



Rules of Thoroughbred Racing

Last revised: May 2022

LGCA
LIQUOR, GAMING & CANNABIS
AUTHORITY OF MANITOBA

THE LIQUOR, GAMING AND CANNABIS AUTHORITY OF MANITOBA

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 thoroughbred racing were revised considering this modern approach with a focus on safety in the horse racing industry.

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).

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DEFINITIONS

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

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

“**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.

“**backstretch**” means that area of the grounds of a horse race track operator where the horses are stabled and trained, and includes all places where entry is restricted to holders of an LGCA-issued licence or access pass.

“**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 of the dam of a horse at the time of foaling.

“**Canadian-bred horse**” means one that is foaled in Canada.

“**claiming race**” is a race in which one or more horses running therein 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.

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

“**declaration**” is the withdrawal of a horse from a race at any time prior to its being drawn in.

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

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

“**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; or
- c) the normal dictionary meaning.

“**equipment**” when applied to a horse, includes, but is not limited to, crops, blinkers, tongue straps, muzzles, hoods, nose bands, bits, shadow rolls, martingales, breast plates, bandages, boots and plates and nasal strips.

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

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

“**handicap**” is a race in which the weights to be carried by the horses are assigned by the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning.

“**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.

“Manitoba Exercise-Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (EIPH) Program” means a controlled medication program authorized by the CPMA and the LGCA, whereby furosemide (referred to as Lasix) is administered to horses certified to receive furosemide while in competition in pari-mutuel races within the rules of racing and in accordance with the provisions of the CPMA Betting Supervision Regulations.

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

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

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

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

“Lost Last Horse Certificate” means a certificate issued by the stewards to a licensed race horse owner who lost their last horse for reasons described in the rules of racing.

“maiden” means a horse which at the time of starting has never won a race on the flat of a recognized track or a horse that won a race with a winner’s share less than that designated by an Association from time to time.

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

“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 by a jockey, trainer or owner made following the running of a race to a designated official, outrider, patrol judge, clerk of the scales, or stewards alleging the officials of a foul during the running of the race.

“official chemist” means an official chemist appointed pursuant to the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations.

“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 work or workout” wherever it shall appear in the Rules shall mean a timed workout in the presence of an official clocker, for the minimum distance, and within the minimum times, set forth below:

Distance	Main Track	Main Track with dogs up or Training Track
3/8	:40	:42
1/2	:54	:56
5/8	1:07	1:09
3/4	1:18	1:20
7/8	1:34	
1 Mile	1:48	

“Open Claim Certificate” means a certificate issued by the stewards to a person who applies and pays for a race horse owner’s licence and wants to claim a horse.

“overnight” may mean, depending on the context in which it is used, the official list of races and entries made available by the race secretary for licensees showing all pertinent data from the day’s draw, and which shall include: race day as stipulated in the condition book, date entries will race, post time for each race, name of horse, name of rider, post position, weight, distance of race, purse, conditions, race number, race number entered from condition book, Lasix symbols, Lasix time and number of entries.

“overnight race” is a race in which the entries close 72 hours, or less, before the time set for the first race of the day on which such race is to be run. Overnight races do not include open allowance or stake prep races.

“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 the race.

“post time” means the time set for the loading of the last horse in the starting gate in a race as set forth in the overnight, and thereafter as set by the stewards, using the official tote board clock.

“protest” is a formal written complaint to the clerk of the scales, patrol judge, or the stewards.

“race” means a contest between horses for a stake, a purse or plate, a match, or an overnight race, but not a steeplechase or hurdle race, and when an Association decides to run a race in two or more divisions, each division shall be deemed a race for the purpose of these rules.

“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

“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.

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

“scratching” means taking a horse out of a race in which it has been entered.

“scratch time” means the time set for applications for permission of the stewards to withdraw a horse from a race to be run on a particular day.

“stake race” means a race open to all horses complying with its conditions, and in which the nomination fees contribute to the purse. No overnight race shall be considered a stake race.

“starter” may mean, depending on the context, either:

- a) a horse that is in the starting gate when the stall doors open in front of it in a valid start; or
- b) the person who dispatches the field of horses.

“schooling list” means a list containing horses that require schooling in the starting gate, as designated by the starter or stewards.

“stewards” means all stewards 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.

“stewards’ list” means a list containing:

- a) horses the stewards ordered to be scratched; and/or
- b) claimed horses for which any person refuses to deliver.

“subscription” means the act of nominating for a stake race.

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

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

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 thoroughbred 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 stewards. 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 stewards any observed violations of the rules.

RULE 2: RACE ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

STEWARDS

AUTHORITY AND DUTY

- 2(1) Subject to the powers and duties of the LGCA, the stewards have the authority and the duty to:
 - a) regulate the conduct of all racing, race track operators and their employees, race horse owners, race horse trainers, jockeys, 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) All questions to be decided by the stewards shall be determined by a majority vote, provided that in the event that there are only two stewards adjudicating a matter whether in the stewards stand or otherwise the presiding, or if not present, the senior steward will cast the deciding vote if required, except when two stewards are making decisions other than in the stand in the running of the races the senior steward will cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie vote. A ruling may be signed by the any one of the board of stewards on behalf of the stewards, or the executive director or their designate.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS

- 2(3) The stewards 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, 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(4) If any case occurs which is not, in the determination of the stewards provided for by the rules, it shall be determined by the stewards as they think just and preferably consistent with the usage of the turf and in the best interest of racing and fairness.
- 2(5) The stewards may waive the breach of any of the rules if the stewards 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(6) Should the stewards consider the penalties set out in Rule 2(3)(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(7) If an owner's licence is suspended, cancelled, or their racing privileges are otherwise temporarily suspended, all horses they own are suspended from participating in racing until their licence is reinstated.
 - a) Such suspension of the horses from racing may be rescinded by the stewards if such horses are sold in good faith to a private or at public auction with the consent of the stewards.
- 2(8) Upon imposing any penalty under the rules on a licensee, the stewards shall give written notice of the penalty.
- 2(9) 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 25 to request a review of the penalty.
- 2(10) A licensee who is the subject of a penalty must comply with the penalty.
- 2(11) Despite Rule 2(9)(e)(ii), a regulated person must be given at least 10 days to pay a monetary penalty.

GENERAL POWERS

- 2(12) Stewards 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 stewards 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 order an LGCA 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 at the time of the order, and whether or not the horse is registered to race;
 - d) place the name of any horse on the stewards' list for any reason they may deem to be proper;
 - e) declare a race no contest, (any such declaration by the stewards 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 the starter, assistant starter, jockeys, the patrol judges or any other race track official or licensee to attend a showing of the tapes for the races of a preceding racing day at such time and place as is selected by the stewards;
- n) permit or prohibit a deceased horse from being removed from the backstretch or from the grounds of a race track operator;
- o) set the post time for each race;
- p) shall direct and be in control of the off time for each race.

RACE HORSES TO POST AND TEST BARN

- 2(13) Stewards or their designates are responsible to ensure that:
- a) horses are at the post at post time; and
 - b) the winning horse is sent to the test barn immediately following the race.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS

- 2(14) The stewards have sole and final authority to determine:
- a) when a disqualification is proper and the extent of the disqualification, including the other parts of an entry;
 - b) in determining the extent of the disqualification of a horse in a race, the stewards may place the disqualified horse behind any horse that in their judgment the disqualified horse interfered with, or they may place it last, or declare the horse to be a non-starter;
 - c) if in the opinion of the stewards a foul committed by one part of an entry is willful or intentional, and benefits the other part to the detriment of the balance of the field, the stewards may disqualify and place both or all parts of the entry; otherwise when a horse of one ownership or interest is coupled with a horse or horses of the same or another ownership or interest, the disqualification of one will not necessarily affect the placing of the other.

ENTRIES AND NOMINATIONS OF A HORSE ON THE STEWARDS' LIST

- 2(15) A horse on the stewards' 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 stewards' list prior to entry.

DELEGATION AND SUPERSEDING OF RACE OFFICIALS

- 2(16) In all matters pertaining to racing, the orders of the stewards shall supersede the orders of the officers, directors and race officials employed by a race track operator.

DEAD HEAT

- 2(17) When two or more horses run a dead heat, the dead heat shall not be run off.
- 2(18) Owners of horses in a dead heat shall divide all money and other prizes equally and if no agreement can be reached as to which of them shall receive a cup, plate or other indivisible prize, they shall draw lots for it in the presence of one or more of the stewards, or the stewards' appointee.
- 2(19) Each horse in a dead heat shall be considered a winner of the amount received according to Rule 2(18).

2(20) When two or more horses finish in a dead heat; and an objection or a protest is made and allowed against a horse having finished in front of the dead heat, or the said higher placed horse is disqualified by reason of a positive test, or said horse is disqualified for any other reason, the horses which ran the dead heat shall be deemed to have run a dead heat from the higher position.

GATE MISPLACEMENT

2(21) If a race has been run by all the horses over a wrong distance due to misplacement of the gate, and if a protest is made and allowed or if the stewards discover the error before the race has been declared official, the stewards shall declare the race no contest.

WORKOUT BETWEEN RACES

2(22) Any person wishing to exercise a horse between races shall obtain prior permission from a steward.

PLACING JUDGES

2(23) Two or more stewards shall act as placing judges.

2(24) Two or more placing judges shall occupy the placing judges' stand at the time the horses pass the winning post in every race and their duty shall be to place and record the horses in the order of finish.

NOSE OF HORSE DETERMINES

2(25) 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 ON TOTE BOARD

2(26) 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(27) The placing judges shall make their decisions public as promptly as possible.

PHOTO FINISHES

2(28) When the placing judges differ in their placements, the entire board of stewards shall inspect the digital image or print furnished by the person under contract to the CPMA if available, prior to the official sign being posted and the decision of the stewards shall be final:

- a) if no digital image or print is available because of equipment malfunction or other cause, the stewards shall examine any video patrol image available as an aid to the final placement, and the unanimous decision of the stewards shall be final;
- b) if a unanimous decision cannot be achieved, the position of the horses under review shall be deemed a dead heat for all purposes, and such decision shall be final.

KNOWN RESULTS TO BE POSTED IMMEDIATELY

2(29) If it is considered advisable to consult an image from the photo finish or digital cameras, the placing judges 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.

RESULTS UNANIMOUS

2(30) The entire board of stewards shall confirm the decision of the stewards acting as placing judges, as to the result of every race by declaring the result official, and the word official shall be flashed or otherwise placed on the tote board and in house video display in a manner in which it may be clearly seen from any part of the grandstand or viewing area.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS

2(31) Nothing in the rules shall be construed to prevent the stewards from correcting 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 stewards shall be final.

RACE TRACK OPERATORS TO RETAIN PHOTOS

2(33) Race track operators shall keep each photo finish recording and each recording of each race on file for one year from the date of the race for reference or reproduction for the LGCA; and in the situation of a digital image, shall prepare, preserve such image for recall for such period of time as directed by the LGCA or the stewards.

PHOTOS NOT TO BE RELEASED

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

LGCA VETERINARIAN

DISCRETIONARY TESTING AND INSPECTION OF HORSES

2(35) Any horse on the race track may, at any time, be subjected to any test or inspections that the LGCA veterinarian or the stewards may consider necessary or desirable.

MANDATORY INSPECTIONS

2(36) The LGCA veterinarian shall:

- a) on the morning of each day of racing, familiarize themselves, in general, with the physical condition of all horses entered for racing that day;
- b) be continuously in the paddock from the time the horses enter the paddock until they leave, and all horses in the paddock shall be inspected by them; and
- c) inspect all horses at the starting point of each race, and if in their opinion, any horse is not fit, sound and ready for racing, they shall recommend to the stewards that the horse be scratched and the stewards shall take such action as they deem fit.

ACCIDENT

2(37) The LGCA veterinarian shall inspect all horses which have been involved in an accident in the paddock, after leaving the paddock for the start, during the race, or while pulling up, as quickly as possible after the accident and shall provide appropriate emergency treatment; and shall as soon as possible thereafter report their findings to the stewards.

2(38) If in the opinion of the LGCA 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 shall take such action as they deem necessary or advisable.

VETERINARIAN'S LIST

2(39) The LGCA veterinarian shall keep a list to be called the veterinarian's list upon which shall be recorded the name of any horse which they consider unfit, unsound or not ready for racing.

2(40) When the stewards order a horse scratched for reasons having to do with the physical condition of the horse, the horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list.

- 2(41) Only the LGCA veterinarian may remove a horse from the veterinarian's list.
- 2(42) Any horse placed on the veterinarian's list must remain on said list for a minimum of five days, not including the day of placement on list.
- 2(43) Any owner or trainer whose horses have been placed on the veterinarian's list may apply at any time to the LGCA veterinarian for their examination, of such horse, and such examination shall be conducted within 24 hours of the request, provided that the horses are stabled at the track and that the 24-hour period does not include a day of which the LGCA offices are officially closed, but in no event shall the horse be removed from the list until it has been on the veterinarian's list five days.
- 2(44) The LGCA veterinarian shall observe the horse so examined standing in its stall, walking and trotting.
- 2(45) Should the horseperson request the horse to be trotted on a racing strip, this shall be done, and should the horseperson request the horse to be worked on a racing strip, this shall likewise be done.
- 2(46) Except to be removed from the bleeder's list or the Manitoba EIPH Program, the LGCA veterinarian shall not require a horse to be worked on a racing strip for more than three furlongs but, if a horseperson wishes their horse worked for a longer distance, this shall be done.
 - a) Such horse shall be observed at the end of the work, if any, and cooling out, and the LGCA veterinarian shall then inform the horseperson that their horse is to remain on the veterinarian's list or is to be removed from it, as the case may be.
- 2(47) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, any horse placed on the veterinarian's list as a result of injury or lameness shall not be removed from the list until it has performed a satisfactory official work under the supervision of the LGCA veterinarian, which work shall be performed without the use of a prohibited or foreign substance.
- 2(48) The LGCA veterinarian may take an official sample of bodily fluids from any horse being considered for removal from the veterinarian's list and should such sample test positive for any prohibited or foreign substance the horse shall remain on the list, and the trainer may be subject to a penalty at the discretion of the stewards.

NO ENTRY FOR HORSE ON VETERINARIAN'S LIST

- 2(49) Horses scratched by the stewards on the recommendation of the LGCA veterinarian shall not be allowed to enter a race unless the horses have been removed from the veterinarian's list by the LGCA veterinarian.

