavour to get all horses away in position and on gait.
- 27(28) The starter shall sound a recall for the following reasons:
- a) a horse scores ahead of the starting gate;
  - b) there is interference before the horses are released by the starter and have reached the starting point;
  - c) a horse has broken equipment, which the starter notices; or
  - d) a horse falls before the horses are released by the starter at the starting point;
  - e) a horse comes to the starting gate in the wrong position;
  - f) a malfunction of the starting gate or in the interests of safety.
- 27(29) There shall be no recalls for breaking horses or horses refusing to come to the gate, even if the horse has not reached the fair start pole at the time of breaking or refusal.
- 27(30) In the event a horse causes two recalls, it shall be an automatic ruling of the judges that the offending horse be scratched.

### **FAIR START POLE**

- 27(31) The fair start pole is a pole erected at the point approximately 200 feet before the start. The fair start pole shall be yellow in colour and shall protrude at least two feet above the inner rail;
- 27(32) If a horse has not reached the fair start pole when the horses are released at the starting point by the starter, the judges shall cause the inquiry sign to be displayed immediately and shall request the horse be scratched from the mutuels.
- 27(33) If the starter fails to sound a recall when required, the judges shall cause the inquiry sign to be displayed immediately.

### **ACCIDENTS**

- 27(34) In the case of accidents, only so much time shall be allowed as the judges may deem necessary and proper.

## **RULE 28: EQUIPMENT AND COLOURS**

### **SULKIES**

- 28(1) Sulkies shall only be permitted to be used in a race if they are of the conventional dual-shaft and dual-hitch type as follows:
- a) they shall have two shafts that shall be parallel to and securely hitched on each side of the horse;
  - b) no point of hitch and no part of a shaft of a sulky shall be above a horizontal level equal to the lowest point of the horse's back;
  - c) they shall be equipped with mud guards at any race meeting at which the judges require them; and
  - d) they shall be equipped with wheel discs approved by the CPMA.
- 28(2) All sulkies must be equipped with mud sheets and mud fenders at all extended meetings when deemed necessary by the judges.

### **HELMET**

- 28(3) At all times, whether mounted on a horse or on a sulky or other vehicle behind a horse on the premises of a track a racing participant must wear a protective helmet constructed of a hard shell and adequate padding. The helmet must include a chin strap, which must be fastened securely in place under the chin whenever the helmet is to be worn.

### **COLOURS AND NUMBERS**

- 28(4) Drivers must wear distinguishing colours, and shall not be permitted to drive in a race or other public performance unless, in the opinion of the judges, they are well groomed and properly attired in clean driving outfits. During inclement weather conditions, drivers must wear rain suits made in their colours or made of a transparent material through which their colours can be distinguished. No person may use more than one design at any one time, unless approved by the judges.

- 28(5) Company logos, trademarks or other advertising insignias may be displayed on a driver's colours provided the driver is properly authorized by the entity owning the logo and registered with the LGCA. Each logo or trademark shall not exceed a total of 25 square inches in size, or its equivalence in centimeters. All logos and trademarks must be in good taste.
- 28(6) A driver shall have the proper head number and saddle cloth on a horse when warming up for a race and while contesting a race.

### **EQUIPMENT CHANGES**

- 28(7) Any trainer who wishes to change any bridle, hobbles, length of hobbles or shoes on a horse from one race to another shall apply to the judges at least one hour prior to the first scheduled post time of the day, or a time prescribed by the race track operator, for permission to do so, and no change shall be made without such permission. The judges shall assure themselves of the necessity for any change of bridles, hobbles, length of hobbles or shoes before granting permission. Any such change, or change(s) of a nature which the judges are of the opinion that the public should be advised shall be communicated to the public as soon as possible.

### **BROKEN EQUIPMENT**

- 28(8) If for any cause other than being interfered with, or broken equipment, a horse fails to finish after starting a race, that horse shall be ruled out. If it is alleged that a horse failed to finish a race because of broken equipment, this fact must be reported to the paddock judge who shall make an examination to verify the allegation and report the findings to the judges.

## **RULE 29: POSTPONEMENT AND CANCELLATION**

### **POSTPONE OR CANCEL RACES**

- 29(1) In the event of extreme weather, the decision to cancel racing shall be made by the race track operator as per the race cancellation guidelines.

