

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF RACING COMMISSIONER
GENERAL RULES

(By authority conferred on the office of racing commissioner by section 7 of 1995 PA 279, MCL 431.307)

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R 431.1001 Definitions; A to C.

Rule 1001. As used in these rules:

(a) "Act" means Act No. 327 of the Public Acts of 1980, as amended, being S431.61 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(b) "Appeal" means a written application to the commissioner for review of any decision, order, or ruling of the stewards or for review of any administrative action by the commissioner.

(c) "Arrears" means all sums that are due from a licensee, as reflected by the records of the commissioner or association, for any of the following:

- (i) Fines or forfeitures.
- (ii) Subscriptions.
- (iii) Entrance money.
- (iv) Jockey or driver fees.
- (v) Any default incident to these rules.

(d) "Association" means a legal entity that is licensed by the commissioner to conduct a race meeting.

(e) "Authorized agent" means a licensee who is licensed by the commissioner to act on behalf of another licensee and whose authority to act for and on behalf of another licensee is evidenced by an application filed with the commissioner.

(f) "Bleeder" means a horse that is determined, by a gross or endoscopic examination that is conducted by a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the commissioner or another racing jurisdiction, to have hemorrhaged from within the respiratory tract during a race or workout on the grounds of a recognized meeting.

(g) "Closing" means a designated time when all entries in a race shall be and remain in the race, unless excused by the stewards.

(h) "Coggins test" means a blood test to determine the presence of equine infectious anemia in a horse.

(i) "Commissioner" means the racing commissioner.

(j) "Complaint" means a written statement submitted to the stewards or racing commissioner about an issue relating to the conduct of racing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1005 Definitions; D to F.

Rule 1005. As used in these rules:

(a) "Day" means a period of 24 hours beginning at 12:01 a.m. and ending at midnight.

(b) "Disciplinary action" means an action taken by the stewards or commissioner for violation of the act or these rules and may include any of the following:

(i) Suspension of license.

(ii) Revocation of license.

(iii) Ruling off.

(iv) Expulsion.

(v) The assessment of a fine of forfeiture.

(vi) Reprimand.

(vii) Any combination of paragraphs (i) to (vi) of this subdivision.

(c) "Disqualification" means an order of the stewards or commissioner which revises the order of finish of a race.

(d) "Disqualified person" means a person who is ineligible for licensing under the act or a person whose licensed status is such that he or she is temporarily ineligible to participate in racing under these rules or those of any other racing jurisdiction.

(e) "Driver" means a person licensed by the commissioner to drive a standardbred horse in harness.

(f) "Expulsion" means the unconditional exclusion from any participation, either directly or indirectly, in the privileges and uses of the grounds of an association, or any part thereof.

(g) "Foreign substance" means a substance, or its metabolites, which does not exist naturally in an untreated horse or, if natural to an untreated horse, exists at an unnaturally high physiological concentration as a result of having been administered to the horse.

(h) "Forfeit" means money due from a licensee because of his or her error, fault, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; the loss or return of purse money resulting from a ruling of the stewards or commissioner; or a fine assessed a licensee by the stewards or commissioner.

(i) "Futurity" means a stake in which the dam of the competing horse is nominated either when in foal or during the year of foaling.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1010 Definitions; G to M.

Rule 1010. As used in these rules:

(a) "Grounds" means the entire premises under the control of an association, including appurtenant parking areas and spectator areas.

(b) "Horse" means an equine belonging to a breed eligible to race under these rules and, when used in this part, designates any equine irrespective of these rules and irrespective of age or sex.

(c) "In harness" means a race in which performances shall be to a sulky.

(d) "Inquiry" means an investigation into the conduct of a race which is initiated and conducted by the stewards before making a race official.

(e) "Jockey" means a person licensed by the commissioner to ride thoroughbred horses, quarter horses, Appaloosa horses, or Arabian horses in races.

(f) "Lessee" means a legal entity who is licensed by the commissioner as a horse owner and whose interest in a horse is a leasehold.

(g) "Licensee" means a legal entity holding a currently valid license to participate in or conduct horse racing in this state.

(h) "Meeting" means the entire period of consecutive days which is granted by the commissioner to an association for the conduct of racing.

(i) "Mixed meet" means a race meet licensed to conduct pari-mutuel racing of more than 1 breed of horse.

(j) "Month" means a calendar month.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1015 Definitions; O, P.

Rule 1015. As used in these rules:

(a) "Objection" means a complaint filed by a participant against a horse, jockey, or driver in the race before the result of a race has been made official.

(b) "Owner," for purposes of these rules and in furtherance of promoting the safety, security, growth, and integrity of all horse racing, means a legal entity with an interest in a horse or horses and shall not exceed more than four individuals per single horse.

(c) "Place," when used in the context of a single position in the order of finish in a race, means second. When used in the context of pari-mutuel wagering, a "place" wager is one involving a payoff on a betting interest which finished first or second in a race. When used in the context of multiple positions in the order of finish in a race, "place" or "placing" means finishing first, second, or third.

(d) "Post" means a station on the racing course from which a race is started. In harness racing, the post is where the horses line up behind the mobile starting gate.

(e) "Post position" means a position assigned to a horse for the start of a race.

(f) "Post time" means the time in a race set for the arrival of the horses at the starting post.

(g) "Prize" means the combined total of any cash, premium, trophy, and any other object of value which is awarded to the owners of horses according to the order of finish in a race.

(h) "Protest" means a written statement filed before a race objecting to the eligibility of a horse or person to participate in the race.

(i) "Purse" means the gross cash portion of the prize for which a race is run.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1020 Definitions; R, S.

Rule 1020. As used in these rules:

(a) "Race" means a contest of speed among horses for a prize.

(b) "Racing official" means all personnel, other than licensed participants, having a direct connection with the running of a race.

(c) "Race on the flat" means a race run over a course on which no jumps or other obstacles are placed.

(d) "Recognized meeting" means any race meet with regularly scheduled races which is licensed by, and conducted under rules promulgated by, a governmental regulatory body, including race meets in foreign countries held under the sanction of a turf authority whose jurisdiction is acknowledged by the commissioner.

(e) "Restricted area" means designated locations on the grounds of an association where admission is limited to persons having a valid occupational license or restricted area pass.

(f) "Ruling off" means barring a person from the grounds of licensed associations, or any part thereof, by written order of the commissioner pursuant to the act and these rules.

(g) "Scratch" means the withdrawal of a horse entered for a race after the time of closing.

(h) "Scratch time" means a time set by the stewards as a deadline for horsemen to scratch out of a race.

(i) "Stake" means a race in which owners or nominators, or both, of horses entered or engaged for the race contribute to a purse to which money or any other prize may be added.

(j) "Starter" means a horse in front of which the stall doors of the starting gate open at the time the starter dispatches the field or, when a starting gate is not used or where a mobile starting gate is used, when the official starter gives the word "go."

(k) "Suspension" means a form of disciplinary action where a licensee is deemed temporarily ineligible for participation in racing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1025 Definitions; T, W.

Rule 1025. As used in these rules:

(a) "Time of a race meeting" means the whole consecutive period of days for which a license is granted by the commissioner.

(b) "Trainer" means a person licensed by the commissioner who shall be responsible for, and the absolute insurer of, the proper care, health, training condition, safety, and protection of horses in his or her charge.

(c) "Winner" means a horse whose nose reaches the wire first carrying its jockey or driver, a horse whose nose reaches the wire at the same instant as the nose of a horse sharing first place carrying its jockey or driver, or a horse awarded first place by the stewards or commissioner because of the disqualification of an actual first-place finisher.

(d) "Wire" means a surveyed point crossing and at right angles to the track at which all races conclude.

(e) "Workout" means the training of a horse on a racetrack during which the horse may merely be exercised or may be tested for speed over a specified distance and the results recorded.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1027 Terms; defined in act.

Rule 1027. Terms defined in the act have the same meanings when used in these rules.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1030 Licensure.

Rule 1030. The commissioner may delegate the responsibility of approving or denying occupational licensing to his or her representatives.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1035 Conditions precedent to occupational licensing.

Rule 1035. (1) Pari-mutuel horse racing and participation therein in the state of Michigan are privileges, not rights, granted only by the commissioner by license subject to the conditions precedent set forth in subrule (2) of this rule.

(2) Application for an occupational license means consent and agreement by the applicant, upon application and for the duration of the occupational license, if issued, to all of the following conditions precedent:

(a) That all representations on the application filed are complete and correct and, when required by the commissioner, are accompanied by fingerprint identification, proof of worker's compensation insurance, or certification of professional licensing and any other information the commissioner considers necessary and proper.

(b) That the applicant will abide by all rulings and decisions of the stewards, unless reversed or modified by the commissioner upon proper appeal, and all rules, regulations, and orders of the commissioner, subject to review pursuant to these rules and the act.

(c) That when responsibility is placed upon a licensee, other than a trainer, by the act or these rules, the licensee will bear the burden of proof to show freedom from negligence in the exercise of a high degree of care in safeguarding horses from tampering.

(d) That the applicant will conduct himself or herself and his or her business at all times in a manner befitting the best interests of racing and shall cooperate in every way with the commissioner or his or her representatives during the conduct of an investigation, including responding correctly, to the best of his or her knowledge, to all questions pertaining to racing matters.

(3) Failure to comply with the conditions precedent to licensing set forth in subrule (2) of this rule may result in immediate suspension or revocation of the license.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1045 Separate licensure; exception.

Rule 1045. Each type of racing permitted by the act requires a separate and distinct occupational license for participation, except at mixed race meets.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1050 Race meeting licensing standards.

Rule 1050. (1) An association desiring to conduct a pari-mutuel race meeting shall file a written application for a race meeting license with the commissioner as prescribed by the act.

(2) The application shall specify all of the following information:

(a) The location of the proposed race meeting.

(b) The dates on which the association desires to conduct racing.

(c) Any other information the commissioner requires related to their racing interest.

(3) If the association applying for a race meeting license is not the owner or lessee of a track licensed by the commissioner, the association shall offer evidence satisfactory to the commissioner that it will have use of a licensed facility for the dates proposed.

(4) In granting or refusing a race meeting license, the commissioner shall consider the character and reputation of the persons identified with the undertaking and the financial stability of the association.

(5) In granting a race meeting license, the commissioner will require compliance with all of the following provisions:

(a) That dates applied for are fully intended to be used for the conducting of pari-mutuel wagering.

(b) That the applicant will meet, observe, and enforce the requirements of the license, the act, and other applicable laws of the state of Michigan.

(c) Opportunity for the sport to properly develop.

(d) Availability of horses.

(e) Avoidance of harmful competition among tracks in the state.

(f) Community support for promotion and continuance of the tracks.

(6) An association shall be notified of the granting or denying of a race meeting license and the requirements of the license, pursuant to the act, in the manner and form determined by the commissioner. A denial shall be for cause.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1055 Occupational licensing standards; individuals.

Rule 1055. (1) The commissioner may issue an occupational license to any person participating in the racing of horses if the commissioner finds that the financial responsibility, age, experience, reputation, competence, general fitness, and record of law abidance of the applicant are consistent with the best interests of racing and the state of Michigan.

(2) The commissioner may consider the following in granting, refusing, suspending, or revoking, an occupational license or taking disciplinary action against an occupational licensee:

(a) The applicant's financial history, including court-imposed financial judgments, failure to honor financial obligations, or the issuance of bank instruments without having sufficient funds on deposit.

(b) The applicant's current financial status, including outstanding indebtedness to service and supply vendors in the racing industry.

(c) The applicant's experience in the racing industry in capacities related to the occupational license sought.

(d) The applicant's competence to hold the occupational license sought measured by standardized written and practical testing and peer review, as required by the commissioner.

(e) The applicant's general fitness in terms of physical health, including mental stability, use of drugs, and record of racing violations.

(f) The applicant's record of criminal convictions, including offenses related to the integrity and safety of racing and its participants.

(3) Applicants who have been denied a license or had a license suspended or revoked by another racing jurisdiction may be required by the commissioner to seek reinstatement in the jurisdiction where the license was denied, revoked, or suspended.

(4) The commissioner, at any time, may require the removal for cause of any employee or official employed by a licensee.

(5) Any omission or misrepresentation in the license application shall be sufficient cause for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license by the commissioner.

(6) Trainers and vendors operating within restricted areas of licensed racetracks shall ensure that they and their employees are licensed. Additionally, a trainer shall ensure that each owner for whom he or she trains applies for licensing. A horse in a trainer's care shall not start in a race unless at least a temporary application for the owner's license is on file with the commissioner.

(7) A person under the age of 18 shall not be granted an occupational license, except upon presentation of proof of age and, if employed by anyone other than a parent or legal guardian, submission of working papers as required by law. The minor child of a licensed owner may, without working papers, be granted an owner's license by the commissioner if the parent who is a licensed owner files with the minor's license application an agreement assuming responsibility for all financial, contractual, or other obligations of the minor child relating to racing.

(8) A person under the age of 16 shall not be licensed as a jockey or driver.

(9) The license applications of stable employees, association employees, and employees of vendors operating within restricted areas of racetracks shall be endorsed

by their employers. Exercise riders, pony riders, and any person intending to exercise a horse upon a licensed racetrack may be required by the stewards to demonstrate their horsemanship.

(10) It shall be a trainer's responsibility to maintain on file with the commissioner an up-to-date roster of owners, employees, and any others having access to the trainer's assigned premises. The roster shall contain all information considered pertinent by the commissioner.

(11) An individual, other than a licensee, seeking entry into a restricted area shall make application for a restricted area pass from the racing commissioner. A restricted area pass is valid only for the time and place designated on the pass. The stewards shall review and approve or deny all applications for restricted area admission. Restricted area passes shall not be issued for admission to the paddock at a licensed race meeting. However, a spouse of a licensed owner or trainer may have his or her restricted area pass endorsed to permit him or her into the paddock when accompanied by the licensed spouse. Restricted area passes shall not be issued to anyone who would usually require a license.

(12) Licensed trainers may apply for a temporary license for owners for whom they train. A temporary license is valid for 1 start only. A subsequent entry will require the owner to be fully licensed in conformity with these rules.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1060 Occupational license fees.

Rule 1060. (1) Occupational license fees shall be set by the commissioner.

(2) Unless voided by the commissioner, a license fee receipt shall admit an applicant to restricted areas only during the period designated by the commissioner on the face of the receipt.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1065 Joint ownership.

Rule 1065. (1) Every legal entity having an ownership interest in a horse shall be licensed.

(2) If more than 4 individual persons own interests in a single horse through a corporation, syndicate, partnership, or other joint venture, such individual persons may designate, in writing, up to 4 members of the corporation, syndicate, partnership, or joint venture to represent the entire ownership of, and be responsible for, the horse as the licensed owner or owners.

(3) A joint ownership agreement or lease shall accompany the application for an owner's license.

(4) The commissioner may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of any owner whose ownership of a horse is qualified or limited in part by the rights or an interest in such horse being held or controlled by any other person or persons who would be ineligible for licensing under these rules.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1070 Leases; validity; terms.

Rule 1070. (1) Horses may be raced under a lease if the lease agreement is affixed to the horse's registration or eligibility papers and approved by the stewards. For the purposes of racing a horse in this state, the validity of a lease may be suspended temporarily or voided by the stewards at any time upon a determination that the lease is not in the best interest of racing.

(2) A lease shall not be approved by the stewards for racing purposes unless all of the following provisions are complied with:

(a) The lessee is licensed as an owner.

(b) Each of the signatures of the lessors and lessees on the lease agreement is subscribed and sworn to before a notary public.

(c) A horse shall not be leased more than once per calendar year without approval of the stewards.

(d) Conditions of the lease specify, as to parties to the lease, whether the subject horse may be entered to be claimed. If the lessor agrees that the subject horse may be entered to be claimed, conditions of the lease shall specify the minimum price for which the subject horse can be entered and to whom the claiming price is payable.

(e) Conditions of the lease specify that upon claim of the subject horse, the lease shall terminate and all rights in and to such horse shall pass to the claimant as a bona fide purchaser.

(f) The lease completely divests the lessors or sublessors of further control or direction of the racing performance of such horse while under lease, and the lease ensures that the resultant program listing of the lessee will not mislead the betting public by reason of the absence in the program listing of the name of a person or persons who possess a beneficial interest in such leased horse.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1075 Licensure of corporations or syndicates.

Rule 1075. (1) If more than 4 individual shareholders or members own interests in a single horse through a corporation or syndicate, the horse may be leased for racing purposes pursuant to R 431.1065 or R 431.1070.

(2) A corporation or syndicate which does not have more than 4 individual shareholders or members shall, at the time of filing an application for an owner's license, provide the commissioner with all of the following information:

(a) The names and addresses of the shareholders or members of the corporation or syndicate, together with the amount of their respective holdings.

(b) Indication of whether the stated amount of investment by a shareholder or member is paid in full.

(c) Designation of a person or persons authorized to represent the corporation or syndicate in racing matters.

(3) Each shareholder or member of a corporation or syndicate licensed to race under these rules shall be licensed individually.

(4) A corporate name or a syndicate name, if any, shall be considered a stable name for the purpose of these rules, but the commissioner reserves the right to refuse any corporation or syndicate the right to register a stable name.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1080 Licensure of partnerships.

Rule 1080. (1) If more than 4 persons own interests in a single horse through a partnership, the horse may be leased for racing purposes pursuant to R 431.1070.

(2) Each member of a partnership licensed to race under these rules shall be licensed individually.

(3) A partnership shall be registered with the commissioner. Partnership papers shall include all of the following information:

(a) The name and address of every person who has an interest in the horse or horses involved.

(b) The relative proportions of such interests.

(c) To whom the winnings are payable.

(d) In whose name the horse or horses shall compete.

(e) Who has the power to enter the horse or horses in races or to withdraw the horse or horses from races.

(f) The terms of any contingency, lease, or other arrangements.

(g) The name or names of the horse or horses involved.

(4) Any partner transacting business on behalf of a partnership shall own an interest in the partnership which is not less than the interest owned by any other partner.

(5) All partnership papers shall be signed by all of the parties or by their authorized agent.

(6) Any alteration in a recorded partnership agreement shall necessitate application for a new partnership agreement.

(7) All the parties in a partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for all arrears.

(8) The part owner of a horse may assign his or her share or any part of it with the written consent of the other partners. The consent shall be filed with the stewards.

(9) A partner may claim for the partnership, unless otherwise stated in the partnership agreement.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1085 Joint ownership; waiver of rules.