HEALTH EXAMINATION

- 2(50) In the interest of equine health, the LGCA veterinarian may examine any horse including a deceased horse after advising the trainer or person in charge of such horse or in their absence the stewards, of their intention to do so whether such horse is registered or entered in a race or not.
- 2(51) In connection with horses being shipped into any Manitoba race track, a health examination may take place before such horse is allowed entrance to the grounds or stabling area.
- 2(52) In the absence of the stewards, the LGCA veterinarian may, in writing, permit or prohibit a deceased horse from being removed from the backstretch or grounds of an Association.

INSPECTIONS TIME TO BE ON GROUNDS

- 2(53) Horses shall be on the grounds of the race track for a pre-race inspection no later than 9:00 a.m. or an alternative time designated by the LGCA veterinarian.
- 2(54) A horse not on the grounds of the race track by the stipulated time may be scratched at the sole discretion of the stewards, to be exercised after consultation with the LGCA veterinarian.



BLEEDER MEDICATIONS

- 2(55) When a veterinarian administers a drug or medication to a horse classified as a bleeder but which is not enrolled in the Manitoba EIPH Program, that is in to race, they shall:
- a) complete the form as required by the LGCA; and
 - b) 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.

MEDICATION BY LICENSED VETERINARIAN ONLY

- 2(56) Except in case of extreme emergency, or with permission of the LGCA veterinarian:
- a) only a licensed veterinarian may, during the racing season, treat or prescribe for a horse registered for racing with a race track operator whether on or off the grounds of the race track operator; or
 - b) a licensed veterinarian may treat or prescribe for a horse by way of an Animal Health Technologist (AHT) provided that all the following criteria have been met;
 - (i) the AHT must be licensed to practice in Manitoba;
 - (ii) the diagnosis was made and the treatment was prescribed by a licensed veterinarian;
 - (iii) the AHT is employed by the licensed veterinarian;
 - (iv) the licensed veterinarian, at the time the treatment is undertaken (including administration of medication) by the AHT, is on the grounds of the race track operator and is available to attend at and treat the horse if called.
 - c) blood technicians approved by the LGCA may administer a Lasix shot; provided that other procedures set out by the rules are adhered to.

SECTION 2: RACE TRACK OPERATORS AND RACE TRACK OFFICIALS

RULE 3: RACE TRACK OPERATORS - GENERAL

RACING INTERVALS

- 3(1) Races shall be run by Associations no longer than 30 minutes apart, such time may be extended by the stewards.

BACKSTRETCH AND STABLE ACCESS RESTRICTED

- 3(2) No one shall enter or remain in the backstretch area of a race track operator where horses are stabled unless they are licensees, employees, race administration officials, LGCA employees, or an access pass holder.

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

RACE SECRETARY AND HANDICAPPER APPOINTMENT

- 4(1) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a race secretary and handicapper. The same person may occupy both of these functions.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

- 4(2) All original records of ownership in a horse and every subsequent change in ownership during the meet shall be filed with the race secretary, prior to the horse being allowed to start.
- 4(3) No registration certificates filed with the racing association shall be released during a race meet without the approval of the race secretary.

DUTIES

- 4(7) The race secretary shall:
- a) at the time of entry of a horse starting for the first time at any meet demand an original certificate of registration showing the tattoo or microchip number of the horse, and the horse shall not start unless the original certificate of registration is produced;

- b) maintain all ownership records in accordance with the rules and the direction of the LGCA;
- c) receive all entries, scratches and declarations;
- d) keep a complete record of all races;
- e) keep themselves informed of all names appearing on the LGCA veterinarian's, stewards', starter's, paddock and Manitoba EIPH Program lists;
- f) each morning as soon as the entries have been closed and compiled, post in a conspicuous place a list of the entries;
- g) as soon as the draw has been completed, prepare and post an accurate overnight;
- h) compile an official program which must be accurate and complete, and must contain, without limiting the generality thereof, the following information:
 - (i) the date,
 - (ii) the number of the day of the meet,
 - (iii) the name of the race track operator,
 - (iv) the officers and officials of the meet,
 - (v) the order in which the races are to be run,
 - (vi) the amount of each purse,
 - (vii) the conditions and distance of each race,
 - (viii) the post position number,
 - (ix) the mutual number, name, age, colour, sex, breeding, and assigned weight or any change in equipment of each horse,
 - (x) the name of each jockey and trainer,
 - (xi) the real or stable name of each owner and their racing colours, and
 - (xii) other pertinent data.

RESPONSIBILITY

- 4(8) The race secretary shall be responsible for any material errors or omissions in the official program, typographical errors excepted.

AUTHORITY

- 4(9) All condition books, programs and other publications of a racing association dealing with a race meet shall have displayed in a prominent place the following words: "This race meet is being conducted with the approval of the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba, and the rules of racing of the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba apply to the conduct of all races and the race track operator conducting this meet has been licensed by the Liquor, Gaming and Cannabis Authority of Manitoba".

FOREIGN HORSES

- 4(10) The race secretary shall not accept the entry of a horse that has raced in countries other than Canada and the United States of America without the permission of the LGCA until the owner or trainer delivers to the race secretary a record of all past performances of such horse in races wherever run, in the current and next previous year, for dissemination to the press and the public.

RESTRICTED ACCESS TO OFFICE DURING ENTRIES AND DRAW

- 4(11) The race secretary shall not allow the entry or presence of any person other than officials into the race secretary's office during the taking or drawing of entries.

HANDICAPPER

- 4(12) The handicapper of a handicap race, who may be the race secretary, shall be appointed by the Association and they shall:
- a) assign the weights to be carried by each horse in a handicap;
 - b) in case of omission, through error, of the name or weight of a horse duly entered, rectify the omission.

CLERK OF SCALES AND CUSTODIAN OF THE JOCKEYS' ROOM

APPOINTMENT

4(13) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a clerk of scales and a custodian of the jockeys' room, either of whom shall weigh all jockeys out, and those required by the stewards to be weighed in. The same person may occupy both of these functions.

OVER-WEIGHTS

4(14) The clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room shall:

- a) post all over-weights immediately after the specified check-in time;
- b) notify the trainer concerned if any jockey is over-weight by more than eight pounds;
- c) allow the trainer an opportunity to waive allowances he has claimed so as to reduce the over-weight to eight pounds or less;
- d) not allow that jockey to ride until the over-weight has been reduced to eight pounds or less, accepted by the trainer, approved by the stewards, recorded, announced and posted for the public;
- e) notwithstanding that the clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room shall not be obligated to notify the trainer if any jockey is over-weight by eight pounds or less, nevertheless the trainer shall have the option, subject to the approval of the stewards, of having any over-weight jockey released from their obligations and replaced by a jockey who is able to make the programmed weight with no payment of a double jock mount or another penalty provided the option is exercised immediately after the jockey as checked in and has recorded their weight for the card.

DUTY TO REPORT INFRACTIONS

4(15) The clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room shall promptly report to the stewards any infraction of the rules with the respect to weight, weighing, or riding equipment and any other irregularities or violation of the rules that occurred within their knowledge.

CHANGES TO BE POSTED

4(16) The clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room shall record, announce and post on the notice board any over-weight or any change jockey, weight or racing colours, as compared with those stated in the official program and shall promptly inform the appropriate racing officials of all pertinent changes.

WEIGHING OUT

4(17) The clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room must:

- a) Weigh jockeys for their respective mounts in each race not less than 10 minutes before the time fixed for the race; and
- b) record such weighs in writing and retain such record until the time for any protest or appeal from any happening during the race has expired.

SUBSTITUTE RIDER

4(18) In case of a substitution of a rider after the original rider has been weighed out, the substitute rider shall be weighed as promptly as possible and the name of the substitute and their weight publicly announced and posted, if time permits.

POST-RACE REPORTS AND RECORDS

4(19) The clerk of scales or the custodian of the jockeys' room shall report the following to the race secretary at the end of each race day:

- a) the name of the jockey carried by each horse in each race;
- b) the weight carried by each horse in each race;
- c) the over-weight carried by any jockey;
- d) the post time of each race;
- e) any other information which may from time to time be required.

ROOM CONTROL AND DECORUM

4(20) The custodian of the jockeys' room shall see to it that no persons other than LGCA staff, the stewards, or a representative of the LGCA, and the necessary jockeys' room attendants are admitted to the jockeys' room on a day of racing without the express permission of the stewards for each time of entry.

RACING COLOURS

4(21) The the custodian of the jockeys' room shall oversee the care and storage of all racing colours and be responsible for same for the duration of a meet, loss by fire, cleaning and theft excepted.

4(22) The custodian of the jockeys' room shall:

- a) see that only jockeys' valets are permitted to assist jockeys in weighing out; and
- b) oversee the jockey valets and arrange their rotation among jockeys in the matter of weighing out.

VALETS

4(23) No jockey shall have a valet other than one provided by the race track operator.

Paddock JUDGE

APPOINTMENT

4(24) Each race track operator conducting a race meet shall appoint a paddock judge.

AUTHORITY AND DUTY

4(25) The paddock judge shall be in charge of the paddock. It is the duty of the paddock judge to:

- a) inspect all horses entering the paddock;
- b) have all horses properly identified;
- c) keep a record of all equipment carried by each horse in each race;
- d) permit no change in equipment or racing plates not authorized by the stewards;
- e) in every race, require the farrier in attendance in the paddock to see to it that all horses are properly shod with racing plates (turndowns not permitted);
- f) report immediately to the stewards the findings of the farrier if a horse is improperly shod;
- g) report any irregularities to the stewards other than unsoundness;
- h) refer any unsoundness to the LGCA veterinarian;
- i) ensure all horses are saddled in the paddock or walking ring unless the stewards permit otherwise;
- j) refuse entry to the paddock of anyone other than LGCA staff, racing officials, owners, trainers and their stable employees having horses in the next race and any other persons authorized to enter by the paddock judge but under no circumstances shall jockeys' agents be permitted to enter the paddock;
- k) supervise the claim box, and attend to delivery of claims to the board of stewards.

OTHER DUTIES

4(26) The stewards may assign such other duties to the paddock judge as they deem necessary or advisable.

PATROL JUDGES

APPOINTMENT

4(27) The LGCA may require each race track operator, to appoint one or more patrol judges who shall not have any other employment at the track, except with the approval of the LGCA.

DUTIES

4(28) If appointed, the patrol judges shall carry out such duties as may be delegated by the LGCA or stewards.

TIMERS AND CLOCKERS

APPOINTMENT

4(29) The race track operator shall appoint one or more official timers or clockers.

TESTING AND TIMING DEVICES

4(30) Before the commencement of racing each year, the association shall have its timing device, and all official timers approved by LGCA and shall have all their watches tested for accuracy by a watchmaker approved by the LGCA, if so required.

DUTIES

4(31) The timer shall:

- a) determine the official time of each race;
- b) use stopwatches when an electronic timing device is not installed or functioning;
- c) cause the time of each race to be announced and prominently displayed;
- d) attend at the race track daily for morning workouts;
- e) time all workouts at such race track;
- f) make public the length and time of the workouts;
- g) submit to the stewards and the race secretary written reports daily of all timed workouts.

OFFICIAL WORKS

4(32) To record an official work, the timer shall require the trainer or exercise rider working the horse to correctly identify the horse he is working and to state the distance over which such horse is to be worked and the point on the race track where it is intended to start the workout.

OUTRIDERS

APPOINTMENT AND HOURS

4(33) The race track operator shall appoint two outriders while racing is being conducted and both shall be on duty during live racing, and one shall be on duty during training hours.

CLOTHING

4(34) The race track operator shall provide clothing for outriders during racing hours, which shall be kept clean and neat.

HORSEPERSON'S BOOKKEEPER

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES

4(35) Each Association conducting a race meet shall appoint a horseperson's bookkeeper who shall maintain ownership records and shall record all monetary transactions including purse distribution, jockey, valet, nomination, entry and starting fees, and claiming money and shall account to persons entitled thereto.

4(36) The purse money of each race shall not be paid until at least 72 hours have elapsed from the concluding time of the race and thereafter if so ordered by the LGCA or stewards.

THE STARTER

APPOINTMENT

4(37) The race track operator shall appoint a starter and such number of assistant starters as shall be required to efficiently and safely dispatch horses entered to race, in a fair start.

4(38) Assistant starters shall not exercise horses, hold a racing participant licence, or be employed in another role at a race track except with the permission of the stewards.

AUTHORITY

4(39) Subject to rule 4(40), only the starter, or an assistant starter approved by the stewards, may start a race.

SUBSTITUTE

4(40) The stewards may appoint one of their number to supervise the start of any race.

FAIR AND SAFE START-STARTERS and STEWARDS' LIST

- 4(41) The starter shall give all orders and take all measures necessary to ensure a fair and safe start.
- a) If the starter and their assistants are unable, after reasonable efforts, to place a horse in the gate for a satisfactory start, or if the horse is fractious or unruly, the starter may order that the horse be removed from the starting gate, and shall place the horse on the starter's list.
 - b) The stewards may order that the horse be scratched and placed on the stewards' list.
 - c) Any horse placed on the starter's or stewards' list may not be entered until approved by the starter and reinstated by order of the stewards.

ORDER OF LOADING

- 4(42) For the order of loading:
- a) horses shall take their position as the stewards shall direct;
 - b) where the starter wishes to alter the normal order of loading, they shall inform the board of stewards and obtain their prior consent.

FIRST LIFETIME START

- 4(43) All horses being entered for their first lifetime start shall be first approved at the starting gate by the starter or their assistant, and such approval, in writing, shall be forwarded to the race secretary or their assistant and a copy deposited with the stewards.
- 4(44) No first-time starter shall be allowed to wear blinkers unless schooled with blinkers from the starting gate and approved by the starter.

FIRST MANITOBA START OR POOR GATE RECORD

- 4(45) The approval of the starter must be obtained for all horses which have never started at a Manitoba track if, in the starter's opinion, the horse's record indicates problems at the starting gate.

CROPS – TWO-YEAR-OLD STARTERS

- 4(46) Jockeys will be permitted to use crops while riding two-year-olds only with the prior permission of the stewards in consultation with the starter.