### **STAKE RACES CANCELLED**

- 29(2) In any stake that has not been fully contested before being cancelled, all nomination, sustaining and starting fees remaining at the time of cancellation shall be divided equally among the owners of horses remaining eligible at the time of cancellation.
- 29(3) In stakes that have been started but remain unfinished before being cancelled, the allotted shares of the remaining nomination, sustaining and starting fees shall be distributed equally to the owners of all horses remaining eligible at the time of cancellation.

### **OVERNIGHT EVENTS CANCELLED**

- 29(4) Overnight events that are not raced within two days of being postponed shall be cancelled.
- 29(5) Added money events shall be postponed and rescheduled.

### **QUESTIONABLE TRACK CONDITIONS**

- 29(6) The track operator is to decide if track conditions are unsafe.
- 29(7) If the judges are unable to judge the racing or finish of a race because of insufficient lighting, adverse weather conditions, or any other circumstances, they may declare the race no contest.

### **ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANCELLATION**

- 29(8) If a decision is made by the race track operator that races are postponed or cancelled, an appropriate announcement shall be made by the race track operator to the horsepersons and CPMA as soon as that decision is made.

## **RULE 30: DEAD HEATS AND WALKOVERS**

### **DEAD HEAT**

- 30(1) When horses finish in a dead heat, the dead heat will not be contested.
- 30(2) When two or more horses finish in a dead heat, the prizes allocated shall, if possible, and subject to Rule 30(5) be divided equally between those horses that finished in a dead heat.
- 30(3) Each horse that finishes in a dead heat and in respect of which a share of prize money for first place is paid shall be deemed a winner of that race and of the amount the horse actually received.
- 30(4) If a non-monetary prize cannot be divided equally or otherwise among persons entitled to it, the judges may decide the matter by drawing lots for the prize.
- 30(5) In a stakes or futurity, a walkover is entitled to all stakes money and forfeits unless otherwise provided in the published conditions. To claim the purse, the entry must start and go the distance of the race.

## **RULE 31: DRUG TESTING**

### **TAKING OFFICIAL SAMPLE**

- 31(1) An official sample may be taken from every race and may include the winning horse or such other horses as the judges, LGCA veterinarian, or race track veterinarian shall direct; in qualifying races the judges, LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian may choose any horse or horses from such race.
- 31(2) All official samples may be taken and analyzed in the manner prescribed in the CPMA Regulations and any amendments thereto.
- 31(3) When an official sample is to be taken from a horse after the race nothing shall be given or administered to the horse other than pure drinking water, except with the express permission of the judges and in the presence of the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian, until after the official sample has been taken.
- 31(4) The owner, trainer, or a representative of the owner of the horse being tested shall be present in the retention area when an official sample is taken and shall sign the tag attached to the official sample; but the refusal or neglect of such person to be present or to sign shall not in itself invalidate the sample nor prevent same from being accepted in evidence of a positive test.

### **SAMPLE FROM DECEASED HORSE**

- 31(5) The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian may take a sample of body fluids of any horse that dies on the grounds of the track as soon as it is practical to do so. The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall not be required to take the sample of body fluids in the presence of the owner, trainer or representative of the owner of the dead horse.
- 31(6) The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall sign the tag attached to the sample of body fluids taken from a dead horse in the absence of the owner, trainer or representative of the owner of the dead horse.
- 31(7) The LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall deliver the sample of body fluids to the test inspector.
- 31(8) A sample of body fluids taken from a dead horse by the LGCA veterinarian or race track veterinarian shall be deemed to have been taken in the manner prescribed in the CPMA Regulations.

### **BUSINESS DURING INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS**

- 31(9) While the judges are carrying on an investigation under this rule they may:
  - a) suspend the racing privileges of the trainer of the horse from which the official sample was obtained and deny starting privileges to all horses in that trainer's custody unless they are turned over to other trainers approved by the stewards; or
  - b) permit the trainer to carry on their business subject to the restriction that the horse from which the positive analysis was obtained shall not be allowed to start without the permission of the judges or the LGCA.



## **POSITIVE ANALYSIS**

- 31(10) Where the official chemist secures a positive analysis from an official sample they shall forthwith notify the LGCA and this notification shall be taken as prima facie evidence of a positive test.
- 31(11) When the LGCA receives notification from the official chemist that an official sample has been found positive, the judges must inform the trainer of the horse in question that a positive test has occurred.