Rule 1085. The commissioner, in extraordinary circumstances, may waive these rules with respect to any 1 horse owned by any corporation, syndicate, partnership, or other joint venture to permit the horse to participate in a specific race of special interest to the sport and the state of Michigan.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1090 Joint ownership; reports.

Rule 1090. (1) The shareholders or members of any corporation, syndicate, partnership, or other joint venture which leases horses for racing purposes in this state, in addition to the corporation, syndicate, partnership, or joint venture, shall file with the commissioner, when requested to do so, a report under oath containing all information related to racing the commissioner specifies. Failure of a corporation, syndicate, partnership, or joint venture to file the report shall result in the denial of a license to any lessee or lessees of the corporation, syndicate, partnership, or joint venture or the revocation of a license already granted.

(2) A stable name shall be carried on the program with the name of at least 1 owner. If the stable represents more than 1 owner, the joint ownership shall be indicated by the use of the name of 1 owner and the words "et al."

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1095 Associations; duties.

Rule 1095. (1) Each association licensed by the commissioner, and each licensed association's officers, directors, officials, and employees, shall observe and enforce the laws of the state of Michigan and the rules and regulations of the commissioner at and during licensed race meetings conducted by the association. Each association, and its officers, directors, and employees, shall also honor all written orders of expulsion or ruling off issued by the commissioner, and pursuant thereto shall immediately eject and exclude from association grounds any person whom the association, or its officers, directors, or employees, knows to be under expulsion and ruled off pursuant to the written order of the commissioner.

(2) Each association shall provide a competent and adequate security force, night and day, in and about association grounds and shall police and maintain order on its grounds so as to reasonably insure the safety of all persons on its grounds and protect and preserve the integrity of racing and pari-mutuel wagering conducted on its grounds. Upon a determination by the racing commissioner that additional security is necessary to insure the safety and integrity of racing, supplemental security shall be provided by the racing commissioner at each race meeting in areas where occupational licenses are required for admittance.

(3) Each association shall exclude all of the following from its grounds:

(a) All persons whom it knows have been designated by written order of the commissioner or the stewards to be under expulsion, ruled off, or otherwise excluded from association grounds pursuant to the act and the rules of the commissioner.

(b) Upon written notification of the commissioner, all persons whom it knows have been designated by written order of the recognized racing authority in another recognized racing jurisdiction to be under expulsion, ruled off, or otherwise excluded from racetrack grounds in such other racing jurisdiction.

(c) All persons whom it knows to be engaged in activities on association grounds to avoid, or aid others in avoiding, compliance with federal or state income tax laws or rules pertaining to gambling winnings derived from pari-mutuel wagering.

(d) All persons whom it knows to be engaged in bookmaking or other illegal wagering or gambling activities on association grounds.

(e) All persons whom it knows to be engaged in touting or the illegal solicitation of bets on association grounds.

(f) All persons whom it knows to be engaged in activities to unlawfully influence or fix the results or outcome of a race conducted on association grounds.

(g) All persons whom it knows have been convicted of crimes involving fraud or deception in the conduct of racing or pari-mutuel wagering.

(h) All persons whose presence and conduct on association grounds reasonably threatens the health and safety of other persons on association grounds or reasonably threatens or undermines public confidence in the integrity of racing or pari-mutuel wagering conducted on association grounds.

(4) Each association shall eject and exclude, from its stable areas, paddock, and other restricted areas, any person not authorized for admission to such areas under these rules.

(5) Each association may, in its sole discretion and on its own volition, eject or exclude from its grounds, or any part thereof, any person, licensed or unlicensed, for any reason it deems appropriate and without giving any reason or cause therefor, if, however, such ejection or exclusion is not based in any way upon the person's sex, race, color, creed, or national origin and is not otherwise in violation of state or federal law.

(6) When any association ejects or excludes any person from its grounds, it shall promptly report such action to the commissioner in writing.

(7) The association shall provide the commissioner with copies of available daily police reports pertaining to conduct on racetrack grounds.

(8) The stable area of each licensed racetrack shall be enclosed by a fence or other barrier of reasonable height that will deter entry of unauthorized persons.

(9) The association shall maintain a 24-hour guard at any entrance to the stable area during the race meeting.

(10) The stable area shall be patrolled by track security officers, who shall pay special attention to the presence of unauthorized personnel, to the enforcement of fire prevention measures, and to the inspection of tack rooms and living quarters for fire hazards and contraband.

(11) An association shall take prompt corrective action on all fire safety deficiencies noted in inspections by local and state fire marshals.

(12) An association shall provide protected sheds for the storage of hay, straw, feed, and other flammable materials.

(13) An association shall at all times maintain its grounds and facilities so as to be neat and clean, painted, and in good repair, with special consideration for the comfort, health, and safety of patrons, employees, and other persons whose business requires attendance, and with special consideration for the health and safety of horses stabled, exercising, entered to race, or racing, at the association's facilities.

(14) An association shall provide and maintain lighting to ensure illumination in the stable, spectator, and parking areas.

(15) An association shall provide and maintain facilities for drivers and jockeys. Separate toilet and dressing facilities shall be provided for female and male drivers and jockeys.

(16) An association shall provide all of the following:

(a) Training and racetrack surfaces that are safe and humane.

(b) Proper equipment to maintain track surfaces.

(c) Sufficient trained personnel to properly operate maintenance equipment and to assess needs in track maintenance on a day-to-day basis.

(d) Daily records on the condition and maintenance of each training and racing surface. Such records shall be submitted to the stewards.

(17) An association shall have in attendance, during all racing and training hours, at least 1 ambulance and 1 horse ambulance with personnel to render first aid and transport injured persons or horses to the most suitable place available for medical or veterinary treatment. Ambulances shall be stationed at the entrance to the racing surface.

(18) An association shall equip and maintain adequate first aid facilities with medical personnel in attendance.

(19) An association shall install and maintain in good service a communication system between the stewards' stand and all of the following persons or places:

(a) Pari-mutuel department.

(b) Starting gate.

(c) Clerk of scales.

(d) Clerk of course.

(e) Paddock judge.

(f) Patrol judges.

(g) Commissioner's veterinarian.

(20) For pari-mutuel wagering, an association shall use either a totalisator or another mechanical device which is equal in accuracy and clearness to the totalisator and which is approved by the commissioner. No other place or method of betting, pool making, wagering, or gaming shall be used or permitted without the commissioner's approval.

(21) An association conducting racing shall provide photo finish service of a type and quality approved by the commissioner as an aid to the stewards, in determining the order of finish. When a photo finish picture is used to determine the order of finish, the picture, or true copies or projections thereof, shall be posted or projected for public inspection as required by the stewards or commissioner. Film strips shall be preserved by the association for 1 year.

(22) An association conducting racing shall install an automatic electric timing device in conjunction with the photo finish camera or independent of such device for the purpose of accurately recording the timing of all races. This time shall be considered as the official time of each race.

(23) The association shall designate an approved racing official as timer. The final time recorded by the timer on a hand-held watch or device of similar accuracy shall be the official time of a race if the electric timer fails.

(24) An association shall make a visual recording of each race as it is run. The recording shall be by videotape or other means approved by the commissioner. The equipment necessary to promptly show the recordings to the stewards to assist them in determining questions pertaining to a race shall be provided by the association. Such recordings shall in all cases be considered only as aids to the stewards. A visual recording of all views of each race shall be preserved by the association in a secure manner for 90 days after the close of a meeting or for a longer period set by the stewards or commissioner. Specific recordings shall be shown to the stewards at any time during the meeting or shall be delivered to the commissioner or his or her representative at any time upon request. As the stewards deem necessary, and for the purpose of educating jockeys, drivers, and racing officials, the association may show visual recordings of races to jockeys, drivers, and racing officials on the racing day following the races in question.

(25) The association shall display post time a reasonable time before a race on a clock device provided for that purpose, on the infield results board, or on another prominent structure which is clearly readable from the spectator areas.

(26) An association conducting racing shall maintain a paddock that shall secure horses preparing to race in the daily program. The paddock shall be entirely enclosed and the gate or gates into the enclosure shall be controlled to exclude unauthorized persons.

(27) During racing hours, the association shall provide the services of a blacksmith and extra equipment in or adjacent to the paddock to ensure the proper conduct of racing without unnecessary delay.

(28) An association shall provide necessary office space with proper conveniences and adequate parking spaces for the commissioner and his or her representatives. Identification signifying the bearer as a representative of the commissioner shall be honored for entrance to all points on the grounds.

(29) The names and addresses of the track-designated stewards and other racing officials shall be submitted to the commissioner not less than 30 days before the start of the race meeting and shall thereafter be approved or disapproved by the commissioner. A disapproval shall be for cause.

(30) Racing officials subject to the approval of the racing commissioner shall not hold more than 1 official position during a race meet.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1101 Admissions.

Rule 1101. (1) A person required to be licensed by these rules shall not be admitted to the stables or other restricted area of a racetrack without a current valid license or restricted area pass in his or her possession. An association may permit a licensed applicant to enter restricted areas for a period of not more than 10 days after the filing of a license application if the applicant possesses a license fee receipt.

(2) A licensed person in or entering the stables, paddock, or other restricted area of a racetrack under the jurisdiction of the commissioner shall wear, on his or her outer apparel, a currently valid identification card of a type required by the commissioner. An association may refuse to accept the identification card as a badge for admission to any parts of the spectator areas it specifies.

(3) Occupational licenses and restricted area passes shall require validation for each race meeting. The licenses of horse owners and stable employees shall not be validated unless their names appear on the stable list submitted to the commissioner by the responsible trainer.

(4) Policemen, firemen, inspectors, and other public officials acting in the performance of their duties; employees of utility firms; or employees of companies doing construction in restricted areas are exempt from the provisions of this rule. However, any exempted person shall identify himself or herself and explain the purpose of his or her visit before admission.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1105 Entering and departing restricted areas; sign in and sign out.

Rule 1105. Licensed persons entering restricted areas of racetracks during other than normal racing and training hours shall sign in and shall sign out upon departure. The person's name, occupation, and vehicle number shall be recorded. Exempt persons, other than policemen and firemen in the performance of their duties, shall sign in and out at all times during a race meeting.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1110 Logging entry and departure of horses.

Rule 1110. (1) The identity of all horses entering and leaving the stable area of an association conducting a race meeting shall be logged in and out in a horse-in, horse-out book at the stable area gate.

(2) The log book entry shall include all of the following information:

- (a) The date and time in or out.
- (b) Name of horse.
- (c) Driver of the transporting vehicle.

(3) A dead horse shall not be removed from the grounds without prior notification of the commissioner's office or the veterinarian.

(4) All horses entering association grounds from another state shall provide a current certificate of health which is to the satisfaction of the stewards and which evidences current Coggins testing by a doctor of veterinary medicine.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1115 Reporting violations.

Rule 1115. If a person who is licensed as a participant in racing is approached with an offer or promise of a gratuity or with a request or suggestion of a bribe; any improper, corrupt, or fraudulent act or practice in relation to a race or racing; or that any race be conducted other than in a fair manner and in accordance with the rules, that person shall report such offer or suggestion immediately to the stewards or commissioner. Failure to report the offer or suggestion may result in disciplinary action, which may include suspension or revocation of the person's license.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1120 False statements.

Rule 1120. A licensed person who, while under oath in any hearing, or in a sworn statement, gives false or misleading statements in connection with any investigation pertaining to racing or any person who refuses to appear or testify after proper notice shall be subject to disciplinary action or criminal prosecution, or both.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1125 Best efforts to win.

Rule 1125. A licensee is expected to give his or her best effort to win in all races in which he or she participates. Any instruction or advice to a jockey or driver or any handling of a jockey's or driver's horse other than for the purpose of winning is prohibited. If the stewards are satisfied that a race was ridden or driven in a fraudulent manner or that the jockey or driver was instructed or induced to ride or drive in a fraudulent manner, all persons guilty of connivance in the offense shall be ruled off and subject to further disciplinary action or criminal prosecution, or both.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1130 Expulsion and ruling off by commissioner.

Rule 1130. (1) The commissioner, deputies, or authorized representative of the commissioner may order any person, whether licensed or unlicensed, to be immediately ejected, ruled off, and excluded from association grounds, or any part thereof, by written order of expulsion or ruling off, for any of the following reasons:

(a) The person's violation of the promulgated rules of the commissioner or the act or any successor racing laws enacted after the effective date of these rules.

(b) The person's participation in touting, the illegal solicitation of bets or wagers, bookmaking, or any other illegal wagering or gambling activity.

(c) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity to avoid, or aid another in avoiding, compliance with federal or state income tax laws pertaining to the reporting of pari-mutuel gambling winnings as income.

(d) The person's conviction for any crime involving fraud or deception in the conduct of racing or pari-mutuel wagering or in the reporting of pari-mutuel gambling winnings to federal or state government tax authorities.

(e) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity to unlawfully influence or fix the results or outcome of a race.

(f) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity to misrepresent the true age, pedigree, identity, ownership, or eligibility of a horse to any of the following:

(i) The jockey club.

(ii) United States trotting association.

(iii) American quarter horse association.

(iv) Appaloosa horse club.

(v) Arabian breed registry.

(vi) The commissioner.

(vii) Any racing official.

(g) The person's participation in any disorderly conduct or public disturbance on association grounds which reasonably threatens the health and safety of other persons or horses.

(h) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity to willfully and knowingly enter or start an unqualified or ineligible horse in a race.

(i) The person's participation in any plan, scheme or activity to offer or receive any money, benefit, or other consideration for scratching an entry from a race.

(j) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity to offer, promise, or give any gift, gratuity, money, property, or other valuable thing or benefit to any person having official duties in relation to the conduct of racing or pari-mutuel wagering with the intent or purpose of thereby influencing the action, judgment, or decision of such person with respect to any matter or question which may be brought before such person in his or her official capacity. Any person who has official duties in relation to the conduct of racing or pari-mutuel wagering who requests, accepts, or receives, or agrees to accept and receive, any gift, gratuity, money, property, or other valuable thing or benefit as consideration for acting, judging, or deciding a matter or question which is brought before him or her in his or her official capacity shall be ruled off association grounds and removed from his or her official position.

(k) The person's participation in any plan, scheme, or activity involving fraudulent practices in the conduct of racing or pari-mutuel wagering in this or any other country.

(l) The making of a bet with, or on behalf of, any jockey or driver, unless the bet is on a horse the jockey or driver is riding or driving.

(m) If the person is a jockey or driver, the acceptance of a ticket or the making of a bet on any horse other than the one he or she rides or drives; however, a jockey or driver may make a multiple wager if his or her horse is selected to finish first in all instances.

(n) The person's participation in ordering or performing a nerve operation at or above the ankle of a horse or a tumor (re-nerving) operation in the same area on a horse on the grounds of a track under the jurisdiction of the commissioner.

(o) If the person is a veterinarian, ordering a horse to be denerved, neurectimized, desensitized, or anesthetized by surgery, cryosurgery, freezing, chemical block, or any other means at or above the ankle so as to remove sensation from the lower limb. A horse which has been subjected to any of these procedures shall not be eligible to race, and any licensee who violates this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(p) The person's participation in injecting, or ordering the injection of, a horse for the purpose of administering a drug which could affect the performance of the horse entered to race or for the purpose of blocking a nerve.

(q) The person's participation in any other activity or conduct which reasonably threatens the health and safety of other persons on association grounds or reasonably threatens or undermines public confidence in the integrity of racing or pari-mutuel wagering in the state.

(2) In all cases where the commissioner, deputies, or authorized representatives of the commissioner order a person to be ejected, ruled off, and excluded from association grounds, or any part thereof, a written order of expulsion or ruling off shall be issued and served on the person, giving such person notice of his or her expulsion and ruling off from association grounds and the reason for such expulsion or ruling off.

(3) Any person who is ordered to be ejected, ruled off, and excluded from association grounds by order of the commissioner, deputy, or authorized representative of the commissioner shall, upon written request, have the right to a hearing de novo before the commissioner to review the order of expulsion or ruling off, unless such a hearing has already been held before the commissioner under Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being S24.201 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and a final determination made by the commissioner before issuance of the order under review. Upon such request, the commissioner shall schedule a date, time, and place for the hearing to be held within 14 days and shall promptly notify the person, who requested the hearing of the scheduled date, time, and place for the hearing. The hearing shall be held pursuant to Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being S24.201 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws. The person shall remain ruled off and excluded from association grounds for a period of not more than 90 days after receipt of a request for review pending the hearing and final determination of the commissioner regarding the order of expulsion or ruling off under review.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1135 Hypodermic paraphernalia.

Rule 1135. (1) A person on the grounds of a racetrack under the jurisdiction of the commissioner or on grounds where horses which are eligible to race at the racetrack are kept shall not have any of the following in his or her possession, in his or her personal effects or vehicle, or in or upon premises he or she occupies or controls:

(a) A hypodermic syringe.

(b) Hypodermic needle.

(c) Other hypodermic device.

(d) A drug used for the injection or infusion of another drug into a horse.

(2) The use or possession of hypodermic paraphernalia by veterinarians licensed by the commissioner is not prohibited. However, veterinary practices are subject to review by the commissioner. A veterinarian shall not sell, give, or provide a hypodermic needle or syringe or any substance for hypodermic administration to any licensee on the grounds. In special circumstances or an emergency, a licensee requiring medical treatment may, upon written request, be granted permission for the temporary possession of a hypodermic syringe or needle on the grounds.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1140 Electrical devices.

Rule 1140. A person who is on the grounds of a racetrack under the jurisdiction of the commissioner or on grounds where horses which are eligible to race at the racetrack are kept shall not have in his or her possession, in his or her personal effects or vehicle, or in or on premises he or she occupies or controls, a battery, buzzer, prod, or other appliance, either electrical or mechanical, other than the ordinary whip, which is capable of affecting the speed or racing condition of a horse.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1145 Wagering by officials or employees.

Rule 1145. (1) An official or employee who has a direct connection with the running of a race shall not wager money or any other thing of value on the result of a race, and shall not solicit a stake or present from any person racing at the meeting. For the purpose of this subrule, the following persons are also included:

- (a) Assistant starters.
- (b) Jockeys' or drivers' room custodians.
- (c) Jockeys' or drivers' room employees.
- (d) Outriders and parade marshals.
- (e) Paddock employees.
- (f) Workout clockers.

(2) The commissioner, his or her appointees, and employees shall not wager on a race conducted by an association licensed by the commissioner.