SCHOOLING LIST

- 4(47) The starter shall:
- a) maintain a schooling list;
 - b) give printed notice of the hours of schooling during each meet;
 - c) file a copy of the schooling list with the race secretary and stewards;
 - d) report to the race secretary and stewards as soon as a horse on the list has been schooled sufficiently to be permitted to start.
- 4(48) Only the starter and the stewards shall have the authority to designate the horses which shall constitute the schooling list.
- 4(49) Horses shall be schooled in the starting gate, if and when required, under the personal supervision of the starter or their assistants.
- 4(50) A horse shall not be eligible to enter or start in any race until the starter orders their name to be stricken from their schooling list and the stewards have approved such removal.

STARTING GATE

- 4(51) All races shall be started from a starting gate approved by the LGCA.
- 4(52) At all starting points designated by the LGCA, the race track operator shall have at the starting gate a tractor to haul the starting gate off the racing strip and an extra tractor for emergency purposes.

SECTION 3: RACING PARTICIPANTS

RULE 5: JOCKEYS

FIRST FOUR TO WEIGH IN

5(1) The first four finishers shall weigh in upon completion of the race, but the stewards may order all participation jockeys to weigh in after the finish of a race.

WEIGHING IN

5(2) No person shall assist a jockey in removing the equipment that is to be included in the jockeys' weight from their horse, except by permission of the stewards.

5(3) No person shall throw any covering over any horse at the place of dismounting until the jockey has removed the equipment that is to be included in their weight.

5(4) No jockey shall before weighing in, willfully touch any person or thing, other than the equipment that is to be included in their weight.

5(6) Each jockey shall, in weighing in, carry to the scale all pieces of equipment with which they weighed out.

5(7) After weighing in, the jockey may hand their equipment to their valet.

OVER-WEIGHT LIMITATIONS

5(8) No jockey shall weigh in at more than two pounds over the weight at which they weighed out, except insofar as such weight may have been affected by the elements. Unless such weight has been affected by the elements, such jockey's mount may be disqualified.

FAST OFFICIAL

5(9) The stewards may declare a race official when confirmation has been received from the designated race official that there are no claims of foul or objections.

5(10) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the LGCA or stewards may disqualify a horse from any purse or prize it has won, and deal with the trainer or jockey, if a horse is found after the race has been declared "official" to have not carried the programmed weight.

RACE STANDARDS

5(11) Every horse shall be ridden out, and every jockey who rides a horse in a race shall:

- a) ride it with the intention to win or to finish as near as possible to the win position; and
- b) not ease the horse without just cause even though the horse has no apparent chance to earn a portion of the purse.

ROOM TIME

5(12) Every jockey who is engaged to ride in a race shall report to the scale room on the day of the race at the time required by the officials and shall attend at the paddock for each race at such time as required by the paddock judge.

- a) The jockey shall at that time report their engagements and over-weight, if any, to the clerk of the scales.
- b) No jockey shall leave the jockeys' room or adjacent area except to view the races from a point approved by the stewards, or to ride in a race, after reporting in and until all their engagements of the day have been fulfilled.

WEIGHING OUT

5(13) All jockeys taking part in a race must be weighed out by the clerk of the scales or custodian of the jockeys' room, not less than 10 minutes before the time fixed for the race (the horse in each instance being specified).

5(14) All jockeys may be weighed in after the race at the discretion of the stewards.

APPEARANCE AND ATTIRE

5(15) While riding in a race or appearing in public during a race card, a jockey shall be neat in appearance and all riders shall be dressed in clean jockey apparel, cap and jacket of silk, satin or waterproof material, white or light breeches (except mud pants when permitted by the stewards), and top boots.

SAFETY MEASURES

5(16) When mounted and during all races, jockeys shall wear safety helmets and flak jackets or a type approved by the LGCA.

RIDING CROPS

5(17) No crop shall be used unless it is affixed to the end of a padded popper which is no shorter than 6.5 inches in length and not less than 7/8ths of an inch in width.

- a) The popper shall consist of two layers sewn down each side with no sewing at the top 0.5 inch of the popper. The outer covering shall consist of a material approved by the stewards that does not harden over time. Materials such as clarino, vinyl, naugahyde, or leather are not allowed. The inner layer shall consist of memory foam or closed cell foam 0.015 - 0.025 inches in thickness, folded over and sewn down each side, with the outer covering to form a hollow channel. No crop shall exceed 29 inches in length.

5(18) All crops shall be subject to inspection and approval by the board of stewards. Only those crops supplied by the race track operator and meeting the requirements of this rule may be used during races.

5(19) Notwithstanding the foregoing, a jockey may, with the permission of the stewards, modify a crop to their personal preference, provided such modification shall not breach the standards stipulated in this rule.

USE OF RIDING CROPS

5(20) A rider may:

- a) use the crop on the hindquarters to activate and focus the horse a maximum of 10 times during a race. The 10 uses shall be in increments of two or less. The rider must allow at least two strides for the horse to respond before using the crop again.
- b) tap the horse on the shoulder with the crop while both hands are holding on to the reins and both hands are touching the neck of the horse;
- c) show or wave the crop to the horse without making contact with the horse; or
- d) use the crop to preserve the safety of horses and riders.

JOCKEY FEES

5(21) A jockey's fee shall be considered earned when they begin to be legged up on the horse which they have been engaged to ride except if they shall thereafter refuse to ride without being excused by the stewards.

5(22) In a dead heat, the jockeys involved shall divide the jockey fees involved equally.

5(23) The race track operator shall require owners to deposit in advance a sum sufficient to cover jockeys' fees incurred.

POST-RACE PROCEDURES

5(24) After a race has been run, and after a jockey has pulled up the horse they have ridden, they shall ride to a place designated by the stewards and upon obtaining permission from the stewards to dismount, shall do so, and unsaddle their horse 10 feet out from the place indicated by its number and present themselves to the clerk of the scales to be weighed in.

5(25) If a jockey is prevented from riding their mount to the place designated by the stewards because of an accident to, or illness of, either themselves or their horse, they may walk or be carried to the scales, or they may be excused by the stewards from weighing in.

5(26) Except with permission of the stewards, every jockey shall upon returning to the place designated by the stewards, unsaddle the horse they have ridden, and no person shall touch such horse except by its bridle.

ENGAGEMENTS

- 5(27) Should any jockey leave Manitoba or be unable for any reason to honour their riding engagements, the jockey or their agent shall promptly notify the stewards accordingly.
- 5(28) No engagement shall be made by a jockey agent for a jockey who is not physically present in Manitoba at the time of the engagement, except with the prior consent of the stewards.

SUSPENSIONS

- 5(29) The suspension of a jockey's racing privileges for an offence shall begin and terminate on the days specified by the stewards in the notice of the penalty.
- 5(30) A jockey who has their racing privileges suspended will not be permitted to fulfill their engagements in any overnight races.
- 5(31) A jockey who has their racing privileges suspended for routine riding infractions may be permitted to fulfill their engagements in stake races, where the jockey was named on the nomination slip prior to committing the foul for which they have been subsequently suspended.
- a) If a jockey is named on two or more nominations at the time of suspension of racing privileges, they shall not ride in more than one stake race unless they serve an additional day of suspension following said stake races.
- 5(32) Any jockey wishing to apply rule 5(31) must:
- a) be named on horses nominated to the designated races prior to deadline when nominations close;
- b) the call must be posted by the race office along with the nominations;
- c) a copy of the call must be filed with the stewards immediately after nominations close; and
- d) the owner or trainer and the jockey agent or jockey shall each initial the nomination slip to confirm the call.
- 5(33) When a jockey is named at time of nomination, this will constitute a commitment from the owner and/or trainer to the jockey, to ride their horse, and from the jockey to the owner and/or trainer to fulfill their obligation.
- 5(34) A jockey who has their racing privileges suspended may be permitted to exercise or gallop horses during the morning hours and to have access to the backstretch area unless otherwise stated in the suspension ruling.

SUBSTITUTION OR CHANGE

- 5(35) The substitution of a jockey to ride any horse in a race for any reason other than over-weight may be made only subject to the following:
- a) with the approval of the stewards;
- b) subject to payment of such compensation as originally agreed upon, or other conditions as the stewards may impose;
- b) no reduction in weight below the programmed weight shall be allowed as the result of a change of a jockey occurring under any circumstances;
- c) any change of jockey shall be promptly and publicly posted and announced.
- 5(36) Any resulting change in weight shall be promptly announced and posted for the benefit of the public.

FITNESS TO RIDE

- 5 (37) All jockeys shall faithfully fulfill all riding engagements in respect to racing. In the event a jockey books off their engagements during the course of the program due to accident, illness or injury, the rider may be required to provide evidence they are fit to ride to the stewards prior to resuming their duties.

REMOVAL FOR CAUSE

- 5(38) The stewards may remove a jockey from their mount at any time if in their opinion their riding would not be in the best interests of horse racing.

PROGRAM DETAILS

- 5(39) Where a jockey's name appears on a program at least one of their personal names (or a diminutive of it, for instance "Ted" for "Theodore") shall appear before their surname.

APPRENTICE JOCKEYS

BOUND BY JOCKEY RULES

5(40) Apprentice jockeys shall be bound by all the rules for jockeys, except insofar as the general rules may be in conflict with the rules for apprentices in this section.

NO TWO-YEAR-OLD MOUNTS

5(41) No apprentice shall ride in a race for two-year-olds without permission of the stewards.

NO CROP

5(42) No apprentice shall carry a crop in a race until he has ridden in at least five races and then only with the permission of the stewards.

ALLOWANCES

5(43) An apprentice jockey shall qualify for the following allowances in all races except handicaps, and stakes:

- a) until they have ridden five winners – 10 pounds;
- b) for one year from the date of this fifth winner – five pounds, provided that, if by the end of the year they have not ridden 40 winners, they shall continue to qualify for these allowances until the end of a further three years or until they have ridden 40 winners, whichever event first occurs;
- c) any race not reported in The Daily Racing Form or a comparable domestic or foreign publication shall not be considered in determining the allowance to which an apprentice jockey is entitled.

SUBSTITUTION OF APPRENTICE

5(44) If after entries have been drawn it becomes necessary for whatever reason for the stewards to name a jockey or approve a jockey change that results in an apprentice jockey being assigned to ride, the apprentice jockey weight allowance may not be claimed.

RULE 6: RIDING INFRACTIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS

LEAVING THE COURSE

6(1) If during a race a horse leaves the course, it shall be disqualified.

RIDING INFRACTIONS AND MISUSE OF THE CROP

6(2) When clear, a horse may be taken to any part of the track, but if the horse swerves or is ridden to either side so as to interfere with, intimidate, impede any other horse or create a danger to any other horse or rider, it may be a foul.

6(3) If a horse or jockey jostles another horse or rider, it may be deemed a foul and the offending horse may be disqualified. There shall be no disqualification if the stewards determine the foul was wholly caused by a third horse or jockey.

6(4) If a horse or jockey jostles another horse or rider and the stewards determine the jostled horse or rider contributed to the incident, the stewards shall exercise their discretion in assessing a disqualification.

6(5) if during a race a jockey willfully or carelessly strikes or touches another jockey or another jockey's horse or equipment or misuses their crop in any manner, the misuse may be deemed a foul.

6(6) A rider may not:

- a) raise the crop with the rider's wrist above the rider's helmet when using the crop;
- b) injure the horse with the crop (e.g., welts, bruises, lacerations);
- c) use the crop on any part of the horse's body other than the shoulders or hindquarters;
- d) use the crop during the post parade or after the finish of the race other than to avoid a dangerous situation or preserve the safety of horses and riders;
- e) use the crop if the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum placing;
- f) use the crop persistently even though the horse is showing no response; or
- g) use the crop in a brutal, excessive or indiscriminate manner.



FOUL MUST AFFECT OUTCOME OF RACE

6(7) Any foul committed during the running of a race may result in a disqualification of the horse being ridden except that if, in the opinion of the stewards, the foul, no matter how committed, did not affect the outcome of the race, the offending horse need not be disqualified.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT TO FOULED HORSE

6(8) If the stewards have determined that a foul has occurred but are unable on a balance of probabilities to determine whether or not the foul affected the outcome of the race, the benefit of the doubt shall be resolved in favour of the horse which has been fouled.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

6(9) Nothing in this section shall prevent the stewards from subsequently dealing with the jockey committing the foul.

MISUSE OF CROP

6(10) Before, during, or following a race, no jockey shall strike their horse on or about the head area, or misuse their crop in any manner.

6(11) A jockey who unnecessarily causes their horse to change stride with a view to creating the impression of a foul may be penalized.

6(12) A jockey who rides carelessly or dangerously, willfully or otherwise may be penalized.

OBJECTIONS

6(13) Objections under any rule in this section shall be made:

- a) only by the jockey, trainer or owner of the horse alleged to have been fouled;
- b) to the designated official, outrider, patrol judge, clerk of the scales, or stewards as quickly as possible after completion of the race, but in any event before weighing in; provided that nothing herein shall prevent the stewards from dealing with any objection received before a race is made official.

STEWARDS INQUIRY

6(14) Nothing in 6(13) shall be construed so as to prevent the stewards from taking such action as they may see fit in accordance with the rules.

FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS

6(15) An owner, trainer or jockey who makes an objection deemed frivolous by the stewards may be penalized.

FAILURE TO OBJECT

6(16) Any rider who is fouled and who fails to make a timely objection to the designated official, regardless of whether a steward's inquiry or an objection from another rider has been posted on the tote board, may be penalized.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

6(17) A jockey whose horse has committed a foul may be penalized or the stewards may, in their discretion, determine the jockey blameless.

- a) Where a jockey seeks to be held blameless by claiming the interference or incident for which their mount has been disqualified was the fault of their mount or any other cause beyond their control, and/or where a jockey presents a defense in any disciplinary review for a riding infraction by claiming the cause was the fault of their mount or any other cause beyond their control, the onus for proving the cause of the fault shall be on the jockey who must give credible evidence to support their allegations.

- b) The onus of proof shall not shift to the jockey seeking to be held blameless where they claim that the incident was the fault of another rider or horse in the race under review.

DISPUTES

6(18) All rival claims for the services of a jockey shall be assessed and settled by the stewards.

RULE 7: JOCKEY AGENTS – RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES

- 7 No jockey agent shall:
 - a) be allowed in the winner's circle, saddling paddock or walking ring without permission of the stewards;
 - b) communicate or attempt to communicate in any way with any jockey from the time the jockey leaves the jockey room before a race until the jockey has completed their riding engagements for the day, except with permission of the stewards; and
 - c) enter a horse on behalf of an owner or trainer after 9:00 a.m.