## **DISQUALIFIED HORSE**

- 31(12) When a horse is disqualified as the result of being ineligible, or as a result of a positive test, it shall lose any purse money, its finishing position and its time in the following manner:
- a) the horse will be disqualified and placed last;
  - b) the horse will lose all purse money earned from the race; and
  - c) all remaining horses will move up in position, their summaries adjusted, and the money re-distributed accordingly.
- 31(13) In the event the disqualified horse won the race, it shall lose the winning time and the actual time of the horse will read: TDIS (time disallowed). Further, the horse that finished second and placed first will be awarded with a win and, credited with a winning time as determined by electronic timing from the official chart.
- 31(14) Where a horse is disqualified as a result of a positive test after a race, the eligibility of any other horses which ran in that race and which started in a subsequent race before the announcement of the disqualification shall not be affected.
- 31(15) The owner of a horse that is disqualified as a result of a positive analysis of an official sample shall pay their driver on the basis of the actual and not the revised order of finish.

## **DISBURSEMENT OF PURSE MONEY**

- 31(16) The purse money of each race shall not be paid for those horses tested until at least 72 hours have elapsed from the concluding time of the race.

## **WRITTEN REPORT**

- 31(17) A written report of the official chemist stating that the official chemist has made an analysis of an official sample and stating the result of that analysis is evidence of the facts alleged in the written report without proof of the signature or the official character of the person appearing to have signed the written report.

## **BLOOD CARBON LEVELS IN HORSE**

- 31(18) The LGCA veterinarian or their designate shall be authorized to take blood samples from a horse in a race for the purpose of establishing the blood carbon dioxide (TCO<sub>2</sub>) level of a horse.
- 31(19) LGCA has authority to establish the manner for the taking and analyzing of a blood sample to establish the total TCO<sub>2</sub> level.
- 31(20) In blood samples taken according to Rule 31(18), a reading of total TCO<sub>2</sub> content of 36 or more MMO1/L shall be considered a high level and
- a) the LGCA veterinarian shall compare such reading with other analysis of blood drawn from the same horse before or after the high reading, and may quarantine the horse to obtain such samples; and
  - b) should such comparison show the normal range of total TCO<sub>2</sub> content to be below 36 MMO1/L the high reading of 36 or MMO1/L shall be considered prima facie evidence that the horse has been administered a foreign or prohibited substance for the purpose of affecting its performance in violation of Rule 8(1).
- 31(21) Should the LGCA veterinarian be unable to take further blood samples to establish the normal range of total TCO<sub>2</sub>, a reading of TCO<sub>2</sub> of 36 or more of MMO1/L shall be considered prima facie evidence that the horse has been administered a foreign or prohibited substance for the purpose of affecting its performance in violation of Rule 8(1).

- 31(22) A written report from an officer of the laboratory conducting the analysis of the blood sample as designated by the LGCA, stating that the officer has made an analysis of the blood sample and stating the result of that analysis is evidence of the facts alleged in the written report without proof of the signature or the official character of the person appearing to have signed the report.
- 31(23) It shall be an offence to declare or start a horse that has a high total TCO<sub>2</sub> level.

## **SECTION 6: CLAIMS OF FOUL AND PROTESTS**

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### **RULE 32: CLAIMS OF FOUL**

#### **CLAIMS OF FOUL AND COMPLAINTS**

- 32(1) A driver may enter a claim of foul, claim of a violation of the rules, or other complaint by notifying a patrol judge who shall proceed immediately to the paddock telephone to notify the judges of the claim made.
- 32(2) A complaint by a driver of any foul, violation of the rules or other misconduct during a race must be made immediately after the race to which it relates, unless the driver is prevented from doing so by an accident or injury or other reasonable excuse.
- 32(3) Where no direct line of communication to the judges is available, drivers seeking to make a claim of foul, violation of the rules or other complaints shall so indicate to the judges when being dismissed and shall, without delay, proceed to the judges' stand.

#### **OFFICIAL SIGN**

- 32(4) The judges shall not cause the official sign to be posted until the matter of a claim of foul, violation of the rules or other complaint has been dealt with by the judges.