(3) An employee of an auditing firm present on behalf of the state or a person employed by an association as steward, mutuel department manager, mutuel department calculating room employee, totalisator computer programmer, or technician shall not wager on a race at the meeting.

(4) A person who violates this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1150 Ownership prohibition.

Rule 1150. A person approved by the commissioner as a racing official, employee of an official, or an association employee directly connected with the running of a race or the classification of horses shall not be the owner or part owner of a horse racing at the meeting and shall not participate financially, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of a horse racing at such meeting. Association employees not directly connected with the running of a race may be the owner or part owner of a horse racing in a stake or futurity.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1155 Bookmaking prohibited.

Rule 1155. Bookmaking or betting of any kind, other than through the pari-mutuel system, is prohibited. A person engaged in bookmaking or betting shall be subject to criminal charges. Any owner, trainer, jockey, driver, or other licensed person who bets with or through a handbook or wagers in any but the prescribed manner faces disciplinary action up to and including license revocation and exclusion from all tracks under the jurisdiction of the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1160 Dissemination of information.

Rule 1160. An association employee or person licensed by the commissioner shall not knowingly permit the dissemination of racing information that might be of benefit to bookmakers or others engaged in illegal betting activities. This does not prevent the prompt reporting of racing news by accredited members of the press.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1165 Financial responsibility.

Rule 1165. A licensee shall not wilfully and deliberately fail or refuse to pay any monies due and owing for any services or supplies connected with his or her operations as a licensee. Presentation of a legal monetary judgment related to racing operations against a licensee may be grounds for immediate suspension, license denial, or other disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1170 Deduction from winnings.

Rule 1170. A percentage of winnings, except for jockey mount fees, shall not be deducted by an association or horsemen's bookkeeper unless such deduction is at the request of the person to whom such winnings are payable and except that an association may withhold from winnings any arrears due.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1175 Prohibited acts; breathalyzer and drug testing.

Rule 1175. (1) Smoking under the shedrow of any barn is prohibited.

(2) Possession of or uses of controlled substances or concealed weapons in the stable area of any racetrack is prohibited.

(3) A person who smokes under a shedrow, who is in possession of controlled substances or concealed weapons, or who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug is subject to disciplinary action.

(4) The personal use by licensees of any controlled substance or excessive amount of medicant, stimulant, depressant, narcotic, or hypnotic is prohibited.

(5) Drivers, jockeys, stewards, judges, starters, drivers of the starting gate, and outriders shall be required to submit to a breathalyzer test when requested by the racing commissioner. In the case of drivers and jockeys, if the results of such test show a reading of more than .05% of alcohol in the blood, such driver or jockey shall not be permitted to drive or ride and shall be subject to disciplinary action. If the results of a breathalyzer test show more than .05% of alcohol in the blood, an individual shall be relieved of his or her duties and such further action shall be taken as the stewards deem necessary. A person registering .05% or more on the breathalyzer may have independent urine or blood tests taken, at his or her own cost. Drivers and jockeys shall be subject to testing for drug use as required by the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1180 Disqualification from racing.

Rule 1180. A person whose license has been revoked or has been suspended, whether temporarily for investigation or otherwise, and so long as his or her exclusion or suspension continues, shall not be qualified, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, to subscribe, or to enter or run any horse, for any race either in his or her own name or in the name of any other person.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1185 Licensure denial by other jurisdiction.

Rule 1185. The denial of a license by any other racing jurisdiction shall be considered as a basis for the denial of a license by the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1190 Reinstatement.

Rule 1190. When a license is revoked by the commissioner or other racing jurisdiction, the former holder of such license remains disqualified in the state of Michigan until his or her license is restored in good standing by the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1195 Conduct of racing.

Rule 1195. (1) An owner, trainer, driver, jockey, attendant of a horse, or any other licensed person or association employee shall not use disrespectful language when addressing, or be guilty of any disrespectful conduct toward, an official, judge, or person serving under an official's or judge's orders, such disrespectful language or conduct having reference to the administration of the course or of any race thereon.

(2) An owner, trainer, driver, jockey, attendant of a horse, or any other licensed person, at any time or place, shall not commit an assault or an assault and battery upon any person, shall not threaten to do bodily injury to any person.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1200 Disqualification of horses; forfeiture of money and prizes.

Rule 1200. (1) When a person is expelled or ruled off, every horse owned wholly or partly by him or her shall also be disqualified to race so long as the sentence continues. If an entry is received from any disqualified person or for any disqualified horse, that entry shall be void and the money paid for such entry, if any, shall be refunded. Any money or prize won by such entry shall be forfeited by the disqualified party.

(2) A horse or stable entry which is ordered refused at any recognized meeting because of inconsistent racing or other cause shall not be permitted to race at a racetrack under the jurisdiction of the commissioner during the continuance of such ruling.

(3) When a person is ruled off for any fraudulent practice in relation to a particular horse owned wholly or partly by him or her, he or she shall forfeit all money and prizes which such horse has fraudulently won.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1205 Objections, protests, and complaints.

Rule 1205. (1) Objections or protests against a horse, jockey, or driver participating in a race shall be received only when duly lodged by the owner, authorized agent of the owner, the trainer, or the jockey or driver of another horse engaged in the same race whose horse suffered or could suffer because of an alleged rules violation. An objection or protest also may be made by a racing official.

(2) Objections to alleged interference or fouls occurring during the running of the race shall be lodged orally with the clerk of scales or patrol judge before dismounting, shall be relayed immediately to the stewards, and shall then be lodged

directly with the stewards. Other complaints shall be made in writing and bear the signature of the complainant. Complaints involving racing matters lodged during a race meeting shall be addressed to the stewards. Complaints lodged after the termination of a race meeting shall be addressed to the commissioner.

(3) A person making an objection determined by the stewards or commissioner to be unreasonable, unwarranted, or frivolous may be subject to a fine in an amount offsetting expenses incurred in determining the objection.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1210 Protests, objections, or complaints; time.

Rule 1210. Protests, objections, or complaints based on the following rule violations shall be lodged by persons aggrieved within the times prescribed:

(a) At least 1 hour before post time if the protest is based on incorrect weight allowance claimed for a horse entered to race.

(b) Before the race has been posted as official if the objection is based on interference by a horse, improper course covered by a horse, foul riding or driving, or any other matter occurring during or incidental to the running of a race.

(c) Not later than 1 year after the race was run if the complaint is based on fraudulent or wilful misstatement in entry under which a horse has run or any other rule violation.

(d) Owners, authorized agents of owners, trainers, jockeys, and drivers who make unreasonable, unwarranted, or frivolous complaints, objections, or protests may be subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1215 Disputed races.

Rule 1215. If, after a race has been declared official, the result of a race is placed in dispute by the lodging of a protest, objection, complaint, or appeal or by discovery of an alleged violation of the act or rules, all of the following provisions apply, pending determination of the disputed race:

(a) When, in addition to the lodging of a protest, objection, complaint, or appeal or the discovery of an alleged violation, a positive laboratory test is reported, the stewards shall order that money from a disputed race be held by the association. The purse money being held shall be deposited in an escrow account established for that purpose. The proceeds, including interest accrued, shall be withdrawn and distributed according to the ruling of the stewards or by the final order of the racing commissioner in a contested case, once the period of judicial review has lapsed. However, any portion of the purse money or other reward, the distribution of which would not be affected by the determination of such dispute or contested case, may be distributed at the discretion of the stewards or commissioner.

(b) If purse monies or other rewards have been awarded to a licensee before the lodging of a protest, objection, or complaint or the discovery of an alleged violation of

the act or rules which places the outcome of a race in dispute, such monies or reward shall be returned immediately to the association on orders of the stewards.

(c) The horse which crosses the finish line first and any other horse for which the race is authoritatively claimed shall be liable for all penalties attaching to the winner of that race until the matter is finally adjudicated.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1220 Determination of dispute.

Rule 1220. (1) The stewards shall make a determination on all protests, objections, complaints, or alleged violations of the act or rules lodged or discovered after a race has been declared official and shall issue a ruling thereon. If the stewards find that the act or rule was violated, the stewards may take disciplinary action against persons responsible, disqualify any horses in the disputed race, and award the purse money and other rewards in accordance with the determined order of finish in such disputed race.

(2) If a horse is disqualified after a race has been declared official and the disqualification causes a revision of the order of finish of a race, the pari-mutuel payoff shall not be affected.

(3) Every objection, complaint, protest, or allegation of a rule violation shall be determined by the stewards, but an appeal may be directed to the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1225 Stewards' hearings.

Rule 1225. (1) The stewards' hearings may be closed, and the stewards shall cause no public announcement to be made concerning a matter under investigation until conclusion of the hearing.

(2) If at the conclusion of a hearing the stewards find that the act or a rule has been violated, they shall promptly issue a ruling which sets forth all of the following information:

- (a) The full name of every person charged with a violation of the act or a rule.
- (b) Identification of such persons, if licensed by license classification.
- (c) The rule number and pertinent parts of the act or rule violated.
- (d) The finding by the stewards as to the violation of the act or rule.
- (e) The statement of disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1230 Fines; suspensions.

Rule 1230. (1) A fine imposed by the stewards or commissioner is payable within 5 calendar days of proper notice to the licensee fined. A licensee who fails to pay such fine within 5 calendar days of proper notice, if a written appeal has not been filed and

a stay of penalty has not been granted, shall be suspended and remain suspended until the fine is paid.

(2) Unless fraud has been committed, all jockeys and drivers temporarily suspended shall be permitted, for 2 days following such temporary suspension, to fulfill all engagements made before the suspension.

(3) A licensee who is suspended in any recognized racing jurisdiction is suspended from participation in Michigan for as long as his or her sentence continues, unless otherwise modified by the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1235 Appeals; stays.

Rule 1235. (1) A person aggrieved by any ruling, action, or decision of the stewards, or by any disciplinary action or administrative action taken by the stewards, may have a review of the decision before the commissioner.

(2) A licensee may apply to the commissioner for a stay of disciplinary action imposed by the stewards pending disposition of such appeal by the commissioner.

(3) All appeals shall be filed, in writing, with the commissioner within 10 days of proper notice of the penalty or imposition of the discipline.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1240 Final decisions and orders.

Rule 1240. A final decision or order of the commissioner shall be made, within a reasonable period, in writing or stated in the record, and shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law. A decision or order shall not be made except upon consideration of the record as a whole or such portion thereof as may be cited by any party to the proceedings and as supported by and in accordance with the competent, material, and substantial evidence. A copy of the decision or order shall be delivered or mailed to each party and to his or her attorney of record, if any.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1245 Declaratory order or ruling.

Rule 1245. (1) Pursuant to section 63 of 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.263, any person may request a declaratory ruling as to the applicability to an actual state of facts of a statute, rule, or order administered by the racing commissioner.

(2) A request for a declaratory ruling shall be submitted in writing to the Racing Commissioner, Michigan Office of Racing Commissioner, PO Box 30773, Lansing, MI 48909-8273 and shall contain all of the following information:

(a) Specific reference to the statute, rule, or order in question.

(b) A complete account of the facts which actually exist for which the declaratory ruling is sought.

(c) Contact information and the signature of the requestor.

(3) Within 45 business days after receiving a submitted request, the commissioner shall notify any person of record as to whether the declaratory ruling will be issued or denied.

(4) The request may be declined for any of the following reasons:

(a) The subject matter of the request is frivolous on its face.

(b) The statement of actual facts or issues contained in a request is indefinite, incomplete, or lacks specificity.

(c) The same, or substantially similar, actual state of facts or issue of law is under investigation or is subject to any litigation, pending or resolved.

(5) Denials shall include the facts upon which the denial has been made.

(6) A declaratory ruling shall include a statement or findings of fact, conclusions of law supported by legal authority or reasoned opinion, and the ruling or determination made.

(7) Once issued, a ruling is binding on the office of racing commissioner and shall not retroactively be changed, but nothing in this rule shall prohibit the commissioner from prospectively changing a ruling.

(8) Upon a written request to the commissioner, a person may inspect, copy, or receive a copy of a declaratory ruling.

History: 1985 AACRS; 2009 AACRS.

R 431.1250 Stewards; duties; approval; majority vote.

Rule 1250. (1) The stewards shall supervise and regulate the conduct of racing at each licensed race meeting.

(2) A steward nominated by the association conducting a race meeting is subject to the approval of the commissioner.

(3) All questions to be decided by the stewards shall be determined by majority vote. A dissenting steward may submit a minority report.

(4) The name of an association's nominee for steward shall be submitted for approval not less than 30 days before the scheduled start of the race meeting. A steward shall not serve unless approved by the commissioner. Disapproval shall be for cause.

History: 1985 AACRS.

R 431.1255 Stewards; qualifications.

Rule 1255. Before being appointed or approved by the commissioner to serve in the capacity of steward, an applicant shall have been employed as any of the following at a recognized meet or meetings for a period of not less than 60 racing days a year, during not less than 3 of the 5 preceding calendar years:

(a) Steward.

(b) Assistant or associate steward.

(c) Racing secretary.

(d) Assistant racing secretary.

(e) Starter.

- (f) Placing judge.
- (g) Patrol judge.
- (h) Paddock judge.
- (i) Clerk of scales.

However, if no acceptable applicant possesses these qualifications, a person approved or appointed shall have had prior experience in horse racing, such as an owner, trainer, jockey, or driver, or such other related experience as the commissioner deems pertinent.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1260 Authority of stewards.

Rule 1260. Stewards are authorized to do all of the following: (a) Make all findings of fact as to all matters occurring during and incident to the running of a race; determine all objections and inquiries based on the interference by a horse, improper course covered by a horse, foul riding by a jockey, foul driving by a driver, and all other matters occurring during and incident to the running of a race; and determine the extent of disqualification, if any, of horses in a race for a foul committed during such race. Such findings of fact and determinations shall be final, but subject to appeal. In the performance of their duties, have unrestricted access to all areas used and under the jurisdiction of other racing officials and to all areas used by occupational licensees for racing purposes.

(b) Determine all protests, complaints, or objections concerning the conduct of racing which arise during a race meeting and to enforce such determinations.

(c) Fine, suspend, or rule off a participant in racing, or order ejected or excluded from association grounds any person, licensed or unlicensed, upon a reasonable belief that a violation of these rules has occurred.

(d) Fine, suspend, or rule off a participant in racing who, in their opinion, has acted to the detriment of racing, and order ejected or excluded from association grounds any other disorderly person.

(e) Interpret and enforce the rules of racing and determine all questions pertaining to a racing matter not specifically covered by these rules in conformity with justice and the best interest of racing, subject to the authority and orders of the commissioner.

(f) Issue decisions or rulings pertaining to the conduct of racing which shall supersede orders of the officers, directors, and officials of an association and which shall, if the stewards deem proper, vary any arrangement for the conduct of a race meeting, including without limitation, postponing a race, cancelling a race, or ruling a race run as no contest.

(g) Request and receive assistance in the investigation of possible rule infractions from all of the following:

- (i) Employees of the commissioner.
- (ii) Racing officials.
- (iii) Track security forces.
- (iv) State and local police.
- (v) Investigators representing trade groups to which associations may belong.

(h) Conduct hearings on all questions, disputes, protests, complaints, or objections concerning racing matters.

(i) Exclude from any race a horse which is improperly equipped, dangerous, unmanageable, unfit to race, liable to cause accident or injury to another horse or a jockey or driver in a race, or of questionable identity.

(j) Order, at any time, an examination, by such persons as the stewards deem appropriate, of any horse on the grounds or eligible to race at the meeting; order the examination of ownership papers, certificates, documents of eligibility, contracts, or leases pertaining to such horse; and require an affidavit of ownership or interest in any horse.

(k) Refuse, for good cause, the entry to any race of any horse which is ineligible to race and order any horse removed from the grounds.

(l) Order redistribution of race purses when the stewards deem it appropriate.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1265 Referral to commissioner.

Rule 1265. The stewards may refer any matter within their authority to the commissioner, summarily and without hearing, when, in their opinion, a hearing cannot be held under the conditions or in the manner prescribed in these rules, when a hearing is impractical due to the conclusion of the meeting, or for other good and sufficient cause.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1270 Detention area and holding barn.

Rule 1270. An association shall provide and maintain on its grounds an enclosure sufficient in size and with sufficient facilities to accommodate the stabling of horses temporarily detained for the taking of sample specimens for chemical testing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1275 Taking of specimens.

Rule 1275. (1) The stewards or state veterinarian may, at any time, order the taking of blood, urine, or other specimen from any horse under their jurisdiction, pre-race or post race. In all instances, specimens shall be taken from horses finishing first in a race and any other horse or horses designated by the stewards.

(2) The stewards or state veterinarian, at any time, may order the taking of blood, urine, or other specimen from any horses entered in a qualifying race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1280 Specimen collection procedure.

Rule 1280. (1) Horses from which specimens are to be drawn shall be escorted to the detention area by such assistants as the commissioner's veterinarian may require and remain there until released. A person other than the licensed owner, trainer, driver, or attendant of a horse shall not be admitted into the detention area. The horse's attendant shall sign in and out of the detention area.

(2) Stable equipment, other than that necessary for washing and cooling out a horse, is prohibited in the detention area. A licensed veterinarian may attend a horse in the detention area only in the presence of the commissioner's veterinarian.

(3) During the taking of specimens from a horse, the owner, responsible trainer, or licensed representative designated by such owner or trainer shall be present and witness the taking of such specimen and so signify in writing. In the case of a claimed horse, the owner, trainer, or a licensed representative in whose name the horse started shall be present.

(4) All containers previously used for specimens shall be thoroughly cleaned in the designated laboratory and shall be sealed with the laboratory stamp. The laboratory stamp shall not be broken except in the presence of the person witnessing the specimen collection.

(5) Specimens taken from a horse shall be placed in a container and sealed with an identification tag affixed. One portion of such tag bearing a printed identification number shall remain with the sealed container, and the other portion of such tag bearing the same printed identification number shall be detached in the presence of the witness. The commissioner's veterinarian or his or her assistant shall, on the identification tag, identify the horse from which such specimen was taken, and shall note the race and day and any other information. The tag shall be verified by the person witnessing the specimen collection, and the detached portion of the identification tag shall be delivered to the commissioner's office. Every precaution shall be taken to ensure that a member of the laboratory staff does not know the identity of the horse from which a specimen was taken before the completion of all testing and reporting thereon.