RULE 8: TRAINERS

PRESUMPTION OF REPRESENTATION

- 8(1) Subject to Rule 8(2), a trainer shall represent the owner in the matter of all entries, scratches, declarations, protests, objections, inquiries and the engagement of jockeys, veterinarians and tradespeople.
- 8(2) An owner wishing to vary, remove or restrict the authorization granted under Rule 8(1) shall give written notice of their intentions to the trainer and to the LGCA to be served in person, registered mail or in another form approved by the LGCA.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

- 8(3) In the event a trainer is called upon by the paddock judge or the stewards to saddle a horse of which they are not the trainer, they shall not be held responsible for any violation of the rules caused by conduct of any third party prior to their acquiring custody or control of such horse.

TRAINER LIABILITY

- 8(4) A trainer is responsible for the condition and consistent performance of a horse in their care, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, for any foreign or prohibited substance found in any horse under their care entered in a race, as disclosed by chemical analysis, regardless of the acts or intervention of third parties and whether or not such acts are known to the race horse trainer and regardless of the time of the administration of any drug or foreign or prohibited substance which results in a positive analysis found in an official sample.

SICKNESS OF HORSE

- 8(5) A trainer shall promptly report to the LGCA veterinarian the sickness of any of the horses in their charge that are entered to race.

ANIMAL CARE ACT

- 8(6) 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.
- 8(7) The original trainer and the substitute trainer are jointly responsible for the horses entered prior to the trainer's absence from the track and for any additional horses entered thereafter by either trainer.

SECTION 4: OFFENCES AND ILLEGAL OR CORRUPT PRACTICES

RULE 9: BICARBONATE OF SODA

COLLECTION OF BLOOD SAMPLES

- 9(1) The LGCA veterinarian or their designate shall be authorized to take blood samples from any horse entered to race for the purpose of establishing the total blood carbon dioxide level of such horse.
- 9(2) The LGCA shall have the authority to establish the manner for the taking and analyzing of a blood sample to establish the total blood carbon dioxide level.
- 9(3) In blood samples taken according to Rule 9(1) and Rule 9(2) a reading of total blood carbon dioxide of 36.0 mmol/L or more shall be considered a high level and a positive analysis, except where the horse from which the sample is taken is registered to run under the Manitoba EIPH Program in which the reading of 38.0 mmol/L shall be considered a high level and a positive analysis; 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
 - b) should such comparison show the normal range of total blood carbon dioxide to be below 36.0 mmol/L, the high reading of 36 mmol/L (or 38 mmol/L for a horse on the Manitoba EIPH Program) or more mmol/L shall be considered prima facie evidence that the horse has been administered an alkalinizing agent such as bicarbonate of soda or a mixture of alkalinizing agents and any other substance in violation of Rule 11(1);
 - c) should the LGCA veterinarian be unable to take further blood samples to establish the normal range of total blood carbon dioxide, a reading of the total blood carbon dioxide of 36 (or 38 for horses enrolled in the Manitoba EIPH Program) or more mmol/L shall be considered prima facie evidence that the horse has been administered an alkalinizing agent such as bicarbonate of soda or a mixture of alkalinizing agent and any other substance in violation of Rule 11(1).
- 9(4) Horses may be tested for the antibodies and/or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin as follows:
- a) once entered to race;
 - b) when claimed;
 - c) when a horse has died and the trainer or owner is required to report the death of the horse; or
 - d) any horse that was entered or raced within the previous 60 days.
- 9(5) The entry of a horse to race in Manitoba shall constitute permission for a person designated by the LGCA to collect or otherwise obtain a blood sample from or of that horse for purposes of testing. Where a blood sample has been collected for purposes of TCO₂ testing, that sample may be used for testing for the antibodies and or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin, and the entry of the horse to race in constitute permission for a person designated by the LGCA to obtain that blood sample for purposes of testing for antibodies and or antigens.
- 9(6) The LGCA shall establish a protocol for the collection of or to obtain blood samples from horses and for the testing of those samples for the antibodies and/or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin. Participants must comply with the protocol.

APPROVAL OF BLOOD TESTS

- 9(7) The LGCA may approve one or more tests where they are satisfied that the testing methodology used is appropriate to determine whether or not the sample will result in the detection of the antibodies and/or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin.

APPOINTMENT OF LABORATORY

- 9(8) The LGCA may approve by directive, a laboratory operator to conduct the testing.

PLACEMENT ON VETERINARIAN'S LIST

9(9) If the antibodies and/or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin are detected in the blood sample, the horse from which the blood sample was collected or obtained from shall be placed on the veterinarian's list and shall not be removed from the veterinarian's list until the LGCA is satisfied that the antibodies are no longer detectable in a blood sample for the horse.

CLAIM INVALID

9(10) The stewards shall declare a claim invalid if antibodies are detected in the blood sample of a horse that was claimed in a race and the stewards are so notified in writing by the claimant of the horse that they request that the claim be declared invalid. A request must be made within 48 hours of the claimant, the claimant's trainer or the claimant's authorized agent being advised that the antibodies were detected. Once the claim is declared invalid, the horse shall be returned to the previous owner and the amount of the claiming price shall be repaid to the claimant. The claimant shall be responsible for any reasonable cost incurred for the care of training of the horse while it was in the possession of the claimant or their trainer.

OFFENCE

9(11) It is an offence for a person to enter or race a horse with a detectable level of the antibodies or antigens of erythropoietin or darbepoetin.

RULE 10: SHOCK WAVE THERAPY

REGISTRATION OF SHOCK WAVE THERAPY MACHINES

10(1) All shock wave therapy machines shall be registered with the LGCA veterinarian and those machines shall only be possessed or used by veterinarians employed by a licensed trainer.

VETERINARIAN LOG

10(2) An accurate, current veterinarian log shall be kept of horses treated with shock wave therapy. Such log shall contain the date, time of day and the name of the horse treated. Such logs shall be submitted on a daily basis to the LGCA veterinarian.

TIMING AND USE OF SHOCK WAVE THERAPY MACHINE

10(3) The use of a shock wave therapy machine or any form of shock wave therapy shall not be permitted within five days (120 hours) of a horse's race.

RULE 11: EQUINE DRUG OFFENCES

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

- 11(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 take all reasonable measures to protect it against the administration of any drug;
 - c) enter or race a horse that has a high level of blood bicarbonate content, as defined in Rule 9(3) or enter or race a horse that has a prohibited substance as disclosed by a chemical analysis;
 - d) when the stewards 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 person 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 from such breach of the rules.

EXCEPTION IN EMERGENCY

- 11(2) Notwithstanding Rule 11(1), 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 association, subject to the following conditions:
- a) the person who administered the drug to the horse shall report the incident to the LGCA veterinarian as soon as they return to the grounds of the race track operator;
 - b) the LGCA veterinarian shall then report the incident to the stewards;
 - c) if the horse is entered to race and the LGCA veterinarian is not available, a report of the incident must be made to the stewards before the horse in question is taken to the paddock;
 - d) when the stewards 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

- 11(3) 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.

NERVED HORSE

- 11(4) No person shall start a horse that has been nerved provided that 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 be started, if the procedure is recorded on the horse's registration certificate.
- a) For the purpose of this section, the term 'nerved' shall include that surgical process known as cryosurgery (freezing), as well as the standard practice of mechanical surgery and any other means of causing permanent or temporary desensitizing of any nerve.
- 11(5) All de-nerved horses shall be registered with the LGCA veterinarian who shall post a list thereof in the race secretary's office.

RULE 12: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

- 12(1) It is an offence under these rules of racing:
- a) to pay, directly or indirectly, a monetary penalty imposed upon a jockey unless the person paying the monetary penalty is the jockey in question or a direct relative of the jockey in question;
 - b) to fail to appear or remain at the place and time stipulated by the stewards or LGCA to review films, assist in any investigation, or give evidence at any hearing or appeal;
 - c) to refuse to assist in any investigation or testify at any hearing or appeal;
 - d) if being a trainer or person responsible for the condition and performance of a horse in their care, and for any foreign or prohibited substance found in any horse under their care entered in a race as disclosed by chemical analysis, regardless of the acts or intervention of third parties and whether or not such acts are known to the trainer and regardless of the time of administration of any drug or foreign or prohibited substance which results in a positive analysis found in an official sample;
 - e) for any person, within the grounds of a race track operator where horses are kept, to have in their possession a prohibited drug as listed in the Elimination Guidelines, without a valid prescription from a licensed veterinarian.
 - f) to purchase a pari-mutuel ticket from behind the line;
 - g) to enter or start or cause or allow to be entered or started a horse which is ineligible or disqualified.
 - h) being a starter or assistant starter, use abusive language to a jockey or mistreat a jockey;

- i) being a starter or assistant starter, mistreat or abuse a horse in anyway;
- j) use abusive or profane language to, or show disrespect to any race administration official or LGCA employee, or disseminate or make false statement to the public contrary to the bests interest of racing.

CONNECTIONS NOT TO BET AGAINST STABLE STARTER

12(2) No owner, trainer, authorized agent, or their employee who owns, handles, trains or rides or has any registered or beneficial interest in any horse entered in a race shall wager on, or cause or permit any person to wager on their behalf on any other horse competing in that race, except in a superfecta, 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 money 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.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

12(3) No person shall:

- a) be a party to the transfer of a horse or engagement for the purpose of avoiding suspension;
- b) claim in any horse that is in violation of these rules;
- c) offer or enter into an agreement to claim or not to claim or attempt to prevent another person from claiming any horse in a claiming race;
- d) being the owner or trainer running horses in any claiming race make any agreement for the protection of their or any other person's horse;
- e) enter, or allow to be entered, in a claiming race a horse against which any financial claim is held, either as mortgage, bill of sale or lien of any kind, unless before entering the horse the written consent of the holder of the financial claim is filed with the stewards and the race secretary;
- f) being an owner, discuss their intention to claim with anyone other than their trainer and, being a trainer, discuss the claiming of any horse in their care with anyone other than the owner for the purpose of intimidating or attempting to intimidate an owner or trainer from entering or starting a race; or for the purpose of collusion to circumvent these rules;
- g) make a bet for the account of any jockey except the owner or trainer of the horse the jockey is riding, and then only on that horse and only to win;
- h) offer or give a jockey any money, or other benefit in relation to a race, unless that person is the owner or trainer of the horse ridden in that race by that jockey;
- i) instruct or advise a jockey to ride or handle their mounts contrary to the rules and, without limiting the generality thereof instruct or induce a rider to commit a willful foul while race riding;
- j) stake the starter or any of their assistants, directly or indirectly;
- k) being a starter or assistant starter, accept a stake from any person, whether or not the person is licensed by the LGCA;
- l) being an owner or trainer, employ a jockey for the purpose of preventing them from riding in any race;
- m) being a starter, assistant starter, outrider or jockey's valet make a bet on any race nor place a bet for anyone else;
- n) possess, or have under their care or control, or apply on the grounds of an Association at any time an electrical or mechanical device, goading device or other expedient designed or intended to increase or decrease the speed of a horse, other than an approved whip;
- o) 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;
- p) enter or start a horse that:
 - (i) is not in a sound condition; or
 - (ii) has impaired eyesight in both eyes; or
 - (iii) has bled during or following an exercise, work (official or otherwise) or a race, after having previously bled except where such horse has been placed on the veterinarian's bleeders list and it has subsequently been removed, or unless the horse has been accepted in the Manitoba EIPH Program after having bled;
- q) willfully or knowingly enter or start, or willfully or knowingly cause or allow to be entered or started a horse which is ineligible or disqualified;



- r) being a trainer, 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;
- s) 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;
- t) 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;
- u) 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;
- v) willfully, or negligently, start, or cause or knowingly allow to start, a horse in a race other than the horse named in the entries;
- w) alter or tamper, or attempt to alter or tamper, with the weight assigned a horse between the time of weighing out and weighing in;
- x) remove from the backstretch or grounds of an Association a deceased horse without written permission from the stewards, or an authorized person or in their absence, the LGCA veterinarian;
- y) attempt to violate any of these rules;
- z) aid, abet counsel or conspire with any other person to violate or attempt to violate these rules, and should they do so, they will be deemed as culpable as the principal offender.

SECTION 5 : HORSE RACING FUNCTIONS

RULE 13: FROM ENTRY TO FINISH

- 13(1) Subject to Rule 19(3), no horse shall be permitted to enter or start unless:
- a) the horse is duly registered with and approved by the registry office of the Jockey Club (New York) and its original registration certificate showing the tattoo or microchip number of the horse is filed with the Association at least one hour before post time for the first race of the day;
 - b) the horse is owned by a licensed owner and is in the care of and saddled by a licensed trainer;
 - c) at the time of entry, the horse is eligible to the conditions of the race as specified by the race secretary;
 - d) the horse remains eligible until the post time of the race in which the horse is entered.
 - e) a proof of health certificate has been provided to the race secretary demonstrating the following immunizations:
 - (i) influenza (EHV1) and rhinopneumonitis (EHV4) vaccinations with the prior 60 days;
 - (ii) a negative Coggins Test certificate issued by a laboratory approved by the CPMA.
 - f) also eligibles:
 - (i) also eligibles shall be drawn from horses having the best preference;
 - (ii) a horse listed as an also eligible for a race on a specific day can still enter to run in a different race on a different day;
 - (iii) scratch time is after the race day veterinarian check. This determines if any spots have opened up for any of the also eligible horses to draw in;
 - (iv) should a spot become open, the trainer of the horse does not have to automatically run in the race and has the option to scratch without penalty. Should the horse elect to run in the opened spot, it would require a veterinarian check;
 - (v) if an also eligible horse is moved into a race it shall be scratched from any subsequent race it has been drawn into, unless preference allows it in.

NAME CHANGE

- 13(2) If a horse's name is changed, its new name shall be registered with the Jockey Club (New York) and if necessary, the Canadian National Live Stock Reports, and its old, as well as its new name, shall be given in every entry list until it has run three races, and both names must be printed in the official program for those three races.

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

- 13(3) If a horse is entered for the first time at a meet, the horse shall be identified by stating its name, colour, sex, and age, and the name of its sire and dam as registered.
- a) Descriptions of such horse shall be repeated at each entry until the horse and description of such horse have been published in the Association's daily program or the list of entries of an Association; and
 - b) In every race thereafter, sufficient description shall be deemed to be provided if the name, colour, sex, and age of a horse is furnished.