#### **VIOLATION**

- 32(5) A driver shall be guilty of a violation for failure to report any infraction that occurred during a race, or for lodging a complaint which the judges deem to be frivolous.

### **RULE 33: PROTESTS**

#### **MAKING A PROTEST**

- 33(1) Protests may be made by an owner, authorized agent, trainer or driver of one of the competing horses not later than 48 hours following the race to which the protest applies and shall be made in writing, signed by the complainant, and shall contain at least one specific charge which, if true, will prevent the horse protested from winning purse money or competing in the race.
- 33(2) Every protest shall be determined by the judges. Should the protest not be determined prior to the race, the horse shall be allowed to race under protest. Any purse money that may be affected by the outcome of the protest shall be held by the race track operator pending the judges' decision.

#### **WITHDRAWAL OF PROTEST**

- 33(3) A protest that has been duly made shall not be withdrawn or surrendered without the approval of the judges.

#### **PLACINGS OF RACE AND ELIGIBILITY**

- 33(4) If the placings of a race are altered as the result of a protest, purse money for the race shall be distributed accordingly to the decision made on the protest.
- 33(5) The eligibility of horses involved in protests that may participate in subsequent races pending a decision on the protest is not affected.
- 33(6) Decisions on protests that affect purse money or order of finish after a race is declared official have no effect on the distribution of pari-mutuel pools.

## **VIOLATION**

33(7) It is a violation of these rules of racing to make a protest falsely or without cause.

## **SECTION 7: REVIEW ADJUDICATION PROCESS**

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### **RULE 34: REVIEW ADJUDICATION PROCESS**

#### **RULING, DECISIONS AND PENALTIES TO BE REVIEWED**

- 34(1) Subject to rules 34(2) and 34(3), a person who is directly affected by a ruling, decision or penalty issued by the judges or other race administration officials under the rules, may apply for a review of the ruling or decision by a review adjudicator unless otherwise specified in the rules.
- 34(2) The following may be reviewed by a review adjudicator:
- a) a ruling or decision made under the rules by a race administration official that affects the outcome or running of a race;
  - b) a ruling, decision or interpretation affecting the validity of a claim; and
  - c) a penalty issued by a race administration official.
- 34(3) A request for review must be based upon specific grounds which would warrant modification or reversal of the original decision.

#### **HOW TO REQUEST A REVIEW**

- 34(4) To apply for a review of a ruling, decision or penalty issued by the judges or other race administration officials a person must file a notice for review with the LGCA within four days after receiving a notice of the ruling, decision or penalty to be reviewed.

#### **RECEIVE NOTICE FOR REVIEW**

- 34(5) On receiving a notice for review, the review adjudicator must:
- a) set a time, date and place for a review adjudication hearing;
  - b) give written notice of the review adjudication hearing to each party by delivering the notice at least seven days before the date of the hearing.

#### **SCHEDULING A REVIEW ADJUDICATION HEARING**

- 34(6) A review adjudication hearing must begin within 15 days from the time the review adjudicator receives a notice for review. At the request of the person requesting a review, the review adjudicator may grant an extension of the time to hold a hearing.

#### **NO HEARING IN CERTAIN CASES**

- 34(7) The review adjudicator may dismiss a request for review without holding a hearing if the review adjudicator is of the opinion that the request for review is frivolous, vexatious or abusive.

#### **PROVISION OF INFORMATION**

- 34(8) A person requesting a review, at the time of filing the notice for review or, with the consent of the review adjudicator, as soon as reasonably practicable after that, provide the following to the review adjudicator:
- a) a copy of any ruling or notice issued by a race administration official, if applicable;
  - b) a statement of the nature of the decision to be reviewed, and whether the review is for the finding or penalty or both;
  - c) whether the party desires to be present in person at the hearing;
  - d) whether the party intends to be represented by counsel or other representative, and if so, the name of such counsel or representative; and
  - e) any other information the review adjudicator directs.

## **DEPOSIT REQUIRED**

34(9) Any person requesting a review must pay a deposit of \$250 to the LGCA together with the notice of review. The deposit will be returned to the applicant if the review is successful.