(6) A horse's identity shall be confirmed by tattoo number. A horse which has not been tattooed shall be reported immediately to the stewards.

(7) If, after a horse remains a reasonable time in the detention area, a specimen cannot be taken from such horse, the commissioner's veterinarian may permit such horse to be returned to its barn and usual surroundings for the taking of a specimen under the supervision of the commissioner's veterinarian or his or her designee. A diuretic to facilitate urination shall not be administered, but an alternate specimen may be taken.

(8) The commissioner's veterinarian shall be responsible for the proper storage of samples and the delivery of the samples to the designated laboratory.

(9) An owner, trainer, assistant trainer, groom, stable attendant, or other licensed person who interferes with, or uses abusive or insulting language when addressing, the state veterinarian or his or her assistants appointed by the commissioner while in the discharge of their duties is subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1285 Specimen testing procedures; permission for distribution of purse.

Rule 1285. (1) The supervising chemist of the designated laboratory shall be responsible for safeguarding and testing specimens delivered to his or her laboratory.

(2) The designated laboratory shall submit to the stewards, with a copy to the commissioner, a written report as to each specimen tested which indicates, by specimen tag identification number, whether such specimen tested negative, suspicious, or positive for prohibited drugs, and other such information the commissioner may require.

(3) If the designated laboratory finds a specimen suspicious for a prohibited drug, the supervising chemist may request additional time for test analysis and confirmation.

(4) An association shall not make distribution of any purse until given permission by the stewards or commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1290 Laboratory reports.

Rule 1290. (1) In reporting a finding of a drug, the designated laboratory shall submit, upon request, evidence acceptable in the scientific community and admissible in court in support of such finding.

(2) The designated laboratory shall submit, upon request, supplemental reports on suspicious findings.

(3) When the report of finding of a drug is received by the stewards, they shall call for whatever investigatory assistance they deem necessary. Results of this investigation shall be presented to the stewards. The stable shall remain in good standing pending the outcome of a hearing and until a ruling has been made, except that a horse identified with the report shall not be permitted to compete during the investigation and hearing. The stewards may take disciplinary action against the trainer and other licensees involved in the matter. The purse from the race may be redistributed by order of the stewards. A horse shall not be immune from resulting disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1295 Trainers; responsibilities; positive test presumptions.

Rule 1295. (1) A trainer shall be responsible at all times for the condition of all horses trained by him or her. A trainer shall not start a horse or permit a horse in his or her custody, care, or control to be started if he or she knows, or, through the exercise of reasonable care, might have known, or has cause to believe, that the horse has received a drug that could result in a finding of a drug. Every trainer shall assure that each horse trained by him or her is protected so as to prevent any horse from receiving a prohibited drug.

(2) When a finding of a drug is reported, the following shall be presumed concerning the horse from which the sample was taken:

(a) If the horse raced, that the drug was present in the horse during its race; or if the horse was scratched, that the drug would have been present in the horse at the time of the race from which scratched.

(b) The drug was administered at such time that the pharmacological effect of the drug remained present in the horse.

(c) The drug was administered by a person or persons who had control, care, or custody of the horse.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1301 Medications and drugs.

Rule 1301. (1) It is the intent of these rules to protect the integrity of horse racing, to guard the health of the horse, and to safeguard the interest of the public and the racing participants through the prohibition or control of all drugs, medications, substances foreign to the natural horse, or naturally occurring substances at unnaturally high levels.

(2) A drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, that is classified as or acts as a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, tranquilizer, painkiller, or narcotic to a horse shall not be administered to a horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race with wagering by pari-mutuel methods or any nonbetting race that is conducted at a licensed race meeting in the state. For the purposes of this rule, a horse that is intended to be entered is a horse that has its name put into the draw for a specific race. A horse that is entered in a race is a horse that has been drawn into a specific race.

(3) A drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, that is not classified as or does not act as a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, tranquilizer, painkiller, or narcotic to a horse may be administered to a horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race with wagering by pari-mutuel methods or any nonbetting race that is conducted at a licensed race meeting in the state only when authorized by the rules of the commissioner for use in the care or treatment of the horse.

(4) Phenylbutazone is authorized for administration to a horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race with wagering by pari-mutuel methods or any nonbetting race that is conducted at a licensed race meeting in the state if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Before administration, a veterinarian who is licensed by the commissioner shall have prescribed the use of phenylbutazone for the cure or treatment of an existing illness, disease, or condition in the horse.

(b) The phenylbutazone shall be administered to the horse by a veterinarian who is licensed by the commissioner or, if administered orally, by the trainer of the horse who is acting under the direction of the veterinarian.

(c) Blood samples that are obtained for testing shall not contain concentrations of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone of more than 5 micrograms per milliliter of serum or plasma. Serum or plasma samples that contain concentrations of more than 5 micrograms per milliliter of phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone violate these rules and subject the trainer to disciplinary action by the commissioner.

(d) Phenylbutazone shall not be administered to a 2-year-old horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race at a licensed race meeting in the state.

(5) Lasix (furosemide) is authorized for administration to a horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race with wagering by pari-mutuel methods or any nonbetting race that is conducted at a licensed race meeting in the state if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Before administration, a horse shall have been determined and certified to be a bleeder, as defined by the provisions of R 431.1001(f). The determination and certification of a horse as a bleeder shall be based upon a gross or endoscopic examination that is conducted by a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the commissioner or a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the governmental regulatory agency or commission that regulates pari-mutuel horse racing in another state or other foreign racing jurisdiction.

(b) If a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the commissioner determines that a horse is a bleeder pursuant to the provisions of R 431.1001(f), he or she shall issue a certification of bleeder form for the horse in the manner and form prescribed by the commissioner. The stewards shall place the horse's name on the bleeder list upon presentation of the horse's bleeder certification form by the horse's trainer. The horse's trainer shall ensure that the horse's foal papers and eligibility papers designate that the horse is a certified bleeder. While the horse is on the bleeder list, the horse's trainer shall designate in all entries that the horse will race on lasix (furosemide).

(c) If a horse has been determined to be a bleeder by a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by another racing jurisdiction, then the stewards shall place the horse's name on the bleeder list and authorize the horse to race in Michigan on lasix (furosemide) upon the presentation of any of the following by the horse's trainer:

(i) Written certification from another racing jurisdiction that the horse is a bleeder.

(ii) Written verification on the horse's foal papers or eligibility papers that the horse is a bleeder.

(iii) Publication in official charts or past performance lines for the horse that identifies the horse as a confirmed bleeder.

(d) If a horse has been determined to be a bleeder, it shall remain on the bleeder list and shall thereafter be administered lasix (furosemide) before racing regardless of change of owner or trainer for as long as the horse remains on the bleeder list. A horse may be removed from the bleeder list only by the stewards for good cause upon the written recommendation of a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the commissioner.

(e) A horse which is determined to be a bleeder and which is placed on the bleeder list shall be administered lasix (furosemide) not less than 3 hours before the scheduled post time within the restricted area of the racetrack for each race in which the horse is entered.

(f) The administered dose of lasix (furosemide) shall not be more than .25 milligrams per pound and shall be administered by intramuscular (im) or intravenous (iv) injection.

(g) The lasix (furosemide) shall be administered by a veterinarian who is licensed by the commissioner.

(h) Each time lasix (furosemide) is administered pursuant to the provisions of this rule, the attending veterinarian shall verify the administration on a form prescribed by the commissioner before the scheduled post time of the race in which the horse is entered.

(i) Lasix (furosemide) shall not be administered to a 2-year-old horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race at a licensed race meeting in the state.

(6) Leg paints and liniments may be administered externally to a horse by topical application if they do not contain ethyl aminobenzoate or any caine derivatives and if they can be applied topically without penetrating the skin.

(7) A drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, shall not be present or carried in a horse that is entered or participates in any race conducted at a licensed race meeting in the state, unless the drug or foreign substance has been specifically authorized by the commissioner for use in the cure or treatment of an existing illness, disease, or condition in the horse pursuant to the provisions of subrules (4), (5), and (6) of this rule.

(8) A finding by the commissioner's designated laboratory that a drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, is present in a urine or blood sample that is obtained by authorized representatives of the commissioner from a horse that is intended to be entered, is entered, or participates, in a race at a licensed race meeting in the state shall be prima facie evidence that such drug or foreign substance was present and carried in the body of the horse after the horse was entered in the race and at the time the urine or blood sample was obtained from the horse. Such laboratory finding shall also constitute prima facie evidence that the trainer and his or her employees or agents who are responsible for the care or custody of the horse have been negligent in handling, safeguarding, and caring for the horse before, during, and after the race before the test sample was obtained.

(9) A veterinarian or any other person shall not have, in his or her possession, within any racetrack enclosure, any drug or foreign substance that has not been approved by the food and drug administration pursuant to the federal food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938, as amended, 21 U.S.C.S301 et seq., and implementing federal regulations, 21 C.F.R. Part 1 et seq.

(10) A person, other than a veterinarian who is licensed by the commissioner or a person with written permission from the commissioner, a deputy commissioner, or state steward, shall not have, in his or her possession, on the grounds of a licensed race meeting, any drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, that is classified or acts as a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, tranquilizer, painkiller, or narcotic to a horse.

(11) A person, other than a veterinarian who is licensed by the commissioner or a person with written permission from the commissioner, a deputy commissioner, or state steward, shall not have, in his or her possession, on the grounds of a licensed race meeting, any hypodermic needle or syringe or other equipment for hypodermic administration; any drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, that can be

administered by hypodermic or rectal administration; or any suppositories or equipment for rectal infusion.

(12) Notwithstanding the provisions of subrules (10) and (11) of this rule, a person may have, in his or her possession, on the grounds of a licensed race meeting, any drug or foreign substance, as defined by the act, for administration to his or her own person, if such possession is otherwise permitted under state or federal law. If state or federal law prohibits the dispensing of the drug or foreign substance without a prescription, then the person who is in possession of the drug or foreign substance shall also have, in his or her possession, documentary evidence that a valid prescription for the drug or foreign substance was issued to him or her. If the drug or foreign substance is classified or acts as a stimulant, depressant, anesthetic, tranquilizer, painkiller, or narcotic, then the person shall not possess or use the drug or foreign substance on his or her own person on the grounds of a licensed race meeting unless he or she first obtains specific written permission from the commissioner, a deputy commissioner, or a state steward for such possession and use on racetrack grounds.

(13) Notwithstanding the provisions of subrule (11) of this rule, a person may possess, on the grounds of a licensed race meeting, hypodermic needles and syringes and suppositories and equipment for rectal infusion for the purpose of administering a prescribed drug or foreign substance to himself or herself if he or she has first notified the commissioner, a deputy commissioner, or a state steward of his or her possession of the hypodermic needles, syringes, suppositories, or rectal infusion equipment and the drug or foreign substance to be administered and has received specific written permission from the commissioner, deputy commissioner, or a state steward to possess and use the hypodermic needles, syringes, suppositories, or rectal infusion equipment and the drug or foreign substance on himself or herself while on racetrack grounds.

(14) A veterinarian who is licensed by the racing commissioner may possess, on the grounds of a licensed race meeting, any equipment and any drugs or foreign substances, as defined by the act, which are recognized and accepted in veterinary medicine for use in the veterinary care and treatment of horses and which are not otherwise prohibited under state or federal law.

(15) When imposing penalties for a violation of the provisions of this rule, the commissioner, deputy commissioners, and the stewards shall consider all relevant factors, including all of the following:

(a) The nature of the unauthorized drug or foreign substance or drug paraphernalia that is involved and its effect or potential effect on a horse's racing performance or the outcome of the race.

(b) The purpose or reason for the violator's possession or use of the unauthorized drug, foreign substance, or drug paraphernalia.

(c) The availability of the drug, that is, can it be purchased over the counter, only with a prescription, only with a license for controlled substances, or legally purchased and possessed in this country.

(d) The age and experience of the violator.

(e) Whether the violator has a past record of drug-related violations in this or any other jurisdiction.

(f) What action, if any, was taken by the violator of the rules to avoid such violation.

(g) The average handle at the race meeting where the violation occurred and the purse in the questioned race.

(h) The past performance lines of the horse in question in relation to its performance and reasonably expected performance in the questioned race. The stewards shall not be required to articulate any of the foregoing in their ruling nor shall ignorance of the rules be deemed a mitigating factor.

History: 1985 AACCS; 2009 AACCS.

R 431.1325 Bleeders.

Rule 1325. (1) A horse that is examined and determined to be a bleeder, as that term is defined by R 431.1001(f), shall be placed on the stewards' list for not less than 14 days and shall not be permitted to race until the horse is examined by a veterinarian who is employed or licensed by the commissioner and is released from the stewards' list by the stewards pursuant to, and in accordance with, the examining veterinarian's recommendation and approval. The stewards' list shall be kept and maintained by the stewards and the veterinarians who are employed by the commissioner.

(2) A horse that is observed and determined to have bled from within the respiratory tract for a second time in a 12-month time period shall again be placed on the stewards' list and shall not be eligible to participate in racing for a minimum of 30 days.

(3) A horse that is observed and determined to have bled from within the respiratory tract for a third time in a 12-month time period shall again be placed on the stewards' list and shall not be eligible to participate in racing for a minimum of 180 days.

(4) A horse that is observed and determined to have bled from within the respiratory tract for a fourth time in a 12-month time period shall again be placed on the stewards' list and shall not be eligible to participate in racing for a minimum of 365 days.

(5) After the expiration of the minimum period of ineligibility set forth in subrules (2), (3), and (4) of this rule, the subject horse shall not start again until examined by the commissioner's veterinarian and released from the stewards' list by the stewards pursuant to, and in accordance with, the recommendation and approval of the commissioner's veterinarian.

(6) The stewards' list for the race meeting shall be posted in the racing secretary's office, the commissioner's office, and the steward's office at each race meeting.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1330 Nullification of records.

Rule 1330. If a horse establishes a record in a race and later chemical analysis of the sample taken indicates the presence of a drug which could affect the racing conditions or performance of a horse in a race, the record shall be null and void.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1335 Destruction of injured horse; euthanasia permitted.

Rule 1335. Upon a determination of the commissioner's veterinarian that a horse injured in a workout or a race is injured to the extent that the horse must be destroyed, the commissioner's veterinarian may perform humane euthanasia after receiving written permission from the trainer on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1340 Postmortem of horses.

Rule 1340. A horse that dies on the grounds shall not be removed before notification of the commissioner's veterinarian and before permission is obtained. At the discretion of the commissioner's veterinarian, a postmortem may be required. The cost of the postmortem shall be paid by the owner, including the cost of transportation and examination.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.1999 Rescission.

Rule 1999. R 431.1 to R 431.98z of the Michigan Administrative Code, appearing on pages 4325 to 4436 of the 1979 Michigan Administrative Code, are rescinded insofar as they apply to mutuels, thoroughbred racing, and harness racing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

PART 2. MUTUELS

R 431.2001 Definitions; B to M.

Rule 2001. As used in this part:

(a) "Betting interest" means a single horse, or more than 1 horse joined as a mutuel entry or joined in the mutuel field, on which a single pari-mutuel wager may be placed.

(b) "Entry" means either of the following:

(i) A horse entered in a race.

(ii) Two or more horses which are entered in a race and which are coupled as a mutuel entry or joined in the mutuel field pursuant to rules of the racing commissioner.

(c) "Mutuel entry" means 2 or more horses entered in a race which are coupled as a single betting interest because the horses are owned wholly or in part by the same owners or are trained by the same trainer.

(d) "Mutuel field" means a single betting interest which involves more than 1 horse and which is formed, when the number of horses starting in a race exceeds the number capacity of the totalisator, by grouping the highest numbered horse within the numbering capacity of the totalisator and all horses of a higher number.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2005 Definitions; P to W.

Rule 2005. As used in this part:

(a) "Place," when used in the context of a single position in the order of finish in a race, means second. When used in the context of pari-mutuel wagering, a "place" wager is one involving a payoff on a betting interest which finished first or second in a race. When used in the context of multiple positions in the order of finish in a race, "place" or "placing" means finishing first, second, or third.

(b) "Post time" means the time set for the arrival of the horses in a race at the starting post.

(c) "Scratch" means the withdrawal of a horse entered for a race after the time of closing.

(d) "Starter" means a horse in front of whom the stall doors of the starting gate open at the time the starter dispatches the field or, when no starting gate is used or a mobile starting gate is used, the starter gives the word "go."

(e) "Winner" means a horse whose nose reaches the wire first carrying its jockey or driver, a horse whose nose reaches the wire at the same instant as the nose of a horse sharing first place carrying its jockey or driver, or a horse awarded first place by the commissioner or stewards because of the disqualification of an actual first-place finisher.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2010 Pari-mutuel ticket sales payoffs.

Rule 2010. (1) Pari-mutuel tickets shall be sold only at either regular ticket windows which are properly designated by signs or through authorized systems or messengers. Pari-mutuel tickets shall not be exchanged, except as otherwise provided for in R 431.2105, R 431.2110, and R 431.2115.

(2) Wagers shall be paid when a race is declared official by the stewards. A race shall be deemed official when an official sign is purposely displayed or an official announcement is made. Any subsequent ruling of the commissioner or stewards with regard to the award of purse money shall have no bearing on the mutuel payoff.

(3) Payment on winning pari-mutuel tickets shall be made only upon presentation and surrender of such tickets.

(4) All winning pari-mutuel tickets may be presented for payment to the association concerned within 60 days after the last day of the race meeting pursuant to section 2 of Act No. 90 of the Public Acts of 1951, as amended, being, S431.252 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(5) Tickets altered or mutilated in any way are void and worthless. Torn tickets, if properly identifiable, will be honored by the association. The responsibility for identifying tickets rests with the association.

(6) A winning ticket shall not pay less than \$1.10 on a wager of \$1.00, and the minimum value of winning tickets of a higher denomination shall be in direct proportion thereto. A licensee shall not use any part of the state tax or the state's share of the breakage to make up any minus pool.

(7) If there is any error in calculation where the public is underpaid, the amount of the underpayment shall be added to the same pool on the next race. If such an error results in the public being overpaid, the amount of the overpayment is chargeable against the funds of the racing association.

(8) Payments will be made only on the first 3 horses passing the finish line according to the official order of finish, except in the case of a dead heat for show, in which case payments will be made on the first 4 horses.

(9) If a horse is excused from racing for any reason after the betting thereon has begun, or if a horse becomes locked in the starting gate, the money bet on that horse shall be refunded, except that when the horse is part of an entry or a mutuel field, there shall be no refund if the entry or the mutuel field, as the case may be, has at least 1 actual starter.