PARTNERSHIP MUST BE REGISTERED

- 13(4) No horse owned by a partnership shall be permitted to enter or to start until the rules for the registration of partnership have been complied with.

NO NOMINATION OR ENTRY OF HORSE TO BE OWNED IN FUTURE

- 13(5) No person shall enter or nominate a horse they do not own or train.

ENTRY DEEMED SUBSCRIPTION

- 13(6) An entry of a horse in a stake is a subscription to the stake.

ALTERING NOMINATION

- 13(7) A nomination of a horse to a stake may be altered or declared at any time prior to the closing time for such nominations.

UNLICENSED OR SUSPENDED OWNER OR TRAINER

- 13(8) Except as provided by Rule 13(9), a horse shall not be entered in a race if it is wholly- or partly-owned by, trained by, or under the management of an unlicensed person, a person whose licence is under suspension, whose racing privileges are temporarily suspended, or a person who acts in concert with or under the control of a person whose licence is for whatever reason invalid.
- 13(9) If any entry from an unlicensed person or a person whose licence is for whatever reason invalid or an ineligible horse is received, such entry shall be void and any money paid for such entry shall be returned if the facts are disclosed one hour before post time for the race; except that a horse may be entered by an unlicensed owner and/or trainer but may not start unless the licence application has been approved by the LGCA by 10:00 a.m. the day of the race in question.
- a) If not disclosed within the time limited, such money shall be paid to the winner.
- 13(10) When an owner's racing privileges are suspended or whose licence is for whatever reason invalid, all of their horses are likewise suspended from participating in racing.
- a) Such suspensions will be rescinded automatically upon the expiration of the suspensions.
 - b) Such suspensions may be rescinded if such horses are sold, with the consent the stewards or the LGCA.

DECEASED OWNERS – NOMINATIONS AND ENTRIES

- 13(11) Nominations, entries and rights of nomination and entry of a deceased owner thereof (other than a deceased member of a registered partnership) shall be exercisable by, and transferable by, their personal representative or their transferee subject to compliance with the rules and directives of the LGCA. The personal representative of a deceased owner shall be deemed to hold an owner's licence in respect of horses belonging to the estate of the deceased until the LGCA declares that such deemed licence is no longer in effect. In the case of the death of a member of a registered partnership nominations, entries, and rights of nomination and entry shall continue to subsist and may be exercised by the remaining partners or any one of them, subject to the terms of the agreement creating the partnership.

TRANSFER WITH ENGAGEMENTS – AND DECEASED OWNERS

- 13(12) Subscriptions and all entries or rights of entry are valid when a horse is sold with its engagements duly transferred; in duly registered partnerships when subscriptions, entries and rights of entries survive in the remaining partners; and when entries under a decedent's subscription have been made previous to the decedent's death by the transfer of the right of entry.
- 13(13) Subscriptions and all entries or rights of entry under them become void on the death of a subscriber, except in cases of duly registered partnerships, or except upon sanction of the stewards, when the personal representative of an estate shall in writing, request that the benefits of such accrue to the estate of the decedent subscriber for the privileges of transfer, and shall agree to assume any and all obligations incident to the original entries.

TRANSFER OR SALE OF HORSE

- 13(14) When a horse is sold by private or public auction or transferred, it is deemed to be sold or transferred with its engagements unless there is an agreement in writing to the contrary and an executed copy of such agreement is filed with the race secretary of the race track operator sponsoring the engagement.
- 13(15) No horse may be sold or transferred after it has been entered in an overnight race until such race has been completed or cancelled.
- 13(16) All trainer and/or ownership transfers are subject up to a 72 hour hold before being processed.
- 13(17) Should a horse be sold with its engagements or any part of them, the seller shall not declare the horse out of any such engagements.
- 13(18) If a horse is sold or transferred or deemed to be sold or transferred with its engagements, the race secretary requires that evidence of such sale or transfer be submitted to them, then failure to do so shall render the horse ineligible to start in any stake.
- 13(19) 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 an extended meet is valid as a transfer of ownership for racing eligibility purposes during the extended meet until the sale or lease has been approved by the board of stewards or the LGCA, and the horse shall not be allowed to nominate, declare, enter or start a race at that meet until the transfer of interest or lease is approved.

RACE TRACK OPERATOR MAY REFUSE NOMINATION OR ENTRY

- 13(20) The nomination and entries of any person, or transfer of any nomination or entry, may be refused by the race track operator without either notice or reason being given, subject to the approval of the stewards.

RULE 14: RACING COLOURS

RACING COLOURS

- 14(1) In all races except stakes, a jockey shall wear the colours of the race track operator according to post position.
- 14(2) With the permission of the stewards, a jockey may wear the registered colours of the owners of the horse they are riding in stake races.
- 14(3) Owners must notify the LGCA annually of their racing colours carried in stake races.
- 14(4) The race track operator shall ensure there is no duplication or such similarity of racing colours as to cause confusion in the identification of the same.
- 14(5) Any disputes between claimants to the right of particular racing colours shall be decided by the stewards.

RULE 15: WORKOUTS

WORKOUTS

- 15(1) No horse shall be entered unless:
- a) The horse has either started or has completed a timed recorded workout satisfactory to the stewards in the last 30 days up to and including the day of entries for the race in which it is entered of not less than three furlongs.
 - b) If the horse is a first lifetime starter, it must have at least two timed recorded official workouts satisfactory to the stewards in the last 30 days up to and including the day of entries for the race in which it is entered, one workout shall not be less than four furlongs; and, have gate approval prior to the race in which it is entered.
 - c) Any horse coming off the veterinarian's list must have a three-furlong workout approved by the LGCA veterinarian and in the presence of an official clocker, except if on the veterinarian's list for a reason other than soundness.

RULE 16: ENTRIES

DATE SYSTEM TO APPLY

- 16(1) When accepting entries, the race secretary shall use a date system approved by the board stewards which shall govern all overnight races.

PARTNERS MAY NOMINATE OR ENTER

- 16(2) Nominations and entries may be made by any partner unless there is on file with the race secretary and LGCA a copy of a partnership agreement which provides otherwise.
- 16(3) All partners and each of them shall be jointly and severally liable for all fees and forfeits.

LIABILITY FOR ENTRANCE AND STAKE MONEY

- 16(4) The nominator is liable for the entrance or stake money, and a mistake in the entry of a horse when eligible does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for stake or entrance money.

DEATH OF A HORSE OR FAILURE TO START

- 16(5) Entrance money is not refunded on the death of a horse, nor on the horse's failure to start.

NOMINATIONS

- 16(6) Nominations or subscriptions in sweepstakes shall be made in writing, or by telephone in the name of the owner of the horse and they shall disclose their full name and address.

FORMS

- 16(7) Race track operators shall provide forms on which entries, scratches, and declarations are to be made.

PERSONAL ENTRIES

- 16(8) For all races, the race secretary, assistant race secretary or entry clerk are the only persons authorized to receive entries, nominations, scratches and declarations made in person.

ELECTRONIC ENTRIES

- 16(9) Entries may be made by any form of electronic communication but only the race secretary or assistant race secretary may accept such entries, and they shall be confirmed promptly in writing by the owner, trainer or authorized agent.

ENTRY CLOSINGS

- 16(10) The race secretary may postpone closing of overnight races.
- 16(11) In the case of a stake(s), the closing of nominations, entries, interim payments and declarations shall be in accordance with the conditions published by the Association sponsoring the event and as approved by the LGCA.
- 16(12) When an hour for closing is designated, entries, nominations and declarations for stake cannot be received afterwards; but if an hour is not designated, they may be mailed, telegraphed or faxed up to midnight of the day of closing, provided they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of the race.
- 16(13) Any person who alleges miscarriage of an entry, nomination or declaration in a stake race must provide satisfactory proof that it was mailed, telegraphed or faxed within a reasonable time before the designated time for closing or it shall not be accepted.

INELIGIBLE ENTRY

- 16(14) A horse shall not be qualified to start in any race unless the horse was eligible at the time of entry, and remains eligible until it starts.
- 16(15) A horse which is improperly entered shall not be entitled to any part of the purse provided that a protest of its eligibility is filed within the time limited by the rules, but once the official sign is posted, this rule shall in no way affect the wagering on the race.

THE DRAW

- 16(16) Each day after the entries have been closed, it shall be the duty of the race secretary to designate persons from race horse owners or race horse trainers present in the entry office to draw the entry sheets and post position numbers.
- 16(17) In every case, the entry shall be drawn from its approved receptacle before the number ball is released from the number box.

RESTRICTION ON MULTIPLE ENTRIES

- 16(18) For all overnight races, a trainer, unless otherwise approved by LGCA:
- a) shall not enter more than two horses;
 - b) may enter and start two horses to the exclusion of a single entry if the horses are of different ownership;
 - c) in no case shall two horses start if they are of the same ownership, or part ownership, to the exclusion of a single entry;
 - d) a trainer's second entry may not be allowed in an overnight race unless there are already three or more horses entered from separate race horse trainers.
- 16(19) Notwithstanding the foregoing, more than two horses trained by the same trainer may be entered in any overnight race when the race is to be split.

STAKE ENTRIES

- 16(20) Nothing herein shall be construed so as to exclude any horse eligible for a specified stake where the conditions of such stake allow multiple entries and starts from the same trainer or owner. Open allowance races and stake prep races will be governed by the same conditions as stake races.

WITHDRAWAL, CHANGE AND SPLIT RACES

- 16(21) The race track operator shall have the right to:
- a) withdraw or change any race with the permission of the stewards; and
 - b) split any race.
- 16(22) In split or divided races the starters in the separate divisions shall be determined by lot, unless otherwise stipulated in any stake conditions which apply.

COUPLED ENTRIES

- 16(23) Horses shall be classified as an entry for all purposes in these rules, but may be uncoupled for wagering purposes at the discretion of the stewards if:
- a) one person is the owner of two or more horses in a race;
 - b) the spouse of a person who is owner of one horse in a race is the owner of another horse in that race;
 - c) the trainer of one of the horses in a race is the owner of another horse in the race;
 - d) the owner of one horse in the race is the parent or legal guardian of a child under the age of 18 years who is the owner of another horse in that race; or
 - e) the jockey or trainer of one of the horses in the race is;
 - (i) the spouse of a person who is the owner of another horse in that race; or
 - (ii) the parent or legal guardian or acts as parent of a child under the age of 18 years who is the owner of another horse in that race.

CONSECUTIVE STARTS PROHIBITED

- 16(24) No horse shall be permitted to start in more than one race on any one day, and no horse shall be permitted to start on consecutive days.

NUMBER OF STARTERS

- 16(25) The number of starts in any race shall be restricted to the number of operational stalls in the approved gate being used for that race and taking into consideration the safety of the horses and riders in any particular race.
- 16(26) The maximum number of starters in any race shall be determined by the stewards.
- 16(27) Subject to rule 16(18) when entries exceed the permitted number of starters, the number of starters shall be reduced to the proper number by lot.
- 16(28) When permitted by the rules or stake conditions, lots may be drawn for the entire race or for each division of the race at option of the association.

LIABILITY FOR ERRONEOUS ENTRY

- 16(29) A trainer shall be responsible for the eligibility of horses under their care that are personally entered by them or their assistant.
- 16(30) An owner shall be responsible for the eligibility of horses under their care that are personally entered by them.

NAMED AT ENTRIES

- 16(31) When making entries, every owner or trainer shall include the name of the jockey who is to ride their horse.
- 16(32) If an owner or trainer cannot name a jockey who is to ride their horse at entry time, they shall enter the horse without naming the jockey at entry time but must name a jockey not later than the time the preparation of the overnight sheet commences.
- 16 (33) If no jockey has been named by the time that preparation of the overnight commences, the stewards shall name a jockey to ride the horse.

EQUIPMENT CHANGES

- 16(34) Owners or trainers who wish to change equipment from their last start in this jurisdiction during the current meet shall apply for permission to one of the stewards prior to entry for the race in question.
- 16(35) No change off a win, except, in the sole discretion of the stewards, for safety reasons.
- 16(36) The stewards may at paddock time permit removal of equipment due to inclement weather and adverse track conditions.

RULE 17: ALLOWANCES

WEIGHT ALLOWANCES

17(1) Except in handicaps and races where the conditions expressly state the contrary, two-year-old fillies shall be allowed three pounds; and mares and fillies three years old or over shall be allowed five pounds before September 1 in any year, and three pounds thereafter.

CANADIAN-BRED ALLOWANCES

17(2) In all races except stake, handicaps and races restricted to Manitoba- or Canadian-bred, a weight allowance of five pounds will be made for Canadian-bred two-year-olds and three pounds for Canadian-bred three-year-olds.

CANADIAN-BRED QUALIFICATION

17(3) Canadian-bred horses, to be eligible to enter and start in Canadian-bred races, or to receive Canadian-bred weight allowances in other races, shall have their Canadian National Live Stock Records registration papers, or recorded numbers thereof on file with the Association and the trainers of such horses shall be responsible for filing such papers or such recorded numbers. This requirement may be waived by the stewards.

PENALIZED HORSE NOT ENTITLED TO ALLOWANCE

17(4) Horses penalized in a race shall not be entitled to an allowance in that race.

RESTRICTIONS

17(5) Horses not entitled to the first allowance in a race shall not be entitled to the second allowance, and if not entitled to the second allowance, shall not be entitled to any subsequent allowance.

ALLOWANCES OPTIONAL, PENALTIES MANDATORY

17(6) Allowances are optional as to all or any part of them and shall be claimed at the time of entry, but even through so claimed remain optional; penalties, however, are obligatory.

NO PENALTY TO NON-WINNER

17(7) No horse shall be penalized for having placed second or lower in any race.

PENALTIES AND ALLOWANCES NON-CUMULATIVE

17(8) Penalties and allowances are not cumulative unless otherwise declared by the conditions of a race.

MINIMUM WEIGHT

17(9) The minimum weight shall be 105 pounds in any race.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR GELDING

17(10) No allowance shall be made for geldings in any race except pursuant to rule 17(2).

OVER-WEIGHT JOCKEY

17(10) A jockey shall declare the amount of any over-weight to the clerk of the scales at least 45 minutes before the time appointed for the first race.

- a) The clerk of scales shall have the over-weight posted immediately on the notice board and announced over the loud speaker system.
- b) Failure on the part of any jockey to comply with this rule shall be reported to the stewards.