## **STAY PENDING REVIEW**

34(10) The person requesting a review may, after filing the notice for review, apply in writing to the review adjudicator to have the decision stayed until the hearing of the review; and

- a) the review adjudicator may in their sole discretion, stay the decision or notice with or without conditions, until a date certain, or from time to time, until a review can be conducted, or may refuse the stay with or without written reasons;
- b) once a review adjudication hearing has begun, the review adjudicator has sole discretion as to whether or not a stay of decision or notice which is in effect should continue in effect or be dissolved;
- c) there is no presumption arising from the granting or refusal of a stay of the decision or ruling.

## **REQUEST DOCUMENTS**

34(11) Subject to Rule 34(12), the review adjudicator may, either simultaneously with the notice referred to in Rule 34(5) or at a subsequent time, order any party to produce to any other party a copy of:

- a) any document that the party intends to rely on at the review adjudication hearing; and
- b) any other document that, in the opinion of the review adjudicator, is or may be relevant to the hearing.

34(12) If a party objects to producing any document under Rule 34(11), the review adjudicator may inquire into the matter and may:

- a) confirm or cancel the order in respect of the document; or
- b) make such special order in respect of the document as the review adjudicator considers to be just and appropriate in the circumstances.

## **CONDUCT OF HEARING**

34(13) A review adjudication hearing may be conducted in person, or by videoconference or teleconference, as determined by the review adjudicator.

34(14) On the request in writing of any party, the review adjudicator may request a person to attend at an adjudication hearing. This request may require the person to bring documents and other materials to the hearing, to the extent specified in the request.

34(15) On the request in writing of a party or on their own initiative, the review adjudicator may direct that a hearing be recorded.

34(16) The review adjudicator may make an order that a review adjudication hearing or any part of it be closed to the public if they are satisfied that:

- a) financial, personal or other matters may be disclosed at the hearing of such that the desirability of avoiding public disclosure of those matters in the interest of any person affected or in the public interest outweighs the desirability of adhering to the principle that hearings be open to the public;
- b) a person involved in a criminal proceeding or in a civil suit or proceeding may be prejudiced; or
- c) the safety of a person may be jeopardized.

34(17) If a party to a review adjudication fails to appear in person or by lawyer or other advocate within one hour from the time set out in the notice given under Rule 34(5), the review may be dismissed or the hearing conducted and determined in that person's absence as the review adjudicator considers proper in the circumstances.

## **REQUEST FOR STANDING AT HEARING**

34(18) At any time at or before an adjudication hearing, the review adjudicator may accept requests in writing from anyone seeking standing to participate in the hearing.

- 34(19) A request for standing must include:
- a) the name and address of the applicant seeking standing;
  - b) the grounds on which the request is made; and
  - c) if standing were granted, a statement of the nature and extent of the information, including expert and documentary evidence, on which the applicant for standing intends to rely.
- 34(20) The review adjudicator must notify the parties to the hearing of any request for standing received and the parties may advise the review adjudicator, in the manner and time period the review adjudicator specifies, of their position on the request.
- 34(21) The review adjudicator may grant a request for standing that they consider appropriate. When such a request is granted, the review adjudicator must give notice to the other parties to the review.

### **APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL**

- 34(22) The LGCA may appoint one or more counsel or other representatives to present evidence on behalf of the judges, other race administration officials or the LGCA, and to advise the LGCA.

### **HEARING NOT INVALID**

- 34(23) No review adjudication hearing is invalid by reason only of a defect in form, a technical irregularity or a lack of formality.

## **SECTION 8: MISCELLANEOUS**

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### **RULE 35: STABLE NAMES, PARTNERSHIPS, CORPORATIONS**

#### **STABLE NAMES**

##### **APPROVAL REQUIRED**

- 35(1) Owners and lessees may adopt a stable name subject to approval of the LGCA, and Standardbred Canada and the United States Trotting Association.

##### **AMENDED NAME**

- 35(2) The applicant must identify all persons using the stable name. Changes must be reported immediately to the LGCA, and a copy sent to Standardbred Canada and the United States Trotting Association.

##### **CANCELLATION**

- 35(3) A person who has registered a stable name may cancel it upon written notice to the LGCA, Standardbred Canada and the United States Trotting Association.

##### **DISCLOSURE**

- 35(4) The stable name shall be published in the program.

##### **MORE THAN FOUR OWNERS**

- 35(5) If there are more than four owners of a horse, the owners must register as a stable name.