(10) The association shall require positive identification of a winning ticket holder before payment when, in the stewards' discretion, circumstances warrant the action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2015 Emergencies; errors.

Rule 2015. (1) If any emergency arises in connection with the operation of the mutuel department and the emergency is not covered by these rules and an immediate decision is necessary, the mutuel manager shall make the decision, and a prompt report of the facts shall be made to the stewards and the racing commissioner.

(2) If an error is made in posting the odds or payoff figures on the public board, it shall be corrected promptly and only the correct amounts shall be used in the payoff, irrespective of the error that may have appeared on the public board. If, because of mechanical failure, it is impossible to promptly correct the posted payoff, a statement shall be made over the public address system stating the facts and corrections.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2020 Program requirements.

Rule 2020. (1) R 431.2001 to R 431.2015 shall be printed in not less than 6-point type in the daily program sold by each association. R 431.2001 to R 431.2015 shall be posted for the benefit of the public in not less than 2 places in the betting area of each racing association and in not less than 4 places in those racing associations providing a clubhouse area.

(2) Mutuel department rules printed in the program or posted for the public shall be preceded by the following statement: "All payoffs by the pari-mutuel departments of associations licensed by the racing commissioner are subject to the regulations of the United States Government, the Internal Revenue Service, and applicable statutes of the State of Michigan."

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2025 Mutuel windows.

Rule 2025. Mutuel windows shall open not less than 30 minutes before the first race. Cashing of tickets shall begin, and selling shall resume, as soon as possible after the official results of a race have been posted.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2030 Machine locking.

Rule 2030. (1) The pari-mutuel machines shall be locked by a steward immediately upon the start of the race through an electrical control in the stewards' stand or before the start of a race through a method subject to the approval of the racing commissioner.

(2) If the start of the race is delayed beyond the official post time, as shown on the results board, without adequate reason or explanation, the stewards may, at their discretion, lock the pari-mutuel machines.

(3) An association shall not be responsible for ticket sales which are not completed before the machines are locked.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2035 Totalisators.

Rule 2035. (1) Pursuant to section 12 of the act, each association shall use a totalisator or other mechanical device which is equal in accuracy and clearness to a totalisator and which is approved by the racing commissioner. The odds board of the totalisator or other mechanical device shall be placed in full view of the patrons.

(2) No other place or method of betting, pool-making, wagering, or gaming shall be used or permitted.

(3) An association shall divide the breaks equally with the state. Breaks shall be computed at all times at 10 cents and defined at the cents over any multiple of 10 otherwise payable to a patron on a wager of \$1.00.

(4) Payoff prices of tickets of a higher denomination shall be calculated as even multiples of the payoff price for a \$1.00 wager. An association shall distribute to the persons holding winning tickets, at a minimum, a sum not less than \$1.10 calculated on the basis of each \$1.00 deposited in a pool.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2040 Messenger betting.

Rule 2040. A person shall not participate in or be a party to any act or transaction relative to the placing of a wager or carrying a wager for placement outside of a race meeting grounds. A person shall not provide messenger service for the placing of a bet for another person who is not a patron.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2045 On-track messengers.

Rule 2045. An association may employ messengers for the purpose of carrying bets for patrons or for purchasing or cashing pari-mutuel tickets under the following conditions:

(a) A detailed plan for the employment of such messengers shall be submitted to the racing commissioner not less than 45 days before the start of the race meeting and shall be approved by the racing commissioner.

(b) Any increased auditing cost incurred by the state of Michigan as a result of such messenger service shall be paid by the association, and payment shall be made within 30 days following the conclusion of the race meeting.

(c) All messengers to be employed in such an approved messenger service shall be listed by name in the messenger service plan. Messengers shall wear distinctive uniforms and shall record the purchase and cashing of pari-mutuel tickets.

(d) Messengers will be required to purchase tickets only from certain specified pari-mutuel machines which are not in service for sales to the general public. Receipt books and other records in connection with such messenger service shall at all times be available to the auditors representing the state. The association shall retain the details of all transactions and make them available for examination by the auditors.

(e) Any overages resulting from such messenger service shall be turned in to the state board of escheats with records of outstanding tickets following the race meeting at which such overages occurred. Any shortages resulting from such messenger service shall be paid from the funds of the racing association.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2050 Betting interests; straight wagering.

Rule 2050. (1) In all races with 5 or more separate interests which start, associations shall provide win, place, and show betting. In all races with 4 separate

interests which start, associations shall provide win and place betting. In races of 3 or 2 separate interests which start, associations shall provide only win betting. The commissioner may cancel place and show wagering in extraordinary circumstances. Wagering interests in stake races shall be regulated by the stewards. Pari-mutuel tickets shall be sold accordingly.

(2) If, through accident or otherwise, a horse or horses are withdrawn and the starting field is reduced to a point where it is necessary to cancel the show or place pool, the pool will be refunded. However, holders of combined tickets shall have valid wagers for that portion of the ticket not cancelled and a refund on the portion cancelled.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2055 Betting interests; multiple wagering.

Rule 2055. (1) Trifecta wagering shall not be scheduled on a race unless at least 6 separate betting interests are programmed. In the event of a scratch, trifecta wagering on a race in which 5 separate betting interests remain is permissible.

(2) There shall be no trifecta wagering on any race with less than 5 separate betting interests.

(3) Perfecta or quinella wagering shall not be scheduled on a race unless at least 5 separate betting interests are programmed. In the event of a late scratch, perfecta or quinella wagering on a race in which 4 separate betting interests remain is permitted if perfecta or quinella wagering on that particular race had commenced before the late scratch.

(4) There shall be no perfecta or quinella wagering on any race with less than 4 separate betting interests.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2060 Race cancellations.

Rule 2060. (1) If a race is cancelled by the stewards after wagering begins on that race, or if a race is declared "no contest" by the stewards in the public interest, all monies wagered shall be refunded. (2) A refund of money wagered on a race or a horse pursuant to these rules shall not be made unless authentic tickets are presented and surrendered.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.2061 Simulcast purse pool distribution.

Rule 2061. (1) The commissioner shall annually issue a simulcast purse pool distribution order in accordance with sections 2(k), 3, and 19 of the act.

(2) For purposes of simulcast purse pool distribution under section 19

(1)(a) and (b) of the act, all of the following provisions apply:

(a) "Thoroughbred simulcasts", "thoroughbred handle," and "thoroughbred purse pools" include handle in Michigan from regulated pari-mutuel races where jockeys ride horses as defined by R 431.1010 (e) and the act.

(b) "Standardbred simulcasts", "standardbred handle," and "standardbred purse pools" include handle in Michigan from regulated pari-mutuel races where drivers drive horses in harness, as defined by R 431.1005(e) and the act.

(c) Any revenues or wagering generated or occurring at a location receiving audio or visual transmissions of any race are the handle of that location and not the handle of the licensee sending or in control of sending the transmissions.

(3) Each year, all certified horsemen organizations may receive an amount approved by order of the commissioner from the simulcast purse pool to use for general expenses. If, by February 15 of each year, all certified horsemen organizations agree to the amount that each organization is to receive then these amounts shall become the order of the commissioner, provided that the amount for each certified horsemen's organization does not exceed 1.5% of the simulcast purse pool.

(4) The commissioner may audit purse pool accounts and expenditures and request and receive a full accounting of purse pool accounts.

(5) Any organization or person unlawfully interfering with the implementation or enforcement of a distribution order issued under this rule shall be subject to sanctions. Those sanctions may include, but are not limited to, the revocation or suspension of a license or horsemen organization's certification, or both, granted under the act.

History: 2003 MR 17, Eff. Sept. 11, 2003.

R 431.2065 Pool calculations; straight wagering.

Rule 2065. Straight wagering pari-mutuel pools shall be calculated and distributed as follows:

(a) In any race, the win, place, and show pools and payoffs are treated separately and calculated independently of each other.

(b) In all pools, the net amount for distribution shall be all sums deposited in the pari-mutuel pool less the track's commission and the breaks as defined in the act.

(c) Win pool. The amount wagered on the horse or betting interest which finished first is deducted from the net pool and the balance which remains is profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the horse or betting interest finishing first, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to win. Payoff includes return of the amount wagered and the profit thereon. In addition, the following provisions apply to win pools:

(i) If there is a dead heat for first involving horses of 2 different betting interests, the win pool is distributed as if a place pool. If the dead heat involves horses of 3 different betting interests, the win pool is distributed as if a show pool.

(ii) If no win ticket is sold on the horse which finishes first, the net win pool is distributed to holders of win tickets on the horse finishing second.

(d) Place pool. The amounts wagered to place on the first 2 horses to finish are deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided into 2 equal amounts. One half of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to place on the first

finisher, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to place on the first finisher, and $1/2$ of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to place on the second finisher, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to place on such second finisher. Payoffs include return of the amount wagered and the profit thereon as to each of the first 2 finishers. In addition, the following provisions apply to place pools:

(i) If there is a dead heat for first between horses representing the same betting interest, the place pool is distributed as if a win pool. If the dead heat is between horses representing 2 different betting interests, the place pool is distributed as if 1 betting interest finished first and the other finished second. If the dead heat is between horses representing 3 different betting interests, the place pool is distributed as if a show pool.

(ii) If there is a dead heat for second between horses representing the same betting interest, the place pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If the dead heat for second is between horses representing 2 or more different betting interests, the profit is divided in half, with $1/2$ allocated for wagers to place on the horse which finished first and the other $1/2$ divided equally so as to allocate $1/4$ of the profit on the net place pool for wagers to place on each of 2 horses finishing in a dead heat for second, or $1/6$ of the profit for wagers to place on each of 3 horses finishing in a dead heat for second.

(iii) If the first and second finishers comprise a single betting interest, the place pool is distributed as if a win pool.

(iv) If no place ticket is sold on a horse which finishes first or second, then the horse which finished third shall replace that horse in the distribution of wagers in the place pool.

(e) Show pool. The amounts wagered to show on the first 3 horses to finish are deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided into 3 equal amounts. One third of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the first finisher, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on such first finisher; $1/3$ of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the second finisher, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on such second finisher; and $1/3$ of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the third finisher, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on such third finisher. Payoffs include return of the amount wagered and the profit thereon as to each of the first 3 finishers. In addition, the following provisions apply to show pools:

(i) If there is a dead heat for first between 2 horses involving different betting interests, or 3 horses involving 3 different betting interests, the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If the dead heat for first is between 2 horses involving the same betting interest, $2/3$ of the profit is allocated to wagers to show on the coupled betting interest and $1/3$ of the profit is allocated to wagers to show on the other horse among the first 3 finishers. If the dead heat for first is between 3 horses involving 1 betting interest, the show pool is distributed as if a win pool.

(ii) If there is a dead heat for second between 2 horses involving 2 different betting interests, the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If the dead heat for second is between horses involving the same betting interest, $2/3$ of the profit

shall be allocated to wagers to show on the coupled betting interest and 1/3 of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the horse finishing first; if the dead heat for second is between 3 horses involving 2 or 3 betting interests, 1/3 of the profit is allocated to wagers to show on the horse finishing first and the remaining 2/3 of the profit is divided equally by the number of betting interests finishing in a dead heat for second for proportionate distribution on wagers to show for each such betting interest finishing in a dead heat for second.

(iii) If there is a dead heat for third between horses involving the same betting interests, the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If the dead heat for third is between horses involving 2 or more betting interests, 2/3 of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the first 2 finishers and the remaining 1/3 of the profit is divided equally by the number of betting interests finishing in a dead heat for third for proportionate distribution on wagers to show for each such betting interest finishing in a dead heat for third.

(iv) If the first 3 horses to finish comprise 1 betting interest, the show pool shall be distributed as a win pool. If 2 horses coupled as a single betting interest finish first and second, or first and third, or second and third, 2/3 of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the single betting interest and 1/3 of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the other horse among the first 3 finishers.

(v) In the event 1 horse coupled in the betting by reason of being in the mutuel field or part of a mutuel entry finishes first or second and another horse included in the same betting interest finishes in a dead heat for third, the allocation of the show pool profit shall be as follows:

(A) One half of the profit shall be allocated to the wagers on such field or entry, 1/3 of the profit for the horse finishing first or second and 1/6 of the profit for the horse finishing in a dead heat for third.

(B) One third of the profit for the horse finishing first or second which was not part of the mutuel field or entry.

(C) One sixth of the profit for the horse finishing in a dead heat for third with such mutuel field or entry.

(vi) If only 2 horses finish, the show pool, if any, shall be distributed as if a place pool. If only 1 horse finishes, the place and show pools, if any, shall be distributed as if a win pool; if no horse finishes, all money wagered on such race shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of pari-mutuel tickets sold thereon. If no show ticket is sold on a horse which finishes first, second, or third, then the horse which finished fourth shall replace that horse in the distribution of wagers in the show pool.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2070 Wagering format.

Rule 2070. All forms or variations of pari-mutuel wagering shall not be offered at a licensed track in the state of Michigan without written permission of the racing commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2075 Daily double.

Rule 2075. (1) The daily double is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to straight wagering. All tickets on the daily double will be calculated in an entirely separate pool.

(2) To win a daily double, it is necessary for the purchaser of a daily double ticket to select the winners of each of the 2 races specified for the daily double. If either of his or her selections fails to win, his or her ticket is voided, except as otherwise provided.

(3) Daily double pool. The amount wagered on the winning combination, such being the horse or betting interest which finishes first in the first race coupled with the horse finishing first in the second race of the daily double, is deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning daily double. Payoff includes return of the amount wagered and the profit thereon. In addition, the following provisions apply to daily double pools:

(a) If there is a dead heat for first involving 2 different betting interests in 1 of the 2 daily double races, the daily double pool is distributed as if it were a place pool, with 1/2 of the profit allocated to wagers combining the single winner of 1 daily double race and 1 of the betting interests involved in the dead heat in the other daily double race and with the other 1/2 of the profit allocated to wagers combining the single winner of 1 daily double race and the other betting interest involved in the dead heat in the other daily double race.

(b) If there are dead heats for first involving different betting interests in each of the daily double races which result in winning combinations, the profit shall be allocated equally to the winning combinations after first deducting from the net pool the amount wagered on all winning combinations for proportionate allocation for each such winning daily double wager.

(c) If no daily double ticket is sold combining the horse or betting interest which finishes first in 1 of the daily double races, the daily double pool is distributed as if a win pool, with the profit allocated to wagering combinations which include the horse or betting interest which finished first in 1 of the daily double races.

(d) If no daily double ticket is sold combining the horses or betting interests which finished first in both the first and second race of the daily double, then the winning combination for distribution of the daily double profit shall be that combining the horses or betting interests which finished second in each of the daily double races.

(e) If, after daily double wagering has commenced, a horse not coupled with another as a betting interest in the first race of the daily double is excused by the stewards or is prevented from racing because of failure of the starting gate to open properly, then daily double wagers combining such horse shall be deducted from the daily double pool and shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of daily double tickets thereon.

(f) If, after the first race of the daily double has been run, a horse not coupled with another as a betting interest in the second race of the daily double is excused by the stewards or prevented from racing because of failure of the starting gate door to open properly, then daily double wagers combining the winner of the first daily double race with such horses prevented from racing in the second daily double race shall be allocated consolation payoffs.

(g) Consolation daily double payoffs shall be determined by dividing the net daily double pool by the amount wagered combining the winner of the first daily double race with every horse or betting interest scheduled to start in the second daily double race, such quotient being the consolation payoff per dollar wagered combining the winner of the first daily double race with such horse prevented from racing in the second daily double race. Payoff includes return of the amount wagered and the profit thereon.

(h) If for any reason the first race of the daily double is cancelled and declared "no race," a full and complete refund shall be made of the daily double pool.

(i) If for any reason the second race of the daily double is cancelled and declared "no race," the net daily double pool shall be paid to the holders of daily double tickets which include the winner of the first race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2080 Quinella.

Rule 2080. (1) The quinella is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket to select the first 2 horses to finish in the race. The order in which the horses finish is immaterial. All tickets on the quinella will be calculated in an entirely separate pool.

(2) Quinella pool. The amount wagered on the winning combination, such being the first 2 finishers irrespective of which horse finishes first and which horse finishes second, is deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning quinella combination. Payoff includes the amount wagered and profit thereon. In addition, the following provisions apply to quinella pools:

(a) If there is a dead heat for first between horses involving 2 different betting interests, the net quinella pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If there is a dead heat between horses involving 3 different betting interests, the net quinella pool

is distributed as if a show pool and is allocated to wagers combining any of the 3 horses finishing in a dead heat for first.

(b) If there is a dead heat for second between horses involving 2 different betting interests, the net quinella pool is distributed as if a place pool and is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with either horse finishing in a dead heat for second. If the dead heat is between horses involving 3 different betting interests, the net quinella pool is distributed as if a show pool and is allocated to wagers combining the first horse with each of the 3 horses finishing in a dead heat for second.

(c) If horses representing a single betting interest finish first and second, the net quinella pool shall be allocated to wagers combining such single betting interest with the horse or betting interest which finishes third.

(d) If no quinella ticket is sold combining the first finisher with 1 of the horses finishing in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with the other horse finishing in a dead heat for second.

(e) If no quinella ticket is sold combining the first finisher with either of the horses finishing in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is allocated to wagers combining the 2 horses which finished in the dead heat for second.

(f) If no quinella ticket is sold combining the first finisher with either of the horses finishing in a dead heat for second, or combining the 2 horses which finished in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is distributed as if a show pool and is allocated to wagers combining any of the first 3 finishers with any other horses.

(g) If no quinella ticket is sold combining the first 2 finishers, then the net quinella pool shall be distributed as if a place pool and is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with any other horses and to wagers combining the second finisher with any other horse.

(h) If no quinella ticket is sold combining horses or betting interests as would require distribution, then the entire quinella pool shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of quinella tickets thereon.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2085 Perfecta.

Rule 2085. (1) The perfecta is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket to select the 2 horses that will finish first and second in the race. Payment of the ticket shall be made only to the purchaser who has selected the same order of finish as officially posted. The perfecta will be calculated as an entirely separate pool.