LIMIT ON OVER-WEIGHT

17(11) Five pounds is the limit of an over-weight any horse is allowed to carry but to comply with this rule an allowance may be waived by an owner or race horse trainer, with the permission of the stewards.

TRAINER RESPONSIBLE FOR CORRECT ENTRY

- 17(12) The owner or trainer shall:
- a) claim all weight allowances at the time of entry; and
 - b) be responsible for a horse carrying an incorrect weight.

INCORRECT WEIGHT

- 17(13) A horse shall run carrying its programmed weight, except:
- a) If an error is discovered or a protest received by the stewards prior to the opening of betting for the first race of the day, the stewards shall cause the horse to run with the correct weight and shall forthwith cause any change to be announced to the public.
 - (i) If the protest is received or the error discovered after the betting opens, the horse shall be permitted to race carrying the programmed weight.

NO DISQUALIFICATION FOR INCORRECT PROGRAM WEIGHT

- 17(14) No horse shall be disqualified from purse money if the jockey weighed out at the weight shown in the program or as it might be corrected prior to weighing out, even though the original programmed weight is incorrect.

TRAINER RESPONSIBLE

- 17(15) Nothing in Rule 17(12) or any other rule herein shall relieve a trainer of their responsibilities hereunder or shall prevent the stewards from dealing with a trainer who claims an incorrect weight allowance on the entry form.

NO CORRECTION OF FAILURE TO CLAIM ALLOWANCE

- 17(16) Nothing herein allows a trainer to correct an error made in failing to claim weight allowances to which he may be entitled.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR FAILURE TO CARRY PROGRAMMED WEIGHT

- 17(17) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a horse fails to carry the minimum of his programmed and/or corrected weight over the entire distance of the race, such horse shall be disqualified.

EQUIPMENT INCLUDED IN WEIGHT

- 17(18) A jockey's weight shall include their clothing, boots, saddlecloth, saddle pad, lead, pommel pad, undergirth and the saddle and its attachments.
- 17(19) None of the following items shall be included in a jockey's weight:
- a) crop;
 - b) head number;
 - c) number cloth;
 - d) cap;
 - e) blinkers;
 - f) safety helmet; or
 - g) flak jacket.

RULE 18: SCRATCHES

DECLARATIONS and SCRATCHES

- 18(1) Only owners and trainers may scratch with the permission of the stewards.
- a) No horse shall be scratched without the permission of the steward.
 - b) Request for permission to scratch shall be made in writing and signed by the trainer.
 - c) Subject to the foregoing, in any races where there is a coupled entry, one may be scratched out not less than 60 minutes before post time for the first race of the card.

- d) Subject to the foregoing, a scratch from an early-closing stake race shall be made not less than 45 minutes before post time of the stake race; provided, however, if the horse to be scratched is coupled as an entry for betting purposes, the scratch must be made not less than 60 minutes before post time for the first race of the card.

18(2) Notwithstanding Rule 18(1), the stewards may permit the scratch of any horse after weighing out for any reason which may seem adequate to them in conformity with the usages of the turf.

LOADING AFTER SCRATCH

18(3) When scratches reduce the body of a race and the conditions of the race allow for a replacement horse to be drawn in, the horses left in the race shall move into the lower numbered post positions before any horses are drawn from the also eligible.

18(4) The starter shall, subject to considerations of safety, in all other situations reposition the remaining field so as not to leave an empty stall in the starting gate between the first and last stalls in use in that race.

AUTOMATIC STAKES SCRATCH

18(5) In a stake race, if a horse is not named through the entry box at the usual time of closing, the horse is automatically out.

DECLARATION IRREVOCABLE

18(6) The declaration of a horse out of an engagement is irrevocable.

RULE 19: PADDOCK TO POST

PADDOCK TIME PROCEDURES

- 19(1) A trainer shall have their horse in the paddock a reasonable time before post time whether called or not; and
- a) They shall attend their horse in the paddock and be present to supervise its saddling, unless they have obtained the permission of a steward to send another trainer as a substitute;
 - b) Immediately upon arrival in the paddock, all blankets and bandages, except those bandages that will be worn during a race, must be removed;
 - c) Should weather conditions so dictate, blankets may be worn after saddling at the discretion of the paddock judge;
 - d) After saddling, all horses must be walked until excused by the paddock judge.

IDENTIFICATION

19(2) Subject to Rule 19(3), no horse shall be permitted to start unless it has been tattooed or microchipped and fully-identified.

EXCEPTION OF TWO-YEAR-OLD

19(3) The stewards may make an exception in the case of the first lifetime start of a two-year-old which has not been tattooed or microchipped but has otherwise been fully-identified.

SADDLE CLOTH AND HEAD NUMBER

19(4) In a race, each horse shall carry a conspicuous saddle cloth number and a head number corresponding to its number on the official program, but failure to do so shall not result in a disqualification or placing.

HORSE TO BE SADDLED AND READY

19(5) A trainer shall have their horse saddled, walked and ready to attend the post parade when ordered to do so by the paddock judge.

PARADE

19(6) The allotted time of the post parade, starting when the lead pony enters the racing strip from the paddock and ending when the first horse enters the starting gate, shall be determined by the stewards.

EXCUSED FROM PARADE

19(7) The stewards may permit a horse to be excused from parading with the other horses and be led to the post, but such horse shall nevertheless pass the stewards' stand on its way to the post.

PONY PERSON IN THE Paddock

19(8) Lead ponies and their riders shall be permitted to enter the saddling paddock or walking ring only with the permission of the stewards or paddock judge.

NO DISMOUNTING AFTER LEAVING THE Paddock

19(9) After the horses enter the racing strip:

- a) no jockey shall dismount without the permission of the stewards;
- b) no horse shall be entitled to the care of an attendant without the consent of the stewards or starter;
- c) the horse must remain free of all hands other than those of the jockey, starter, assistant starter, and/or LGCA veterinarian before the starter releases the doors of the gate.

DISMOUNTING DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

19(10) In the event of an accident to a jockey or to their mount or equipment, the stewards or the starter may permit:

- a) the jockey to dismount and the horse to be cared for; or
- b) jockeys to dismount and all horses to be attended to.

DISMOUNTING OR UNSEATING

19(11) If a jockey dismounts or is unseated on the way from the paddock to post, the horse shall be returned to the point where the jockey dismounted or was thrown and shall be re-mounted there and ridden the balance of the parade route.

REPLACING INJURED JOCKEY

19(12) If a jockey is injured on the way to the post to such extent as to require another jockey, the horse may be taken to the paddock, another jockey obtained, and shall then be ridden as far as possible over any uncompleted portion of the exact route of the parade to the starting point.

LEAVING THE COURSE

19(13) If a horse leaves the course while moving from paddock to post, it shall be scratched.

19(14) If after having been received by the paddock judge, a horse leaves the paddock without permission of the paddock judge, it shall be scratched.

ACCIDENT AT THE GATE

19(15) In case of an accident to rider, horse or equipment prior to the start, the starter may delay the race for such reasonable time as the stewards determine.

19(16) In case the start of the horses at the post is delayed for any reason, the starter, with the permission of the stewards, may permit all jockeys to dismount.

FAIR START

19(17) A horse shall be a starter for all purposes of the rules when the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of it at the time the starter dispatches the field of horses and the assistant starter releases the horse in a timely manner, unless the stewards in their discretion deem the entire race a non-contest or the individual horse to have had an unfair start.

19(18) If the gate in front of the horse does not open properly, or an assistant starter does not release a horse in a timely fashion, the starter shall immediately notify the stewards who shall, if the horse did not in their opinion receive a fair start, declare such horse and any horse coupled or grouped with the horse in the mutual field a non-starter for all purposes including claims but excepting any prize or purses which the horse may earn in said race.

- 19(19) No horse winning a race shall be declared a non-starter for any purpose except if the horse received an unfair start to its advantage, the horse will be automatically be declared a non-starter no matter where it finishes, and will not be entitled to any share of the purse or winnings.
- 19(20) If any horse of any coupled entry or any horse grouped in the mutual field leaves the starting gate in a valid start, such entry or group shall be regarded as a starter for all purposes except claims.

RULE 20: BLEEDING AND LASIX

BLEEDER'S LIST

- 20(1) Any horse placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding while such horse is not enrolled in the Manitoba EIPH Program, unless admitted to the program while on the veterinarian's list, shall:
- remain on the list for a minimum of 14 days on the first occurrence;
 - remain on the list for a minimum of 28 days on the second occurrence; and
 - be barred from racing in Manitoba for 365 days on the third occurrence.
- 20(2) A horse shall not be placed on the veterinarian's list for bleeding while registered in the Manitoba EIPH Program, or if the owner or trainer of such horse immediately applies to be admitted to the Manitoba EIPH Program, unless such bleeding occurs after and while the horse has been registered in the Manitoba EIPH Program.
- 20(3) A horse placed on a veterinarian's list or barred from racing for bleeding in a racing jurisdiction recognized by the LGCA, shall be ineligible to enter and/or be barred from racing in Manitoba for the length of time stipulated by the racing jurisdiction.

LASIX PROGRAM

- 20(4) The use of Lasix is permitted on race tracks in the province in conformity with this rule and the rules and the regulations established from time to time by the CPMA.

ENTRY OF CERTIFIED HORSE AFTER SEVEN CLEAR DAYS

- 20(5) A horse registered in the Manitoba EIPH Program shall not be eligible to be entered to race for seven clear days from the date of its latest acceptance into the Manitoba EIPH Program in the jurisdiction in which it was last accepted into the program;
- 20(6) Provided that the application for admission to the program, and the completed documentation as specified by the LGCA is delivered to the LGCA veterinarian within 48 hours of the examination referred to therein, the date of acceptance for the purpose of this rule shall be calculated from the date of such examination, in the event that the application and acceptable completed documentation are not received by the LGCA veterinarian within 48 hours of examination, the date of acceptance shall be calculated from the date the form, application and documentation are actually received and accepted by the LGCA veterinarian.

ENTRY MUST DISCLOSE CORRECT LASIX STATUS

- 20(7) The correct status of all horses enrolled in the Manitoba EIPH Program must be stated on the entry form at the time of entry.

HORSES ENROLLED IN THE MANITOBA EIPH PROGRAM MUST BE CERTIFIED PRIOR TO ENTRY

- 20(8) Any horse that is declared as eligible ("certified horse") to receive Lasix on the entry form must have been accepted to the Manitoba EIPH Program at the time of entry.

PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN LASIX ADMINISTRATION

- 20(9) The trainer of any certified horse, or their representative, must:
- present the horse at the test barn at least four hours and 15 minutes before the published post time for the race in which the horse is entered to compete or, alternately;

- b) be present at the horse's stall four hours and 15 minutes before the published post time for the race in which the horse is entered to compete, and remain there until the arrival of the Lasix administration team.

CERTIFIED HORSE TO BE SCRATCHED FOR FAILURE TO SHOW

20(10) If any trainer or their representative does not present the certified horse at the test barn, or is not present at the certified horse's stall when the Lasix administration team arrives, as the case may be, the horse shall automatically be scratched.

WINDOW OF TIME FOR ADMINISTRATION

20(11) The certified horse must receive Lasix no earlier than four hours and 15 minutes and no later than three hours and 45 minutes before the published post time for the race in which the horse is entered to compete.

AUTOMATIC SCRATCH FOR FAILURE TO RECEIVE LASIX

20(12) Any certified horse not receiving Lasix within the specified time shall be automatically scratched.

AUTHORIZED ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL

20(13) The certified horse must be medicated with the correct dosage of Lasix intravenously in its stall or at the test barn by the designated animal health technician (or in the presence of the technician by a veterinarian licensed or authorized to practice in Manitoba who shall use only Lasix, syringes and needles supplied by the technician).

BLEEDING THROUGH LASIX

20(14) If a certified horse exhibits bleeding or EIPH, the horse shall be ineligible to race for a period of:

- a) 30 days for a first occurrence;
- b) 90 days for a second occurrence; and
- c) shall be barred from racing in Manitoba for a third occurrence.

EXAMINATION OF CERTIFIED HORSE FOR IMPAIRED PERFORMANCE

20(15) The LGCA veterinarian has the authority to:

- a) conduct an external examination;
- b) conduct an endoscopic examination; and
- c) require a veterinarian licensed or authorized to practice in Manitoba to conduct an endoscopic examination of any certified horse if, in the sole opinion of the LGCA veterinarian, the certified horse is exhibiting impaired performance.

COSTS

20(16) All costs incurred in an examination ordered by the LGCA veterinarian shall be paid by the owner or trainer.

PROCEDURE TO REMOVE CERTIFIED HORSE FROM THE LASIX PROGRAM

20(17) Removal of a horse from the Manitoba EIPH program must be requested by the trainer and in the best interest of the horse (horse must have been on an EIPH program for at least 100 days). The forms required by the LGCA must be given to the LGCA veterinarian who shall then authorize the removal of the horse from the Manitoba EIPH Program.

- a) In the event that 100 days has not passed while racing with Lasix, the horse shall not be removed from the Manitoba EIPH program until 100 days have elapsed and the procedure followed in order for the horse to be removed from the program by the LGCA veterinarian.
- b) In either event, a horse shall not be allowed to race on Lasix until the the forms required by the LGCA have been received and the horse has been re-certified.

CERTIFIED HORSE RACING WITHOUT LASIX IN NON-LASIX JURISDICTION

20(18) A certified horse which leaves this jurisdiction and races without Lasix in a jurisdiction which does not permit administration of Lasix shall not lose its certified status.

POSSESSION

20(19) No person shall have possession of Lasix on the grounds of a race track operator unless authorized under the rules.

INCORRECT ENTRY

20(20) No person shall state, on an entry form or otherwise, that a horse has been enrolled in the Manitoba EIPH Program when such horse is not a certified horse.

ASSURE ADMINISTRATION

20(21) An owner or trainer with a certified horse in to race shall assure that the certified horse is injected with the correct dosage of Lasix within the time required by the rules.

REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO HAVE HORSE INJECTED

20(22) An owner or trainer of a certified horse who fails or refuses, without reasonable justification, to bring the certified horse, or to have the certified horse brought to the test barn or refuse or neglects to be present at the certified horse's stall within the time limited therefore by the provisions of the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations and these rules for any race in which that horse is programmed to start shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these rules.

IMPROPER DOSAGE

20(23) The trainer of any horse that tests positive for Lasix by reason of a chemical analysis showing such horse to have a Lasix dosage contrary to the rules is guilty of an offence.