##### **PARTNERSHIPS**

##### **REGISTRATION**

- 35(6) All documents relating to joint ownership or partnership, or changes in them must be registered with the LGCA.

## **CONTENTS**

- 35(7) Joint ownership or partnership documents must contain the following information:
- a) name and address of every person having an interest in the horse(s) involved;
  - b) the relative proportions of each person's interests;
  - c) to whom the winnings are payable;
  - d) in whose name the horse(s) shall race;
  - e) with whom the power of declaration and scratching rests;
  - f) the terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangement.

## **TRANSFER OF INTEREST OR LEASE**

- 35(8) No transfer of interest or lease of a horse, or any part interest therein, that takes place on or off the grounds of an Association during the term of a meet is valid as a transfer of ownership for racing eligibility purposes during the meet until the sale or lease has been approved by the judges, and the horse will not be allowed to declare or start a race at that meet until the transfer of interest or lease is approved. A horse cannot be transferred to a new trainer after entry.

## **LIMITED PARTNERSHIP**

- 35(9) Limited partnerships must be registered with the LGCA. Limited partnership registration papers shall, among other things, set forth the following:
- a) the name and address of the general partner and each limited partner;
  - b) the proportional interest owned by the general partner and each limited partner;
  - c) to whom the winnings are payable;
  - d) in whose name the horse(s) shall race;
  - e) with whom the power of declarations and scratching rests;
  - f) terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangement.
- 35(10) All limited partnership registration papers must be signed by the general partner.
- 35(11) The general partner must be licensed as an owner and in the event the general partner is a corporation, it must satisfy the provisions for licensing as required in this section relating to corporations.
- 35(12) The general partner must file an affidavit that no limited partner is ineligible for licensing in any racing jurisdiction or is currently suspended by any racing authority. In the event that a limited partner is a corporation, such affidavit shall also state that all officers, directors and shareholders of such corporation are eligible for licensing.
- 35(13) Any alteration in the limited partnership registration papers or contents thereof must be reported in writing to the LGCA and signed by the general partner.
- 35(14) Any claim not signed by the general partner will not be recognized unless signed by an authorized agent appointed by the general partner pursuant to the rules with the power to claim on behalf of the limited partnership and said agent has signed the claim in question.
- 35(15) If the general partner does not decide to race under a stable name, the name and phrase limited partnership shall be carried on the daily racing program.

## **CORPORATIONS**

### **APPLICATION**

- 35(16) Corporate registration papers shall, among other things, set forth the following:
- a) the head office address of the corporation;
  - b) the name and address of every director and officer and each shareholder holding more than 10%;
  - c) the proportional interest of each shareholder holding or controlling 10% or more of the capital stock in the corporation;
  - d) to whom the winnings are payable;
  - e) in what name the horse(s) shall race;

- f) with whom the power of declarations and scratching rest;
- g) the terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangement.

### **OFFICER LICENSEES**

35(17) In corporations where one individual is both the sole officer and director, such individual must be licensed as an owner. In all other corporations, two officers, who are also directors, must be licensed.

### **EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS**

35(18) All corporate registration papers must be signed by those officers and/or directors who are required to be licensed as owners.

### **AFFIDAVIT OF GOOD STANDING OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

35(19) The officers and/or directors required to be licensed as owners pursuant to Rule 35(17) must file an affidavit that no officer, director, or shareholder is ineligible for licensing in any racing jurisdiction or is currently suspended by any racing authority.

### **CLAIMS**

35(20) Any claim not signed by the officers and/or directors required to be licensed as owners under Rule 35(17) will not be recognized unless the said officers and/or directors have appointed an authorized agent with the power to claim on the corporation's behalf and said authorized agent has signed the claim in question.

### **STABLE NAMES**

35(21) Subject to the provisions of Rule 35(16)(e), a corporate name will be considered as a stable name for the purposes of the rules.

### **HORSES UNDER LEASE**

35(22) A lease of a horse must be filed with the Association, Standardbred Canada and the LGCA, and must state to whom the winnings are payable.

35(23) The terms of a lease shall be bona fide, specific and substantial, and be submitted to the judges for their approval.

35(24) The judges may require the lessor to hold a valid owners licence.

**Available in alternate formats, upon request.**



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