(2) Perfecta pool. The amount wagered on the winning combination, such being the horse finishing first and the horse finishing second, in exact order, is the amount to be deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning perfecta combination. Payoff includes the amount wagered and profit thereon. In addition, the following provisions apply to perfecta pools:

(a) If no ticket is sold on the winning combination of a perfecta pool, the net pool shall be distributed equally between holders of tickets selecting the winning horse to finish first and holders of tickets selecting the second place horse to finish second.

(b) If there is a dead heat between 2 horses for first place, the net perfecta pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool, 1/2 of the profit to be paid to each of the holders of tickets selecting each of the horses in the dead heat to finish first with the other horse to finish second to holders of tickets of the winning combinations. In case of a dead heat between 2 horses for second place, the perfecta pool shall be figured as a place pool, and the holders of tickets combining the winning horse and the 2 horses finishing second shall participate in the payoff.

(c) If there is a dead heat for second place and if no ticket is sold on 1 of the 2 winning combinations, the entire net pool shall be calculated as a win pool and distributed to bettors holding tickets on the other winning combination. If no tickets combine the winning horse with either of the place horses in the dead heat, the perfecta pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool, 1/2 of the profit allocated to the horse finishing first combined with all other betting interests to finish second and 1/4 of the profit to each of the horses finishing in a dead heat for second combined with all other betting interests to finish first.

(d) If an entry finishes first and second, or mutuel field horses finish first and second, the net perfecta pool shall be distributed to holders of tickets selecting the entry to win combined with the horse having finished third.

(e) If no ticket is sold that would require distribution of a perfecta pool, the association shall make a complete and full refund of the perfecta pool.

(3) If a horse is scratched or declared a nonstarter, no further perfecta tickets shall be issued designating such horse, and all perfecta tickets previously issued designating such horse shall be refunded and deducted from the gross pool.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2090 Trifecta.

Rule 2090. (1) The trifecta is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket to select the 3 horses that will finish first, second, and third in the race. The trifecta will be calculated as an entirely separate pool.

(2) Trifecta pool. The amount wagered on the winning combination, such being the horse finishing first, the horse finishing second, and the horse finishing third, in exact order, is deducted from the net pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, such quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning trifecta combination. Payoff includes the amount wagered and profit thereon. In addition, the following provisions apply to trifecta pools:

(a) If no ticket is sold designating, in order, the first 3 horses, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating the first 2 horses in order.

(b) If no ticket is sold designating, in order, the first 2 horses, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating the first horse to win.

(c) If no ticket is sold designating the first horse to win, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating the second and third horses in order.

(d) If less than 3 horses finish, the payoff shall be made on tickets selecting the actual finishing horses in order, ignoring the balance of the selection.

(e) If there is a dead heat, all trifecta tickets selecting the correct order of finish, counting a horse in a dead heat as finishing in either position involved in the dead heat, shall be winning tickets. The payoff will be calculated as a place pool.

(3) If a horse is scratched or declared a nonstarter, all trifecta tickets previously issued designating such horse shall be refunded and deducted from the gross pool.

History: 1985 MR 6, Eff. July 12, 1985; 2007 MR 9, Eff. May 3, 2007.

R 431.2095 Triple crown.

Rule 2095. (1) The triple crown is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket combining 3 horses, 1 in each of 3 consecutive races, as may be designated by the track licensee with approval of the commissioner, with the bettor selecting the horses that will finish first in each race. Payment of winning tickets shall be made only to the holders of the tickets who have selected the same order of finish as officially posted, except if there is a scratch or as otherwise provided in these rules.

(2) Triple crown has no connection with, or relation to, the win, place, and show betting pools and shall be calculated as an entirely separate pool. Triple crown tickets shall be labeled as triple crown tickets.

(3) If no ticket is sold combining the third winner, the net pool shall be distributed to the holders of tickets selecting the winners of the first 2 races of the triple crown.

(4) If no ticket is sold combining the winner of the second race with the winner of the first race of the triple crown, then the net pool shall be distributed to holders of winning tickets of the first race of the triple crown as a separate win pool.

(5) If no ticket is sold that would require distribution of the net triple crown pool as specified in subrules (3) and (4) of this rule, the net pool shall be apportioned equally to holders of tickets selecting the winning horse in either the second or third race of the designated triple crown races.

(6) If a horse is scratched or declared a nonstarter before the first race of the designated triple crown races, all tickets designating such horse shall be refunded and the money deducted from the gross pool.

(7) If a horse in the second race of the designated triple crown races is scratched after the first race of the designated triple crown races is declared official, then all tickets combining the scratched horse with the winner of the first race of the designated triple crown races shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar computed by dividing the net triple crown pool by the total purchase price of all tickets designating the winner of the first race of the triple crown, and the quotient obtained shall constitute the price to be paid to consolation ticket holders. The amount paid to all holders of a consolation ticket, and the breakage derived therefrom, shall be subtracted from the net pool.

(8) If a horse in the third race of the designated triple crown races is scratched after the first and second races of the designated triple crown have been declared official, then all tickets combining the scratched horse with the winners of the first race and second race of the designated triple crown races shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar computed by dividing the net triple crown pool by the total purchase price of all tickets designating the winners of the first and second races of the triple crown, and the quotient obtained shall constitute the price per dollar to be paid to consolation ticket holders, and the breakage derived therefrom shall be subtracted from the net pool.

(9) If there is a dead heat to win in either the first, second, or third race of the designated triple crown races, the tickets selecting the 3 winners of the triple crown races, counting both horses which finished in the dead heat to win as winners, shall be paid a price per dollar computed by deducting the total amount wagered on the 2 winning combinations from the total net pool and dividing the remainder into 2 equal parts. The amount wagered on each of the 2 winning combinations shall, as in a place pool calculation, be divided separately into shares of the net pool, and the price per dollar derived shall constitute the price per dollar payoff for each winning combination. If 1 combination has no winning ticket sold, then the holders of the other winning combinations shall, as in a win pool calculation, divide the net pool.

(10) If there is a dead heat to win in 2 separate races or all 3 races of the designated triple crown races or a triple dead heat in any of the designated triple crown races, all tickets selecting the 3 winners of the triple crown races, counting all horses who finish in the dead heats to win or, in the triple dead heat, as winners, shall be paid a price per dollar computed by dividing the total number of all winning combinations, as in a win pool calculation, into the net pool, and the prices per dollar derived shall constitute the per dollar payoff, with all holders of winning combinations receiving the same payoff price.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2100 Special sweepstakes.

Rule 2100. (1) The special sweepstakes pari-mutuel pool is not a parlay and has no connection with, or relation to, any other pari-mutuel pool conducted by the association; any win, place, and show pool; or to the rules governing the distribution of other pools.

(2) A valid special sweepstakes ticket shall be evidence of a binding contract between the holder of the ticket and the racing association, and the ticket shall constitute an acceptance of special sweepstakes rules.

(3) A special sweepstakes may be given a distinctive name, to be selected by the association conducting such races, such as "pick six" or "super sweepstakes," subject to the approval of the racing commissioner.

(4) The special sweepstakes pari-mutuel pool consists of amounts contributed for a selection for win only in each of 6 races (legs) designated by the

association with the approval of the racing commissioner. Each person purchasing a special sweepstakes ticket shall designate the winning horse in each of the 6 races comprising the special sweepstakes.

(5) A special sweepstakes shall be operated at regular intervals during the race meeting in accordance with a schedule prepared in advance by the association and approved by the racing commissioner. The schedule shall be attached to the association's application to operate a special sweepstakes and shall be published in the association's daily race program for each racing card of the race meeting that the wager is operated. The schedule shall not be altered without the approval of the racing commissioner. There shall be a mandatory distribution day as established in advance by the association and approved by the racing commissioner. Not more than 1 special sweepstakes shall be held during 1 racing card.

(6) After betting has started or closed on the special sweepstakes, other horses which are also eligible to enter a race shall not be entered in any race on which the wager is being held.

(7) An association shall sell special sweepstakes tickets in any denomination, with a minimum of \$2.00.

(8) Those horses constituting an entry of coupled horses or those horses coupled to constitute the field in a race comprising the special sweepstakes shall race as a single wagering interest for the purpose of the special sweepstakes pari-mutuel pool calculations and payouts to the public. However, if any part of either an entry or the field racing as a single wagering interest is a starter in a race, the entry or the field selection shall remain as the designated selection to win in that race for the super sweepstakes calculation, and the pari-mutuel ticket shall not be withdrawn from the pool.

(9) Every association that operates a special sweepstakes shall give to the state auditor a computer printout described in subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this subrule, as circumstances require, and at such other times and in formats as required by the state auditor. The following provisions apply to such printout:

(a) The printout required at the close of betting shall show all of the following information:

(i) The total amount bet on that pool on the current day racing card.

(ii) Where applicable, each individual net pool carried over from previous days that is to be added to the current day net pool pursuant to subrule (10)(b) of this rule.

(iii) The total net pool established by adding all net pools described in paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subdivision.

(b) The printout required immediately following the official results of the race on which the first leg is operated shall show any of the following:

(i) The total dollars bet coupling each horse in the first leg with each individual combination of horses in the remaining 5 legs.

(ii) The total dollars bet coupling the winner of the first leg with each individual combination of horses in the remaining 5 legs.

(iii) When applicable, a statement that tickets described in paragraph

(i) of this subdivision have not been sold.

(c) Where an association chooses to provide a computer printout described in subdivision (b)(ii) of this subrule and no tickets have been sold on the winner of the first leg, a printout shall be provided immediately after the official results of the applicable race and shall show the total dollars bet coupling the winner of either the second leg or the next subsequent leg on which a ticket has been sold coupling the winner of that race with each individual combination of horses in the preceding and remaining legs.

(d) On a racing day designated for mandatory distribution where no tickets are sold coupling the horses finishing first in the official order of finish in every leg of the special sweepstakes, the racing commissioner may require the association to provide a computer printout, as described in subdivision (b)(i) of this subrule, within 24 hours of such distribution.

(10) The following provisions apply to a special sweepstakes pool:

(a) Every special sweepstakes pool shall be distributed when 1 or more tickets are sold coupling the horses finishing first in every leg of the special sweepstakes.

(b) Where no tickets are sold coupling the winners of all legs of the special sweepstakes, the net pool shall, except as provided by subrule

(13) of this rule and subdivision (c) of this subrule, be carried over and added to the net pool of the next scheduled special sweepstakes operated by the association.

(c) The association, with the approval of the racing commissioner, may elect to pay out a percentage of each day's special sweepstakes net pool to those selecting the winners of the most legs if no tickets were sold selecting the winners of all 6 legs of the special sweepstakes. The remaining balance of the net pool for that day would then be carried over and added to all other net pools that have been previously carried over. This provision does not apply on mandatory payout days.

(11) The payout price for a special sweepstakes shall be calculated in the following manner:

(a) The legal percentages shall be deducted from the total amount bet in the pool to determine the net pool.

(b) The net pool shall be divided by the value of the tickets bet on the winning combination.

(c) The quotient obtained pursuant to subdivision (b) of this subrule shall be multiplied by the purchase price of each ticket.

(12) If, before the close of betting on the special sweepstakes, a horse that is not part of an entry or mutuel field is scratched or a horse is scratched that is part of an entry or a mutuel field and no other horses remain in the entry or mutuel field, the money wagered on that horse shall be deducted from the pool and refunded after the last leg of the special sweepstakes has been declared official.

(13) If, after the close of betting on the special sweepstakes and subject to subrule (14) of this rule, any money wagered on any horse in any leg of the special sweepstakes feature that is not part of an entry or mutuel field and is scratched; is part of an entry or mutuel field, is scratched, and no other horses remain in that entry or mutuel field; or is determined by the stewards not to be a starter and is coupled with the winners of all other legs shall be deducted from the pool established that day and refunded to the purchaser.

(14) Where a mandatory distribution is carried out in accordance with subrule (15)(c) of this rule or an optional daily distribution is carried out in accordance with subrule (15)(c) of this rule, based on most winners, any tickets participating in the distribution of the special sweepstakes pool shall not receive a refund.

(15) The following provisions apply to the mandatory distribution of a special sweepstakes pool:

(a) Every association shall make a mandatory distribution of the special sweepstakes pool as follows:

(i) On the racing day as designated for mandatory distribution pursuant to subrule (5) of this rule.

(ii) On the last scheduled special sweepstakes to be operated during the race meeting.

(iii) On a racing card where 3 or more legs of the special sweepstakes are cancelled, declared off, declared no contest, or postponed.

(b) Subject to subrule (16)(b) of this rule, the pool for mandatory distribution shall be comprised of the net pool established on that racing card, to which shall be added all net pools carried over pursuant to subrule (10)(b) of this rule to establish a total net pool.

(c) The payout price shall be determined in accordance with subrule (11)(b) of this rule, except that where no tickets are sold coupling the horse finishing first in every leg of the feature, the net pool shall be divided by the value of tickets bet coupling the most winners.

(16) The following provisions apply to special sweepstakes in which races are cancelled, declared off, declared no contest, or postponed:

(a) Where any race designated as a leg of the special sweepstakes is cancelled, declared off, declared no contest, or postponed, all horses in that leg shall be considered winners for the purpose of distributing the special sweepstakes pool.

(b) When 3 or more legs of a special sweepstakes are cancelled, declared off, declared no contest, or postponed, both of the following provisions apply:

(i) The net pool, exclusive of any net pool carry-over from a previous special sweepstakes, shall be distributed in accordance with subrule (15)(c) of this rule.

(ii) Any net pool carry-over accrued from a previous special sweepstakes shall be further carried over to the next scheduled special sweepstakes pool.

(17) All horses in a dead heat to win in a race designated as a leg of the special sweepstakes shall be considered as winning horses for the purpose of distributing the special sweepstakes pool.

(18) Subject to subrule (19) of this rule, a special sweepstakes pool shall not be refunded by an association, except in either of the following situations:

(a) The mutuel manager and the state auditor determine, to their satisfaction, that the correct number of winning tickets or the total number of tickets sold cannot be properly established.

(b) All 6 legs are cancelled, declared off, declared no contest, or postponed.

(19) Where the circumstances described in subrule (18)(a) or (b) of this rule occur, the refund shall apply only to the pool established on that racing card and, where applicable, any net pool carry-over accrued from a previous special sweepstakes shall

be further carried over to the next scheduled special sweepstakes operated by the association.

(20) When for any reason a special sweepstakes pool remains undistributed and no further special sweepstakes pools are scheduled, the association shall do all of the following:

(a) Deposit the undistributed net pool in an escrow account, designated as the special sweepstakes carry-over account, until a special sweepstakes can be scheduled and distributed in accordance with subdivision (d) of this subrule.

(b) With the approval of the racing commissioner, schedule a special sweepstakes for the next racing card.

(c) Add the undistributed net pool, including all accrued interest, to the net pool of the special sweepstakes scheduled in accordance with subdivision (b) of this subrule.

(d) Distribute the special sweepstakes pool on that scheduled racing card in accordance with subrule (15) of this rule.

(21) A person shall not disclose the number of tickets sold in the special sweepstakes pool or the number or amount of tickets selecting winners of special sweepstakes races before the stewards have determined the last race comprising the special sweepstakes each day to be official.

(22) A pari-mutuel ticket for the special sweepstakes pool shall not be sold, exchanged, or cancelled after the closing of wagering in the first of the 6 races comprising the special sweepstakes, except for such refunds on special sweepstakes pari-mutuel tickets as required by this rule.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2105 Optional twin double.

Rule 2105. (1) The optional twin double is a form of pari-mutuel wagering. Each bettor has the option to do either of the following:

(a) Attempt to select the winners of each of 4 races as may be designated by the licensee with the approval of the commissioner.

(b) After successfully selecting the first 2 winners of the designated races, present the winning tickets for payment.

(2) A bettor who wishes to participate in the optional twin double purchases an initial ticket which designates his or her selections in the first and second optional twin double races. If both selections win, the bettor may either exchange the winning initial ticket for an exchange ticket, at no further cost, which designates the bettor's selections in the third and fourth optional twin double races or the winning initial ticket may be presented for payment. Winning initial tickets presented for payment shall be paid at a price per dollar denomination determined as follows:

(a) The net optional twin double pool, which is the gross optional twin double pool less commission and any consolation payoffs, shall be divided by the total purchase

price of all winning initial tickets. The quotient obtained shall constitute the price to be paid.

(b) The total amount paid to ticket holders electing the option of payment of winning initial tickets shall be deducted from the net optional twin double pool, and further participation of such tickets in the optional twin double pool shall terminate. Also, the total amount represented by any winning initial tickets which are not exchanged or presented for payment before the start of the third optional twin double race shall be deducted from the net optional twin double pool and entered in the outs book in the same manner as any other uncashed winning ticket and shall be valid for the period specified by statute. The balance of the optional twin double pool shall be divided among holders of exchange tickets, combining the winners of the third and fourth optional twin double races, as in a straight pool.

(3) The optional twin double pool shall be held entirely separate from all other pools and is in no way part of the daily double. Inasmuch as the purpose of the optional twin double pool is to select the winners of all 4 races of the optional twin double, or to exercise the option as previously stated, a bettor who selects a horse which starts but does not win is no longer eligible, subject only to the contingency that no other bettor in the pool has selected the winner of that race, as referred to in subrule

(15) of this rule.

(4) Sales of initial tickets shall be in denominations of \$2.00 or more, shall commence only after completion of the first race of the regular program, and shall terminate at the start of the first optional twin double race, when the machines shall be locked.

(5) Exchange tickets shall be issued only in exchange for winning initial tickets. Issuance of exchange tickets shall commence only after the results of the second optional twin double race are officially announced and shall be terminated at the start of the third optional twin double race, when the machines shall be locked. Such period of time is hereinafter referred to as "the exchange period."

(6) At the option of the bettor, winning initial tickets, that is, tickets combining the winners of the first and second optional twin double races, may be presented for payment after the result of the second optional twin double race is officially announced.

(7) If an incorrect exchange ticket is issued, such incorrect exchange ticket shall be turned in to the state chief auditor before the running of the second half. The ticket shall be deducted from both the exchange and individual combination totals. The ticket shall be voided and filed with the performance worksheets, and a report of the complete incident, which includes the seller's name, shall be made to the commissioner.

(8) The probable payoff prices of possible winning combinations shall be posted after the third optional twin double race.

(9) The design of initial tickets and exchange tickets shall be clearly and immediately distinguishable from each other and from daily double and other pari-mutuel tickets.

(10) After a horse is scratched, no further tickets shall be issued designating such horse.