RULE 21: POST-RACE TESTING

WINNERS TO BE TESTED

21(1) An official sample shall be taken from the winning horse of every race and from each other horses as the stewards shall direct.

21(2) The failure of any selected horse to be tested, including the winner, shall not of itself disqualify the horse from any purse, prize, trophy or stake to which it is otherwise eligible.

FAILURE TO SHOW

21(3) If the stewards determine that the failure to be tested is the result of the deliberate or negligent action of the owner, trainer or their agent or employee, the stewards may, in addition to any other penalty imposed pursuant to these rules, disqualify the horse from any participation in the purse, prize, trophy or stake; and revise the official order of finish; and redistribute the purse, prize, trophy or stake accordingly.

CPMA PROCEDURES TO PREVAIL

21(4) The test inspector appointed by the CPMA shall be responsible for all test procedures, and all official samples shall be taken and analyzed in the manner prescribed by CPMA.

NO FOOD FOR TEST HORSE

21(5) 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 until after the official sample has been taken, except with the express permission of the stewards and then only in the presence of the LGCA veterinarian.

CONNECTIONS REPRESENTATIVE TO BE PRESENT

21(6) The owner, trainer or a representative of the owner or trainer 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. The refusal or neglect of such person to be present or to sign, shall not in itself invalidate the sample nor prevent the results derived from such test from being accepted in evidence of a positive test.

TESTING DECEASED HORSE

21(7) The LGCA veterinarian may take an official sample of body fluids of any horse that dies on the grounds of the track as soon as it is practical to do so.

- a) The LGCA veterinarian shall not be required to take the sample of body fluid in the presence of the owner, trainer or representative of the owner or trainer of the deceased horse, but such person may be present during the taking of the sample if practical and possible.

EXPEDITIOUS NOTIFICATION OF POSITIVE ANALYSIS

21(8) Where the official chemist secures a positive analysis from an official sample they shall forthwith notify the LGCA by electronic means (including the telephone) and this notification shall be taken as prima facie evidence of a positive test.

21(9) The official chemist shall confirm their findings by sending a written report to the LGCA.

BUSINESS DURING INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

21(10) While the stewards 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 stewards or the LGCA.

CHEMIST CERTIFICATE DEEMED PROOF OF CONTENTS

21(11) A signed written report of the official chemist or analyst stating that they have made an analysis of an official sample or blood sample and stating the result of that analysis is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in the written report without proof of the signature or the official capacity of the person appearing to have signed the written report.

CONSEQUENCES OF POSITIVE

21(12) Where a positive analysis is obtained from a horse after a race, the following must occur:

- a) the horse which received the positive analysis shall be disqualified;
- b) the order of finish shall be altered accordingly;
- c) any purse, prize or trophy awarded as a result of the race which has been paid out shall be returned to the race track operator within 48 hours of the decision to revise the order of finish;
- d) the purse or prize when returned, or if not released, shall be then distributed on the basis of the revised order of finish irrespective of the outcome of any prosecution under these rules of any person with respect to failing to protect the positive horse from the drug or foreign substance, including a finding that the trainer or owner of the horse testing positive is not responsible for the administration of any drug, or failure to take reasonable steps to protect the horse;
- e) any track record established in the race by the horse from which the positive test was obtained shall be null and void; and
- f) the horse which received the positive analysis may be suspended from racing for a specified period of time by the stewards independent of, and in addition to, any penalty imposed on the owner or trainer of the horse as a result of the positive sample.

DISQUALIFICATION NOT TO AFFECT OTHER STARTERS

21(13) Where a horse is disqualified as a result of a positive analysis 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.

JOCKEY TO BE PAID ON ACTUAL FINISH

21(14) The owner of a horse that is disqualified as a result of a positive analysis of an official sample shall pay their jockey on the basis of the actual and not the revised order of finish.

RULE 22: CLAIMING

ENTRIES AND RACING

- 22(1) No person shall enter or allow to be entered a filly or mare which has been bred into a claiming race unless the following conditions have been met:
- full disclosure of this breeding is on file with the race secretary and such information is posted in their office;
 - the breeding slip has been deposited with the race secretary's office (all information contained on the slip to be kept confidential);
 - all payments due for the service in question and for any live progeny resulting from that service are paid in full;
 - the release of the breeding slip to the successful claimant at the time of the claim is guaranteed; or
 - a veterinarian's certificate dated at least 40 days after the last breeding of that mare or filly is on file with the race secretary's office stating that the mare or filly is not in foal; and
 - a veterinarian's certificate stating that the filly or mare has been treated with a medication to cause it to abort and stating whether the mare or filly has aborted, is on file with the race secretary's office.

HORSE LIABLE TO CLAIM

- 22(2) In claiming races any horse entered for a price is subject to be claimed for its entered price by any person who is eligible to claim or by their authorized agent.
- 22(3) At the time of entry into a claiming race, the owner may opt to declare a horse ineligible to be claimed provided:
- a horse that has not started for 180 days will now have two consecutive starts under this waiver rule;
 - a horse that has not started for 90 days will have one start under the waiver rule;
 - failing to declare a horse ineligible to be claimed will result in the horse automatically being available to be claimed; and
 - three-year-olds who had their last start in the previous year in Manitoba for a claiming price of \$7,500 or \$9,375, are eligible to run for a waiver-protected level of, maiden claiming \$5,000 or claiming \$5,000 non-winners of two lifetime.

PERSON'S ELIGIBLE TO CLAIM

- 22(4) Any person is eligible to claim who:
- is a licensed owner, and in good faith has a horse registered to race at the current meet; or
 - is a licensed owner and who loses their last horse through fire, misfortune or claim and who receives a Lost Last Horse Certificate from the stewards; or
 - applies and pays for an owner's licence, and who receives an Open Claim Certificate from the stewards.

SECURITY CHECK REQUIRED

22(5) No Open Claim Certificate shall be issued unless, or until, the applicant has cleared a security check undertaken during the meet in which they are wishing to claim.

ACCOUNT REQUIRED

- 22(6) Upon issuance of a claim certificate, the holder may open an account with the horseperson's bookkeeper.
- 22(7) No claim shall be valid unless the claimant has an unencumbered credit balance on deposit with the horseperson's bookkeeper at the time the claim is dropped sufficient to cover the claim plus taxes and the horseperson's bookkeeper or their designate so certifies on the claim form.

CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY CLAIM

- 22(8) The claim certificate must accompany the claim.

INITIAL CLAIM UNDER CERTIFICATE SHALL GOVERN ALL SUBSEQUENT CLAIMS

- 22(9) Any person who claims under a claim certificate during a racing season will be subject to rule 22(35) for all subsequent claims during the meet.

CLAIMING PRICE

- 22(10) The claiming price of each horse in a claiming race shall be the entered claiming price and shall be printed on the day's official program.

CLAIM IS OFFER TO SELL AND AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE

- 22(11) A claim shall, in all cases, represent a bona fide offer by the owner to sell the horse, and an acceptance by the claimant to purchase said horse, at the claiming price.

CLAIMANT RESPONSIBLE TO DETERMINE SEX OF HORSE

- 22(12) The claimant is responsible for determining the sex of the horse claimed.

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

- 22(13) No person shall:
- a) claim their own horse, or cause their own horse to be claimed, directly or indirectly, for their own account;
 - b) claim more than two horses out of any one race;
 - c) drop more than one claim for a horse in any one race;
 - d) being an owner, claim a horse from a trainer with whom they have horses registered to race, nor from any other owner with horses registered with the same trainer;
 - e) being a trainer, claim a horse from an owner for whom they train even if such horse is in the care of another trainer;
 - f) being an owner, discuss their intention to claim with anyone other than their trainer and being a trainer, discuss the claiming of any horse in their care with anyone other than the owner, for the purpose of intimidating or attempting to intimidate an owner or trainer from entering or starting in a race; or for the purpose of collusion to circumvent these rules; and
 - g) other than an authorized agent acting for his principal claim a horse for or on behalf of any other person, and the execution of a claim is deemed to be a declaration that the claim is on account of the person(s) identified in the claim form.

ONLY ONE TRAINER TO BE NAMED IN BOX IN A RACE

- 22(14) A trainer may not be designated on more than two claims in any one race and claims must not be for the same horse.

FORMS AND PROCEDURES

- 22(15) All claims must be made in writing, signed by the claimant or their authorized agent, and by the designated trainer, on forms and in envelopes approved by the LGCA.
- a) Both the forms and envelopes must be substantially complete and accurate, otherwise the claim will be void.
 - b) The envelope must be sealed and deposited in a locked box provided for this purpose.

- c) No money shall accompany the claim.
- d) The horseperson's bookkeeper or their delegate shall sign or initial the claim form in the designated area.
- e) The spelling of a horse's name on the official program on day of claiming shall be considered to be accurate spelling for the purpose of claiming.
- g) When deciding whether a form and/or envelope is filled out completely and accurately, the distinction between the use of upper or lower case letters shall not be taken into consideration in determining whether a claim is void or not, if the claim otherwise meets the criteria for a valid claim.

LOCATION OF CLAIM BOX

22(16) The claim box shall be located in the paddock area under the supervision of the paddock judge.

TIME TO DROP CLAIM

22(17) A claim in any race must be deposited in the claim box before the last horse has left the paddock for that race.

22(18) A horse that returns to the paddock shall be deemed not to be the last horse to have left the paddock.

CLAIMS TO THE STEWARDS

22(19) The paddock judge shall cause all claims to be delivered to the stewards before the running of each race.

CLAIM IRREVOCABLE

22(20) When a claim has been lodged it is irrevocable, and is at the risk of the claimant.

PROCEDURAL ERRORS

22(21) Any procedural errors by any person other than the claimant shall not automatically invalidate any claim; and the stewards may in their sole discretion invalidate the claim, or uphold the claim and penalize the person committing the procedural error or take any other steps as they deem necessary.

MULTIPLE CLAIMS

22(22) If more than one person shall enter a claim for the same horse, the disposition of the horse shall be decided by lot and drawn by one of the stewards or his appointee, and the person so determined to have the right of the claim shall become the owner of the horse.

HORSE MUST HAVE VALID START AND BE ELIGIBLE TO THE RACE TO BE CLAIMED

22(23) The horse must start in the race in which it was entered to be claimed.

TITLE TO CLAIMED HORSE

22(24) The title to a claimed horse shall vest in the successful claimant from the time the stall doors of a starting gate open in front of such horse, unless the stewards declare the horse is a non-starter by reason that it has had an invalid or unfair start or the stewards declare the race a no-contest.

EARNINGS OF CLAIMED HORSE

22(25) The earnings of any claimed horse in the race from which it is claimed shall be for the account of the owner from whom the horse was claimed.

DELIVERY

22(26) The successful claimant shall take possession of the claimed horse according to the rules whether it be alive or dead, sound or unsound, or injured through accident misfortune, during or after the race.

22(27) After the race has been run, all claimed horses which are alive and sufficiently sound shall be transferred to the claimant or their representative in the paddock.

REFUSAL TO DELIVER

- 22(28) Any person refusing to deliver a claimed horse shall have their racing privileges suspended and shall have their case referred to the LGCA.
- a) The claimed horse shall be placed on the stewards' list and refused entry or starting until it is delivered to the purchaser and accepted or rejected by them.
 - b) Any purse earned by such horse in said claiming race shall be frozen until said horse is delivered and dealt with according to this rule;
 - c) The successful claimant shall be entitled to inspect the claimed horse before taking possession if not delivered promptly in accordance with the rules, and at their option may accept, or refuse, delivery of the horse; if refused, the claiming monies shall be refunded to the successful claimant.

IF CLAIMED HORSE IS A TEST HORSE

- 22(29) A claimed horse, if ordered to the test barn by the stewards, must be accompanied by the claimant or their representative along with the previous owner, the previous trainer or the designated representative of the previous owner;
- a) all such parties shall remain in the retention area until all specimens have been taken from the claimed horse and they shall remain until the sample tag attached to the specimen has been signed by the previous owner or his representative as witness to the taking of the specimen.
 - b) the previous owner, trainer or their representative shall witness the taking of the test and sign the test tag, but the failure of any person required by these rules or the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations to attend or witness shall not by itself invalidate the sample nor prevent the results derived from such test from being accepted as evidence of a positive test.

POSITIVE TEST

- 22(30) When a horse has been claimed or sold, and a urine or other test subsequently discloses that an improper medication or drug was administered and the stewards suspend such horse from racing, such suspension shall remain in effect until it is rescinded by the LGCA.
- 22(31) A successful claimant may at their option, revoke their claim upon receipt of notification of a positive test or of a ruling of the LGCA or the stewards that the claimed horse was ineligible to the race from which it was claimed, and may return the horse to the previous owner and recover their claiming monies and taxes in full, provided they shall exercise this option within three hours of receipt of notification of such positive test or ineligibility ruling.

VOIDED CLAIM

- 22(32) The claim shall be voided, and ownership of the horse retained by the original owner if:
- a) The horse dies on the racetrack; or
 - b) The horse is euthanized before leaving the racetrack.
- 22(33) When a claim is declared void for any reason subsequent to a race and/or delivery to the successful claimant, the horse shall, subject to the discretionary powers of the LGCA or those conferred on the board of stewards under the rules, be returned to the original owner.
- 22(34) In the event there had been a drawing by lot to determine the successful claimant, all other claims from the said race for the same horse remain null and void. Subject to the discretionary powers of the LGCA and the stewards, when the stewards or LGCA rule a claim is invalid or void and the horse is returned to the original owner:
- a) the amount of the claiming price is to 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 may be retained by the claimant; and
 - c) the claimant shall be responsible for any reasonable costs incurred for the care, training or racing of the horse while it was in his possession, except where the claim was voided at the option of the claimant because the horse tested positive or because the claimed horse was ruled ineligible, in which case the previous owner shall be responsible to reimburse the claimant for his reasonable costs, and irrespective of any earnings of the horse during such keep.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OR TRANSFER

- 22(35) Subject to Rule 22(37), if a horse is claimed it shall not be sold or transferred to anyone in whole or in part, except in a claiming race, for a period of 30 days from the date of claim, nor shall it, unless reclaimed, remain in the same stable or under the control or management of its former owner or trainer for a like period, nor shall it be raced outside Manitoba until after the completion of the race meet from which it was claimed without the written permission of the stewards.
- 22(36) If a horse is claimed under a claim certificate, it shall not be sold or transferred to anyone in whole or in part, except in a claiming race, for a period of 30 days from the date of claim, nor shall it, unless reclaimed, remain in the same stable or under the control or management of its former owner or trainer for a like period, nor shall it be raced outside of Manitoba until after the completion of the race meet from which it was claimed, without the permission of the stewards.