(11) If a horse or horses not coupled with a starter are scratched from the first or second optional twin double races before the running of the first optional twin double race, all initial tickets selecting the horse or horses scratched shall be refunded, the money shall be deducted from the gross pool, and the first optional twin double race shall not be started within 3 minutes of the public announcement of such scratch.

(12) If any horse or horses not coupled with a starter are scratched or declared nonstarters in the second optional twin double race after the first optional twin double race has been run, all tickets combining the scratched horse with the winner of the first optional twin double race shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar denomination determined by dividing the net optional twin double pool, that is, the gross optional twin double pool less tax, by the total purchase price of all initial tickets designating the winner of the first optional twin double race, and the quotient obtained shall constitute the price to be paid. Further participation of such consolation tickets in the optional twin double pool shall terminate. The total amount payable on consolation tickets shall be deducted from the net optional twin double pool.

(13) If any horse or horses not coupled with a starter are scratched or declared nonstarters in the third optional twin double race, all exchange tickets combining the scratched horse shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar denomination determined by dividing the net optional twin double pool, that is, the gross optional twin double pool less commission and all prior distributions, by the total purchase price represented by all exchange tickets, and the quotient obtained shall be the price to be paid. Further participation of such consolation tickets in the optional twin double pool shall terminate. The total amount payable on consolation tickets shall be deducted from the net optional twin double pool. When a horse is scratched from the third optional twin double race, such race shall not be started within 3 minutes of the announcement of such scratch.

(14) If any horse or horses not coupled with a starter are scratched or declared nonstarters in the fourth optional twin double race, all exchange tickets combining the scratched horses with the winner of the third optional twin double race shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar denomination determined by dividing the net optional twin double pool, that is, the gross optional twin double pool less commission and previous consolation awards, by the total purchase price represented by all exchange tickets designating the winner of the third optional twin double race, and the quotient obtained shall constitute the price to be paid. Further participation of such consolation tickets in the optional twin double pool shall terminate. The total amount payable on consolation tickets shall be deducted from the net optional twin double pool. When a horse is scratched from the fourth optional twin double race before the start of the third optional twin double race, the third optional twin double race shall not be started within 3 minutes of the announcement of such scratch.

(15) If no initial ticket is sold designating the winner of the first optional twin double race, or if the first optional twin double race is cancelled or declared "no race," the optional twin double shall be declared off and the gross pool shall be refunded.

(16) If no initial ticket is sold combining the winners of the first and second optional twin double races, or if the second optional twin double race is cancelled or declared "no race," the net pool shall be distributed to holders of initial tickets designating the winner of the first optional twin double race as in a straight pool and the optional twin double shall terminate.

(17) If no exchange ticket is issued designating the winner of the third optional twin double race, or if the third optional twin double race is cancelled or declared "no race," the net pool, less commission and prior distributions, shall be distributed to holders of exchange tickets and winning initial tickets as in a straight pool and the optional twin double shall terminate.

(18) If no exchange ticket is issued combining the winners of the third and fourth optional twin double races, or if the fourth optional twin double race is cancelled or declared "no race," the net pool shall be distributed to holders of exchange tickets designating the winner of the third optional twin double race.

(19) If there is a dead heat in either or both of the first and second optional twin double races, all initial tickets combining a winner in both such races shall be eligible for exchange.

(20) If there is a dead heat in the third optional twin double race and no exchange ticket combines the winner of the fourth optional twin double race with a winner of the third optional twin double race, the net pool shall be distributed to holders of exchange tickets designating a winner of the third optional twin double race as in a straight pool dead heat.

(21) If there is a dead heat in either or both of the third or fourth optional twin double races, holders of exchange tickets combining winners in both such races shall be entitled to a distribution calculated as in a straight pool dead heat.

(22) If there is a dead heat between a covered and an uncovered horse in the second race of the second half of the optional twin double, no consolation payoff will be made. Holders of tickets on the covered horse, representing the only winners of 4 consecutive races, will share in the distribution of the optional twin double pool.

(23) Coupled entries and fields are permitted in optional twin double races. A scratch of less than all the horses in a coupled entry or field, however, shall not affect the status of a ticket selecting such coupled entry or field. Horses coupled or in a field shall be considered as 1 horse for optional twin double distributions, and calculations on dead heats shall include only 1 of such horses in each coupled entry or field in the distribution.

(24) The sale of optional twin double tickets by 1 individual to another or by any means other than through pari-mutuel machines shall be deemed illegal gambling and is prohibited.

(25) These rules shall be prominently displayed throughout the betting area of each track conducting the optional twin double, and printed copies of these rules shall be distributed by the track to patrons upon request.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2110 Big perfecta.

Rule 2110. (1) The big perfecta, also known as big exacta or big correcta, is a form of pari-mutuel wagering in which the bettor selects 4 horses that will finish first and second in each of 2 races, as may be designated by the track licensee with the approval of the commissioner, in the exact order as officially posted.

(2) Each bettor purchasing big perfecta tickets shall designate his or her 2 selections as the first 2 horses to finish in that order in the first race of the 2 designated races.

(3) After official declaration of the first 2 horses to finish in the first race of the big perfecta, and before the running of the second half of the big perfecta, each bettor holding a ticket combining the first 2 horses in the exact order of finish shall exchange such winning ticket for a big perfecta exchange ticket at the big perfecta windows and shall select the 2 horses to finish in the second race of the big perfecta in the exact order as officially posted. No additional money shall be required of the holder of the ticket in order to make the exchange.

(4) A big perfecta exchange ticket on the second race shall not be issued except upon surrender of the big perfecta ticket from the first race. The big perfecta pool obtained from the sales of big perfecta tickets on the first race shall be held pursuant to these rules and divided among the winning tickets of the big perfecta exchange tickets, unless otherwise provided by these rules. Big perfecta windows shall be open for the purpose of making the exchange as specified in subrule (3) of this rule only after the first race has been declared official. Big perfecta windows shall close at official post time at the start of the second race of the big perfecta races.

(5) If a winning big perfecta from the first race is not presented for exchange within the time provided, the bettor forfeits all rights to any distribution or refund, except if the second half of the big perfecta is cancelled or declared "no race" or if no exchange ticket includes either the first or second horse of the second half of the big perfecta.

(6) If there are late scratches after the sale of big perfecta tickets has started in the first race, all tickets on the scratched horse will be refunded.

(7) If a horse is scratched in the second half of the big perfecta, all exchange tickets combining the scratched horse become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar denomination calculated by dividing the net big perfecta pool, that is, the gross pool less commission, by the total purchase price of all tickets combining the winners of the first race of the big perfecta. The quotient obtained shall be the price to be paid to holders of exchange tickets combining the scratched horse in the second half of the big perfecta. The entire consolation pool, that is, the number of eligible tickets times the consolation price, plus the breakage, shall be deducted from the big perfecta pool.

(8) If no big perfecta ticket is sold as a winning combination in the first race of the big perfecta, the big perfecta pool shall be divided among those having tickets including the horse finishing first or second, and such distributions shall be calculated and paid as a place pool. In such an instance, the big perfecta shall end and the pool shall be closed for the day.

(9) If no big perfecta exchange ticket is sold on the winning combination, the net pool shall then be apportioned equally between those having tickets including the horse finishing first and those having tickets including the horse finishing second in the same manner in which a place pool is calculated and distributed.

(10) If no big perfecta exchange ticket is sold including the horse finishing second, then the pool shall be distributed as a win pool to those persons who have selected the horse which finished first to run first.

(11) If no big perfecta exchange ticket is sold including the horse finishing first, then the pool shall be distributed as a win pool to those persons who have selected the horse which finished second to run second.

(12) If no exchange ticket includes either the first or second horse of the second half of the big perfecta, the entire net pool shall be distributed as a straight pool to all holders of exchange tickets and winning combinations of the first half that have not been exchanged.

(13) If there is a dead heat for place in the first race of the big perfecta, all big perfecta tickets combining the first horse and either of the place horses shall be eligible for exchange for the big perfecta exchange tickets.

(14) If there is a dead heat for place in the second race of the big perfecta, the big perfecta pool shall be divided, calculated, and distributed as a place pool and distributed to the holders of the big perfecta exchange tickets combining the first horse and either of the place horses. If there is a dead heat to place and there are no tickets sold on 1 combination, the other combination having the winning horses shall be declared the winner. If no exchange tickets combine the winning horse with either of the place horses in the dead heat, the big perfecta pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool to holders of tickets representing any interest in the net pool.

(15) If for any reason the second race of the big perfecta is cancelled or declared "no race," the pool shall be calculated as a straight pool and shall be distributed among the holders of the tickets combining the first 2 horses of the first race of the big perfecta and holders of the big perfecta exchange tickets.

(16) If an entry finishes first and second or field horses run first and second, the net big perfecta pool shall be distributed to holders of tickets selecting the entry or field horses to win combined with the horse finishing third.

(17) If an entry or field horses finishes first and second in the first half of the big perfecta, holders of tickets selecting the entry or field horses to win combined with the horse finishing third shall be eligible to exchange tickets for the second half of the big perfecta.

(18) If an entry or field horses finish first and second in the second half of the big perfecta, the net big perfecta pool shall be distributed to holders of tickets selecting the entry or field horses to win combined with the horse finishing third.

(19) The sale of big perfecta tickets other than through pari-mutuel machines shall be deemed illegal and is prohibited.

(20) There shall not be an exchange of tickets when all 4 selections in the big perfecta are printed on a single ticket.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2115 Big Q.

Rule 2115. (1) The big Q is a form of pari-mutuel wagering consisting of selecting the quinella or the first 2 horses to finish in each of 2 consecutive races. Pari-mutuel wagering tickets shall be sold upon the first race of the 2 races only. The division of the pool shall be calculated as in a straight pool, subject to the provisions of these rules.

(2) A bettor purchasing big Q tickets shall designate his or her 2 selections as the first 2 horses to finish in the first race of 2 races.

(3) After the official declaration of the first 2 horses to finish the first of the big Q races, a bettor holding a ticket combining the 2 horses to finish shall exchange such winning ticket for a big Q exchange ticket at the big Q windows before the running of the second race. At that time, the holder shall select the first 2 horses to finish in the second race of the big Q. Additional money shall not be required of the ticket holder for the exchange.

(4) A big Q exchange ticket upon the second race shall not be issued except upon the surrender of the big Q ticket from the first race as provided in this rule. The big Q pool obtained from sales of big Q tickets upon the first race shall be held and divided among the winning tickets of the big Q exchange tickets, subject to these rules. Big Q windows shall be open for the purpose of making the exchange only after the first race has been declared official. The windows shall close at post time at the start of the second race of the big Q races.

(5) If a winning big Q ticket from the first race is not presented for exchange within the time provided, the bettor forfeits all rights to any distribution or refund, unless the second half of the big Q is cancelled or declared "no race" or if no exchange tickets include either the first or second horse of the second half of the big Q.

(6) If a horse is scratched in the first race of the big Q races, all big Q tickets on the scratched horse shall be refunded.

(7) If a horse is scratched in the second race of the big Q races, all exchange tickets combining the scratched horse shall become consolation tickets and shall be paid a price per dollar denomination calculated by dividing the net big Q pool, that is, the gross pool less commission, by the total purchase price of all tickets combining the winnings of the first race of the big Q. The quotient thus obtained shall be the price to be paid to holders of exchange tickets combining the scratched horse in the second race of the big Q. The entire consolation pool, that is, the number of eligible tickets times the consolation price, plus the breakage, shall be deducted from the net big Q pool.

(8) If a big Q ticket is not sold on a winning combination in the first race of the big Q, the big Q pool shall be divided among those having tickets including the horse finishing first or second, and the distributions shall be calculated and made as a place pool. The big Q race shall then end and the pool shall be closed for the day.

(9) If a big Q exchange ticket is not sold on the winning combination, the net pool shall be apportioned equally between those having tickets including the horse

finishing second in the same manner in which a place pool is calculated and distributed.

(10) If a big Q exchange ticket combines only 1 of the 2 winners and no big Q exchange combines the other winner, the entire pool shall be distributed as a straight pool to the holders of those tickets.

(11) If no exchange ticket includes either the first or second horse of the second half of the big Q, the entire net pool shall be distributed as a straight pool to all holders of exchange tickets and winning combinations of the first half that have not been exchanged.

(12) If there is a dead heat for place in the first race of the big Q races, all big Q tickets combining the first horse and either of the place horses shall be eligible for exchange for big Q exchange tickets.

(13) If there is a dead heat for place in the second race of the big Q races, the big Q pool shall be divided, calculated, and distributed as a place pool. Distribution shall be to the holders of the big Q exchange tickets combining the first horses and either of the place horses. If there is a dead heat to place and there are no tickets sold on 1 combination, then the other combination having winning horses shall be declared the winner.

(14) If no exchange tickets combine the winning horse with either of the place horses in the dead heat, the big Q pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool to holders of tickets combining either of the place horses. If any exchange tickets combine both horses in the dead heat for place, the big Q pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool to holders of these tickets.

(15) If for any reason the first race of the big Q races is cancelled or declared "no race," a full refund shall be made from the big Q pool.

(16) If for any reason the second of the big Q races is cancelled or declared "no race," the pool shall be calculated as a straight pool and distributed among the holders of tickets combining the first 2 horses of the first race of the big Q and to holders of the big Q exchange tickets.

(17) If there is a dead heat for the winning horses in either of the 2 consecutive races for the big Q, the calculation and distribution of the big Q pool shall be made in the manner in which any ordinary quinella pool would be made if there were a dead heat for the win, despite the number of horses involved in the dead heat.

(18) The sale of big Q tickets other than through pari-mutuel machines, including the sale by 1 individual to another, is prohibited.

(19) There shall not be an exchange of tickets when all 4 selections in the big Q are printed on a single ticket.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.2120 Superfecta.

Rule 2120. (1) The superfecta is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket to select, in order, the first, second, third, and fourth place horses in the designated superfecta race,

as designated by the track licensee with the approval of the commissioner. Payment of winning tickets shall be made only to the holders of the tickets who have selected the same order of finish as officially posted, except if there is a scratch or as otherwise provided in these rules.

(2) Superfecta wagering has no connection with, or relation to, the win, place, and show betting pools and shall be calculated as an entirely separate pool. The ticket shall be labelled a superfecta ticket.

(3) If a horse is scratched or excused from racing, additional tickets shall not be sold designating such horse, and all tickets previously sold designating such horse shall be refunded and the money deducted from the gross pool.

(4) If no ticket is sold designating, in order, the first 4 horses, or if only 3 horses finish, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating, in order, the first 3 horses. If no ticket is sold designating, in order, the first 3 horses, or if only 2 horses finish, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating, in order, the first 2 horses. If no tickets are sold designating, in order, the first 2 horses, the net pool shall be distributed equally among holders of tickets designating the winner.

(5) If no ticket is sold designating the winner to win, the superfecta shall be declared off and the gross pool refunded.

(6) If there is a dead heat or dead heats, all tickets designating the correct order of finish, crediting each horse in a dead heat as finishing in either position involved in the dead heat, shall be winning tickets, and the aggregate number of winning tickets shall be divided into the net pool for the purpose of determining the payoff.

History: 1985 MR 6, Eff. July 12, 1985; 2007 MR 9, Eff. May 3, 2007.

PART 3. THOROUGHBRED RACING

R 431.3001 Definitions; A to E.

Rule 3001. As used in this part:

(a) "Added money" means cash, exclusive of a trophy or other award, that is added by the association to stakes fees paid by subscribers to form the total purse for a stakes race.

(b) "Age" means the number of years since a horse was foaled. Age is determined as if such horse were foaled on January 1 of the year in which such horse was foaled.

(c) "Breeder" means the owner of the dam of a horse at the time such horse was foaled. A horse is bred at the place of its foaling. A registered Michigan-bred horse is defined by R 285.810.1.

(d) "Claiming race" means a race in which a horse may be claimed pursuant to the rules of the racing commissioner.

(e) "Closing" means the time designated when all entries in a race must be and remain in the race, unless excused by the stewards.

(f) "Declaration" means the withdrawal of a horse that was entered in a race before time of closing.

(g) "Entry" means any of the following:

(i) The act of nominating a horse for a race.

(ii) A horse entered in a race.

(iii) Two or more horses which are entered in a race and which are coupled as a mutuel entry or joined in the mutuel field pursuant to rules of the racing commissioner.

(h) "Equipment" means accouterments other than the ordinary saddle, girth, pad, saddle cloth, and bridle carried by a horse and includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Whip.

(ii) Blinkers.

(iii) Tongue strap.

(iv) Muzzle.

(v) Hood.

(vi) Noseband.

(vii) Bit.

(viii) Shadow roll.

(ix) Martingale.

(x) Breastplate.

(xi) Bandages.

(xii) Boots.

(xiii) Racing plates or shoes.

(i) "Exhibition race" means a race between horses of diverse ownership for which a purse is offered by the racing association, but on which pari-mutuel wagering is not permitted.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3005 Definitions; H to N.

Rule 3005. As used in this part:

(a) "Handicap" means a race in which weights are assigned to the horses by the handicapper for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning.

(b) "Horse" means a thoroughbred registered as such with the jockey club and designates any thoroughbred, irrespective of age or sex designation.

(c) "Ineligible" means that a horse or a person is not qualified under these rules or the conditions of a race to participate in a specified racing activity.

(d) "Jockey" means a rider who is currently licensed to ride in races, whether as a journeyman or apprentice, or a probationer, who may be permitted by the stewards to ride in 2 races before applying for a license.

(e) "Maiden" means a horse that has never won a race on the flat at a recognized meeting in any country. A maiden that was disqualified after finishing first remains a maiden. Race conditions referring to maidens shall be interpreted as meaning maidens at the time of starting.

(f) "Match race" means a race between 2 horses which are the property of 2 different owners on terms agreed to by the owners.

(g) "Nominator" means the person in whose name a horse is nominated for a sweepstakes, futurity, or produce race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3010 Definitions; 0 to R.

Rule 3010. As used in this part:

(a) "Optional claiming race" means a race that is restricted to horses which are entered to be claimed for a stated price or less and horses which are entered not to be claimed by the option designated in the conditions of the race. Where horses are entered to be claimed, the race shall be considered a claiming race, and where horses are entered under the option, the race shall be considered an allowance or purse race.

(b) "Overnight race" means a race for which the entries close 72 hours or less, exclusive of Sundays, before the time set for the first race of the day on which such race is to be run.