CLAIMED HORSE ENTERED BACK

- 22(37) Where the horse drawn to start in a claiming race has been entered to start in any subsequent claiming race, a successful claimant, if any, of the horse in the first race shall have the option of scratching the horse from the subsequent race.

PROTEST

- 22(38) Any protest concerning the validity of a claim shall be made in writing and filed with the review adjudicator in accordance with Rule 25, by 10:00 a.m. the next day following the claim.
- 22(39) No protest or appeal concerning the validity of claim may be made solely on basis that there was a perceived conflict of interest between any of the interested parties.

CLAIMS ARISING IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION

- 22(40) When a horse is claimed at a recognized meet under rules which are at variance with these rules of racing, title to such horse and restrictions on entry or racing (if any) shall be recognized in Manitoba to follow the rules of the jurisdiction in which the claim was made.

SECTION 6: COMPLAINTS, OBJECTIONS AND PROTESTS

RULE 23: COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINTS MUST BE IN WRITING AND SIGNED

- 23(1) Every complaint against stewards or other employees of the LGCA to be acted on, shall be made to the executive director, in writing, signed by the complainant.
- 23(2) All other complaints than those listed in Rule 23(1) must be made to the stewards, in writing, signed by the complainant.

RULE 24: PROTESTS AND OBJECTIONS IN RUNNING OF A RACE

PROTESTS AND OBJECTIONS IN RUNNING OF A RACE RESTRICTED TO PARTICIPANTS

- 24(1) Every protest or objection arising out of the happenings in the running of a race must be made by the owner, trainer, jockey or race track official to the clerk of the scales, patrol judge, or the stewards.
- 24(2) Every other protest must be made to the stewards, except a protest as to the validity of a claim.
- 24(3) Nothing herein shall prevent the stewards from assisting in the investigation of any disputed claim.

PROTESTS AND OBJECTIONS TO BE FILED BEFORE OFFICIAL

- 24(4) A protest or objection arising out of the happenings in the running of a race shall be made before the official sign has been posted.

STEWARDS TO RESOLVE ALL BUT DISPUTED CLAIM

24(5) Every protest except those relating to a disputed claim filed subsequent to the transfer of the claimed horse shall be determined by the stewards.

PRE-RACE PROTESTS - INELIGIBLE HORSE

24(6) If a protest that a horse is ineligible is delivered to the stewards at least one hour before post time of the first race, the stewards shall give such protest immediate consideration, but otherwise shall permit the disputed horse to run, and shall deal with the protest as soon as possible.

PRE-RACE PROTESTS - WRONG DISTANCE

24(7) No protest with respect to a race being run at a wrong distance due to a program error shall be allowed, but an owner or trainer shall have the right to declare their horse out of such race without penalty or loss of entry date, provided the declaration is made one hour before post time for the first race of the card.

POST-RACE PROTEST TO BE FILED WITHIN 48 HOURS

24(8) A protest on the grounds:

- a) of misstatement, omission or error in the entry under which a horse has run; or
- b) that a horse which ran was not the horse or was not of the age which it was represented to be at the time of entry; or
- c) that a horse was ineligible; or
- d) that a horse has run in contravention of the rules; or
- e) not otherwise provided in the rules;

shall be made within 48 hours after the finish of the race with respect to which the protest is made, excluding days when the LGCA's office is officially closed.

24(9) A protest, except a protest arising out of the happenings in the running of a race, shall be made in writing, signed by the complainant and delivered to the stewards.

POST-MEET PROTESTS

24(10) Protests not lodged with the stewards prior to the termination of the meet shall be made to the LGCA within 48 hours following the finish of the race in question.

PROTEST ALLEGING FRAUD

24(11) A protest alleging fraud may be delivered at any time.

MONEY FROZEN PENDING DECISION

24(12) Pending the determination of a protest or a review, any money or prize won by the owner of the horse with respect to which the protest or review is made, and any other money affected by the outcome of the protest or review, shall be withheld by the Association until the protest or review is determined at the LGCA level and if any money or prize is handed over before the protest or review is made or determined, the stewards shall order it returned if the protest or review is sustained.

NO WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT LEAVE

24(13) A protest shall not be withdrawn without approval of the stewards or review adjudicator.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PURSE

24(15) If a protest involving a horse which has won or placed is allowed, and a race or place is awarded to another horse, the money for such race shall be distributed in accordance with the final revised placing.

- a) The eligibility of all horses which ran in the race, and which may have run in a subsequent race pending determination of the protest or review, shall not be affected in any way.

CLAIM MONIES

24(16) Pending the determination of a protest or review, any money held by the race track operator as the price of a horse claimed in a claiming race (if affected by the protest) shall be withheld until the protest or review is determined.

DISQUALIFICATION AFTER OFFICIAL SHALL NOT AFFECT WAGERING

24(17) After the results of a race have been declared official by the posting of the official sign on the tote board, a horse is disqualified as a result of a protest, or by reason of a positive analysis of an official sample, or incorrect weight, or as the result of a review, such disqualification shall in no way affect the wagering on the race.

EXPEDITING PROTEST HEARING

24(18) If any person who may be affected by a decision on a protest feels that the stewards are not dealing with the protest expeditiously, that person may apply, in writing, to the review adjudicator and, upon such application, the review adjudicator may determine the protest itself or take such steps as it deems necessary to expedite the hearing of the protest by the stewards.

SECTION 7: REVIEW ADJUDICATION PROCESS

RULE 25: REVIEW ADJUDICATION PROCESS

RULING, DECISIONS AND PENALTIES TO BE REVIEWED

25(1) Subject to Rule 25(2) and Rule 25(3), a person who is directly affected by a ruling, decision or penalty issued by the stewards 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.

25(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.

25(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

25(4) To apply for a review of a ruling, decision or penalty issued by the stewards 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

25(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

25(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

25(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

25(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;
- d) whether the party desires to be present in person at the hearing;
- e) whether the party intends to be represented by counsel or other representative, and if so, the name of such counsel or representative; and
- f) any other information the review adjudicator directs.

DEPOSIT REQUIRED

25(9) Any person requesting a review shall pay a deposit of \$250 to the LGCA together with the notice of review. The deposit shall be returned to the applicant if the review is successful.

STAY PENDING REVIEW

25(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

25(11) Subject to Rule 25(12), the review adjudicator may, either simultaneously with the notice referred to in Rule 25(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.

25(12) If a party objects to producing any document under Rule 25(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

25(13) A review adjudication hearing may be conducted in person, or by videoconference or teleconference, as determined by the review adjudicator.

25(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.

25(15) On the request in writing of a party or on their own initiative, the review adjudicator may direct that a hearing be recorded.

- 25(16) The review adjudicator may make an order that a review adjudication hearing or any part of it be closed to the public they are satisfied that:
- a) financial or personal or other matters may be disclosed at the hearing of such a 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 appeal 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.
- 25(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 25(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

- 25(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.
- 25(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.
- 25(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.
- 25(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 appeal.

APPOINTMENT OF LEGAL COUNSEL

- 25(22) The LGCA may appoint one or more counsel or other representatives to present evidence on behalf of the stewards, other race administration officials or the LGCA, and to advise the LGCA.

HEARING NOT INVALID

- 25(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

RULE 26: STABLE NAMES, PARTNERSHIPS, CORPORATIONS

STABLE NAMES

ANNUAL REGISTRATION MANDATORY

- 26(1) Stable names or changes of stable name shall be registered with the LGCA or renewed annually with the LGCA and shall remain in effect only during the year for which the owner's licence is valid.

RESTRICTIONS

- 26(2) No one shall register as their stable name:
- a) one which has been registered in this or any other recognized jurisdiction in the previous three years, by any other owners;
 - b) one which is the real or assumed name of any prominent person or public entity;
 - c) one using the name of any person or public entity which is not actively associated with the stable;

- d) one which is not clearly distinguishable from another registered stable name;
- e) one which, in the sole opinion of the LGCA, is apt to be misleading or cause confusion to the public or to the racing community.

CORPORATE NAME

26(3) A corporate name may be considered as a stable name for the purpose of the rules but the LGCA reserves the right to refuse any corporation the privilege of registering a stable name.

AMENDED NAME

26(4) A stable name may be changed at any time by registering an amended stable name.

ABANDONMENT

26(5) Any person who has registered a stable name may, at any time, abandon it by giving written notice of cancellation at the office of the LGCA, after which all entries, which have been made in the stable name, shall be altered to the real name of the owner.

DISCLOSURE

26(6) Upon request of the LGCA and/or the Association, the real name of persons who race under stable names shall be disclosed and the LGCA shall cause a list of all stable names currently granted by the LGCA and the persons who race under stable names to be kept current and available.

26(7) The ownership of a stable name shall be disclosed on the official program if so ordered by the stewards.

PARTNERSHIP STABLE

26(8) If the horses of a partnership are to be run in the name of a member of a partnership, such name need not be registered as a stable name, but all horses of the partnership must be run under that name.

26(9) If a stable name is owned by a partnership and disclosure of ownership is ordered by the stewards, the name of at least one partner followed by the words "ET AL" shall be given on the official program and if any partner also has an interest in any other registered stable name, the name of that partner shall be given on the official program.

PARTNERSHIPS

REGISTRATION

26(10) All documents relating to partnerships or changes in partnerships shall be registered with the LGCA.

CONTENTS

26(11) Partnership documents shall among other things, set forth the following:

- a) the name and address of every person having an interest in the horses involved;
- b) the relative proportions of such interests;
- c) to whom the winnings are payable;
- d) in whose name the horse shall run;
- e) with whom the power of entry and scratching rests;
- f) terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangements.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS AND EMERGENCY EXECUTION

26(12) All partnership documents shall be signed by all parties or their authorized agents, with the exception of an emergency:

- a) in an emergency, authority to sign documents on behalf of the partnership may be given to an available partner, which the stewards may, in their discretion, accept or reject;
- b) if accepted, the LGCA may subsequently revoke the registration if the forms referred to in Rule 26 signed by all partners personally are not filed within two weeks of the receipt of the documents.



PAYMENT OF WINNINGS

26(13) An Association shall pay winnings of a partnership in accordance with the partnership documents received by the Association from the LGCA, subject to any court order or any lawful assignment served on the Association prior to payment.

SALE BY PARTNER

26(14) The part owner of any horse shall not sell or assign his share or any part of it to any unlicensed person without the written consent of the other partners to be filed with the LGCA.

CHANGE OF PARTNERS

26(15) To be effective, any change in a recorded partnership shall be made in writing signed by all the partners and filed with the LGCA.

JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY

26(16) All partners to a partnership, and each of them, shall be jointly and severally liable for all stakes, forfeits and other obligations.

EACH PARTNER TO BE LICENCED

26(17) Every partner shall apply for an owner's licence, subject to the rules relating to limited partnerships.

CLAIMING

26(18) Unless partnership documents filed with the LGCA specifically say who may claim for the partnership, or unless the partnership has properly appointed an authorized agent with power to claim for it, any claim not signed by all members of the partnership will be declared void.

DESIGNATED NAME FOR RACING PURPOSES

26(19) If the members of a registered partnership decide to race their horse or horses in a single designated name, the name and the phrase "and partner(s)" shall be carried on the daily racing program.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

26(20) Limited partnerships must be registered with the LGCA.

26(21) 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 shall run;
- e) with whom the power of entry and scratching rests;
- f) the terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangement.

26(22) All limited partnership registration papers shall be signed by the general partner.

26(23) 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 part relating to corporation.

26(24) 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.

26(25) 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.

26(26) Any claim not signed by the general partner shall be declared void 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.

26(27) If the general partner does not register a stable name, the name of the general partner and the phrase “limited partnership” shall be carried on the daily racing program.

CORPORATIONS

APPLICATION

26(28) A corporation applicant for a licence must file the following:

- a) a certified copy of articles of incorporation and any amendments thereto;
- b) a current certificate of status showing the corporation to be in good standing in the jurisdiction in which it is incorporated;
- c) if incorporated outside of Manitoba, a certificate showing the company is currently registered and authorized to carry on business in the province of Manitoba;
- d) the head office address of the corporation;
- e) the name and address of every director and officer and each shareholder;
- f) the proportional interest of each shareholder holding or controlling 10% percent or more of the capital stock in the corporation;
- g) a direction as to whom the winnings are payable;
- h) a direction as in what name the horses shall run;
- i) a direction as to with whom the power of entry and scratching rest;
- j) the terms of any contingency, lease or other similar arrangement.

OFFICER LICENSEES

26(29) 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

26(30) All corporate registration papers shall be signed by those officers/directors who are required to be licensed as owners.

AFFIDAVIT OF GOOD STANDING OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

26(31) The officers/directors required to be licensed as owners pursuant to these rules shall file an affidavit that no corporate officer, directors, or shareholders is ineligible for licensing in any racing jurisdiction or is currently suspended in any racing authority.

CLAIMS

26(32) Any claim not signed by the officers/directors required to be licensed as owners under these rules shall be declared void unless the said officers/directors have appointed an authorized agent with the power to claim on the corporation's behalf and said agent has signed the claim in question.

STABLE NAMES

26(33) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a corporate name shall be considered as a stable name for the purposes of the rules.

HORSES UNDER LEASE

26(34) Horses not under lease must race in the name of the bona fide owner.

RULE 27: ACCESS PASSES

ACCESS PASSES

27(1) The LGCA may issue access passes for a maximum of five days, and may renew access passes for one or more further five-day periods.

27(2) The holders of access passes shall have reasonable access to the backstretch area of the track.

- 27(3) Upon the termination of employment of any access pass holder:
- a) the licensee shall notify the stewards who shall inform the Association so as to alert their security personnel;
 - b) the stewards may demand the surrender of the access pass, and after such demand having been made, whether it is complied with or not, the holder's access should be automatically and immediately suspended and the matter shall be reported to the LGCA and to the security personnel of the Association.
- 27(4) Racing participants must provide a list to the LGCA that includes all people they employ requiring a backstretch access pass. Racing participants must notify the LGCA of any changes to whom they employ.

Available in alternate formats, upon request.





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