(c) "Owner," for purposes of these rules and in furtherance of promoting the safety, security, growth, and integrity of all horse racing, means a legal entity with an interest in a horse or horses and shall not exceed more than four individuals per single horse.

(d) "Produce race" or "futurity" means a race that is to be contested by the produce of horses which are named or identified before the closing time of nominations.

(e) "Purse race" means a race for money or another prize to which the owners of horses engaged do not contribute.

(f) "Race" means a contest of speed among thoroughbreds for a prize.

(g) "Race on the flat" means a race run over a course on which no jumps or other obstacles are placed.

(h) "Recognized meeting" means any meeting which has regularly scheduled races for thoroughbreds on the flat and which is licensed by, and conducted under rules promulgated by, a governmental regulatory body. A "recognized meeting" includes a meeting in a foreign country which is regulated by a racing authority which has reciprocal relations with the jockey club and whose race records can be provided to an association by the jockey club.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3015 Definitions; S, W.

Rule 3015. As used in this part:

(a) "Scratch" means the withdrawal, pursuant to these rules, of a horse entered for a race after the time of closing.

(b) "Scratch time" means the time set by the racing secretary as a deadline for horsemen to indicate withdrawal of a horse entered from a race.

(c) "Stakes race" or "sweepstakes" means a race that closes more than 72 hours in advance of its running and for which owners or nominators, or both, of horses that are entered or engaged for the race contribute to a purse for which money or another prize may be added.

(d) "Starter" means a horse in front of which the stall doors of the starting gate open at the time the official starter dispatches the field.

(e) "Starter race" means an overnight event under allowance or handicap conditions which is restricted to horses that have previously started for the designated claiming price or less, as stated in the conditions of the race.

(f) "Weight for age" means standard weight according to the jockey club scale in R 431.3215.

(g) "Winner of a certain sum" means the winner of a single race worth the amount stated.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3020 Race officials.

Rule 3020. (1) The following positions at a race meet are designated as officials:

- (a) Three stewards.
- (b) Assistant steward.
- (c) Three placing judges.
- (d) Two or more patrol judges.
- (e) Clerk of scales.
- (f) Paddock judge.
- (g) Official starter.
- (h) Racing secretary, who may also be a handicapper.
- (i) Assistant racing secretary.
- (j) Timer.
- (k) A veterinarian representing the office of the racing commissioner.
- (l) A veterinarian representing the racing association.
- (m) A horse identifier.
- (n) A jockey room custodian.

(2) In case of emergency, the association may appoint a substitute, with the approval of the stewards, to act as the association's official for the remainder of any program.

(3) A person shall not be allowed in the stewards' stand or placing judges' stand during the running of a race, except with the permission of the stewards.

(4) A person, other than a steward, shall not be in the stewards' stand when a decision is being made on a foul claim or stewards' inquiry.

(5) A person, other than a person employed in the developing or projection of visual recordings of a race, shall not be in the projection room while the stewards are viewing pictures to decide a foul claim or inquiry.

(6) A racing official shall not be the owner or part owner of a horse racing at a track where the official is serving.

(7) Racing officials serving in the capacity of steward, placing or patrol judges, clerk of scales, starter, and horse identifier shall take and satisfactorily pass an optical examination within 1 year before the race meeting at which they serve. The examination shall evidence a minimum corrected vision of 20/30 and an ability to distinguish colors correctly.

(8) All officials, with the exception of those appointed by the racing commissioner, shall be nominated by the association, subject to the approval of the racing commissioner. The racing commissioner reserves the right to demand a change of officials for what he or she deems to be good and sufficient reasons. The successor of an official so replaced shall also be subject to the approval of the racing commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3025 Stewards; duties and responsibilities; complaints against officials.

Rule 3025. (1) In addition to the general powers specified in these rules, the stewards shall have all of the following specific duties and responsibilities:

(a) Taking cognizance of all misconduct or rule infractions, whether reported or not, and investigating all instances of possible rule infractions. They shall take action as they deem necessary to prevent a rule infraction.

(b) At least 1 steward shall be on the grounds from scratch time, or, if not a racing day, when entries are first taken, until entries are closed. At least 1 steward shall be present for the regular showing of racing films or videotapes. All 3 stewards shall be on the grounds for a continuous period beginning 2 hours before post time for the first race and ending at the conclusion of the last race. All 3 stewards shall be present when contemplating disciplinary action.

(c) Inspecting all applications for licenses to participate in racing and administering, or causing to be administered by qualified persons, examinations of all first-time applicants for a trainer's license and jockey agent's license. The stewards may make recommendations to the racing commissioner as to the qualifications of all applicants for licenses to participate in racing.

(d) Reviewing registration certificates, contracts, papers, and other documents pertaining to any of the following:

- (i) The sale or ownership of a horse.
- (ii) Payment of purse money.
- (iii) Jockey and apprentice jockey contracts.
- (iv) Appointment of agents.

- (v) Adoption of assumed names by stable owners.
 - (vi) Determining the eligibility and appropriateness for participation in racing.
 - (e) Requiring proof of eligibility of a horse or person to participate in a race if it is in question. In the absence of sufficient proof to establish eligibility, the stewards may rule the horse or person ineligible.
 - (f) Reviewing stall applications and advising the association of undesirable persons, if any, among owners and trainers applying for or granted stalls.
 - (g) Supervising the taking of entries, receiving all declarations and scratches, and determining all questions arising from and pertaining to such entries, declarations, and scratches. The stewards may refuse the entry of any horse by a person, may refuse to permit a declaration or scratch, or may limit entries.
 - (h) Assuring that the "inquiry" sign is posted on the infield odds board immediately after the horses have crossed the finish line in a race if any steward or patrol judge doubts the fairness of the running of the race. The stewards shall cause the "objection" sign to be posted on the infield odds board when an objection is lodged and shall cause the "official" sign to be posted on the infield odds board after determining the official order of finish for purposes of the pari-mutuel payoff.
 - (i) Maintaining a daily log and reporting all actions of the stewards on all controversies which arise during the day. The reports shall show all of the following information:
 - (i) The name of the track.
 - (ii) Date.
 - (iii) Weather.
 - (iv) Track condition.
 - (v) Claims.
 - (vi) Rulings issued. The reports shall be signed by all 3 stewards and filed with the racing commissioner's office.
 - (j) Making periodic inspections of the barn area, checking track security, and making visits to the jockeys' room to observe and check security at the weighing out. The inspections and observations made shall be noted in the steward's report.
- (2) The stewards may review the patrol films or videotapes of each day's races before commencement of the successive day's races and compile a list of riders who they feel should review films for instructional purposes. If a list is compiled, the stewards shall assure that the list is posted in the jockeys' room.
- (3) In the performance of their duties, the stewards shall have unrestricted access to all areas and grounds of the association.
- (4) A complaint against a racing official may be made to the stewards or to the racing commissioner. Complaints made directly to the stewards shall be reported to the racing commissioner, in writing, together with any action taken by the stewards.

History: 1985 AACs.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3030 Stewards; reversals of form; review of films; disciplinary action.

Rule 3030. (1) The stewards shall take cognizance of marked reversal of form of all horses and shall, at their discretion, conduct inquiries. During inquiries, the stewards may take into consideration the betting action on the horse in question, shall review the films of the horse's previous races, and shall consider all other facts they deem relevant toward making a determination as to whether the horse being evaluated was deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first. If after review the stewards make a determination that there is a reasonable probability that the horse in question was deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first, the stewards may take disciplinary action against a person found to have contributed to the restraining of the horse.

(2) If the stewards find that a horse has been deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first, these findings may be forwarded by the racing commissioner to law enforcement authorities.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3035 Racing secretary; responsibilities and duties.

Rule 3035. (1) The racing secretary is responsible for all of the following:

- (a) The programming of races during the race meeting.
- (b) Compiling and publishing condition books.
- (c) Assigning weights for handicap races.
- (d) Receiving all entries, subscriptions, declarations, and scratches.

(2) Duties for which the racing secretary and his or her staff are responsible include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Safekeeping of registration certifications and racing permits for horses, recording information required thereon, and returning them to owners, or trainers if authorized by the owners, at the conclusion of the race meeting.

(b) Maintaining a record of all stakes fees received and all arrearages, jockeys' fees, purchase money in claiming races, and any other monies received incident to the race meeting, and paying over such monies to persons entitled thereto.

(c) Supervising the horsemen's bookkeeper's handling of the horsemen's account.

(d) Daily posting of entries as soon as possible after the entries have been closed and declarations have been made.

(e) Assigning stall applicants stabling as the racing secretary considers proper after consultation with the stewards, and maintaining a record of the arrival and departure of all horses stabled on association grounds.

(f) Publishing the official daily program and insuring the accuracy of the information contained therein.

(3) The published racing program shall contain all of the following information:

- (a) The sequence of races to be run and the post time for the first race.

(b) The purse, conditions, and distance for each race and the current track record for such distance.

(c) The names of licensed owners of each horse, with an indication of which horses, if any, are leased.

(d) The full name of the trainer and the jockey named for each horse, together with the weight to be carried.

(e) The saddle cloth number or designation for each horse, and the post position for each horse if there is a variance with the saddle cloth designation.

(f) Identification of each horse by name, color, sex, age, sire, and dam, which shall correspond to the foal certificate.

(g) A description of the racing colors to be carried, and other information as may be requested by the association or the racing commissioner.

(4) A horse shall not appear in any official program in more than 1 race on the same day, except for stakes races or handicaps.

(5) The racing secretary shall designate the price spread and the distances and shall publish a daily up-to-date list of horses having preference and the price spread and distances of the races to which the preference pertains.

(6) The racing secretary or handicapper shall append to the weights for every handicap the day and hour from which winners will be liable to a penalty. Alterations shall not be made after publication of the program, except in case of omission, through clerical error or oversight, of the name and weight of a horse duly entered. Where there is an omission, the omission may, with the permission of the stewards, be rectified by the racing secretary or handicapper.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3040 Paddock judge; duties.

Rule 3040. The paddock judge shall have general supervision over the paddock and be responsible for all of the following:

(a) Keeping accurate records of all equipment a horse carried in the horse's previous race. Change in the equipment is permitted only with the consent of the stewards.

(b) Assembling the horses and jockeys in the paddock not less than 20 minutes before the scheduled post time for the race, unless otherwise determined by the stewards.

(c) Assuring that the saddling of all horses is orderly, open to public view where possible, and free from interference, and assuring that horses are mounted at the same time and leave the paddock for the post in proper sequence.

(d) Reporting to assigned security guards the presence of any unauthorized persons in the paddock.

(e) Promptly reporting all rule violations to the stewards.

(f) Inspecting the bandages of a horse.

(g) Inspecting the feet of a horse.

- (h) Paddock schooling and the paddock schooling list.
- (i) The presence or absence of trainers in the paddock as required.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3045 Placing judges; duties.

Rule 3045. Three racing officials shall serve as placing judges and shall be in a stand directly above the finish line during the running of each race. The placing judges shall take special note of racing colors and distinguishing equipment carried by each horse. The placing judges shall determine the order of the horses as they cross the finish line by considering the location of the respective noses of such horses. The placing judges shall cause the numbers of the first 4 horses to cross the finish line to be flashed on the result board. A photo finish camera approved by the commissioner shall be used as an aid by the placing judges in determining the order of the horses as they cross the finish line. Placing judges may request a photo to assist in determining margins of less than a 1/2 however, the camera and any photographic reproduction are merely aids to the placing judges.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3050 Patrol judges; duties.

Rule 3050. (1) Not less than 2 racing officials shall serve as patrol judges and shall be stationed in elevated stands at points designated by the stewards to observe the running of each race. Each patrol judge shall have instant radio or telephone communication with the stewards to report observations, particularly as to any suspected foul riding, during the running of each race.

(2) Patrol judges shall report to the stewards all of their pertinent observations in each race and shall file written reports and be present at daily visual recordings shown to race riders, if so requested by the stewards.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3055 Clerk of scales; duties; jockey weights.

Rule 3055. (1) The clerk of scales shall secure, regulate, and control the jockeys' room, the equipment therein, and the personnel permitted access thereto. The clerk of scales shall weigh all jockeys out and weigh in not less than the first 3 finishers. The

clerk of scales shall accurately record and publish a scratch, overweight, change of jockey, and any change of weight or racing colors from what is stated in the official program and shall promptly supply all racing officials and the mutuel department with all pertinent changes.

(2) After each race, the clerk of scales shall report to the racing secretary or his or her representative the weights carried by each horse, with the name of each horse's jockey and the overweight, if any. The clerk of scales shall also report the post time and running time in each race and shall report any other information which may from time to time be required.

(3) The clerk of scales shall promptly report an infraction of the rules with respect to weight, weighing, or riding equipment to the stewards.

(4) A jockey's weight shall include all of the following:

- (a) Clothing.
- (b) Boots.
- (c) Saddle and its attachments.
- (d) Saddle cloth.
- (e) Other equipment required by the stewards.

(5) A jockey's weight shall not include any of the following:

- (a) Whip.
- (b) Head number.
- (c) Number cloth.
- (d) Bridle.
- (e) Safety helmet and goggles.

(6) The clerk of scales, with the consent of the stewards, may permit clothing allowances for inclement weather.

(7) Seven pounds is the limit of overweight any horse is allowed to carry. If the weight of a rider exceeds the weight the horse is published to carry, the jockey shall declare the amount of overweight to the clerk of scales at the time designated by the stewards, and the clerk of scales shall have the overweight posted and announced immediately. A trainer has the pre-post time option of removing a jockey from a horse if the jockey is under his or her training and is carrying more than 2 pounds overweight. Such removal shall be without penalty to the trainer. The failure of a jockey to comply with this rule shall be reported to the stewards.

(8) The clerk of scales shall maintain a record of the winning races of an apprentice jockey. At the close of the meeting, or on departure of the jockey, the record sheet shall be attached to the rider's copy of his or her contract or shall be written into his or her certificate and shall be released to the rider. The clerk of scales shall inform the stewards of the expiration date of the apprentice jockey's apprentice allowance.

History: 1985 AACS; 2009 AACS.

R 431.3060 Starter; duties.

Rule 3060. (1) The starter shall be responsible for the fair and equal start of all horses at the scheduled starting time by utilizing a starting gate and bell or other device activated by his or her signal. So far as is practical, the starter shall cause all horses to be loaded in order of post position, but the starter may, with the permission of the

stewards, load an unruly horse out of order or may start such horse on the outside of the starting gate and 1 length behind the starting line. By permission of the stewards, a race may be started without a starting gate.

(2) The starter may employ assistant starters as he or she considers necessary and shall change the gate position of each assistant starter daily, without notice to the assistant starters, until the field for the first race enters the track.

(3) A horse shall not be permitted to start in a race unless approval is given by the starter. The starter shall maintain a schooling list, which shall be posted in the racing secretary's office, of the names of all horses ineligible to start for want of adequate training leaving the gate. Horses shall be schooled under the supervision of the starter or his or her assistants.

(4) The starter shall report to the stewards any disobedience of his or her orders or attempts to take unfair advantage at the starting gate and shall recommend penalties for offenders.

(5) An assistant starter shall not handle a horse until instructed to do so by the starter. An assistant starter shall not strike a jockey or use abusive language when addressing a jockey.

(6) A starter or assistant starter shall not accept any gratuity or payment other than his or her regular salary, directly or indirectly, for services in starting a race. A starter or assistant starter shall not wager on a race.

(7) The starter shall maintain a written record showing the names of all starters during the day and the names of the assistant starters who handled each horse. Such record shall be made available to the stewards upon request.

(8) The starter shall have radio or telephone communication with the stewards from the time the horses leave the paddock until the field is dispatched.

(9) The starter may recommend to the stewards that disciplinary action be taken against any jockey, outrider, pony rider, or other personnel under the starter's control.

(10) Horses shall be schooled under the supervision of the starter or his or her assistant. The starter shall report horses that are sufficiently schooled to start to the racing secretary. Unruly horses shall be placed on the schooling list and shall not start until approved by the starter. The schooling list shall be respected in all cases.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3065 Veterinarians; duties; recordkeeping.

Rule 3065. (1) The racing commissioner's veterinarian shall have supervision over the taking of urine, blood, or other samples from the horses as may be directed by the stewards and shall be responsible for the proper storing and delivery thereof to the designated laboratory and for the maintenance of required records.

(2) The racing commissioner's veterinarian or his or her representative shall examine horses the stewards request him or her to examine and reexamine. The racing commissioner's veterinarian is responsible for approving for release from the

stewards' list all horses that have been placed on the list because of lameness, sickness, or injury before they may be entered to race again.

(3) A veterinarian who is employed by the racing commissioner or by an association shall not, during the period of his or her employment, for compensation or otherwise, treat or prescribe for a racing thoroughbred horse, except in case of emergency. In an emergency, a full and complete report shall be made to the stewards. An owner or trainer shall not employ or pay compensation to a veterinarian who is employed by the racing commissioner, either directly or indirectly, during the period for which the veterinarian is so employed by the racing commissioner.

(4) A veterinarian who is licensed to practice on the grounds of a race meeting licensee shall maintain veterinary records, in duplicate, on forms prescribed by the commissioner, which accurately record all services rendered and medication prescribed and which include the name of the horse treated, date of the treatment, and name of the trainer. Such records shall be made available to the stewards or their representatives on demand.

(5) A veterinarian shall report to the racing commissioner's veterinarian or to the stewards internal medication given by the veterinarian, or given at his or her direction, to a horse known by him or her to be entered in a race. The trainer shall also make such report to the racing commissioner's veterinarian or to the stewards. If a drug is to be administered internally before scratch time to a horse which is entered to race, such fact shall be reported by the trainer or the veterinarian to the stewards or their representatives before scratch time and before treatment. If administration of a drug is to be made after scratch time, it shall be reported to the stewards or their representatives immediately and before treatment.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3070 Pre-race examination.

Rule 3070. (1) The racing commissioner's veterinarian or the association's veterinarian and assistants they require shall examine each horse listed in the overnight entries to determine its eligibility and fitness to race. The time of the examination is at the discretion of the racing commissioner's veterinarian on the day of the race. The trainer shall have an attendant present when the veterinarian comes to his or her stable to make a pre-race examination.

(2) The pre-race examination shall include, but not be limited to, examination of the horse's eyes, legs, and temperature and observation of the horse while at rest and in motion, either at a walk or while jogging, at the discretion of the examiner.

(3) Either the racing commissioner's veterinarian or the veterinarian in the employ of the association shall be in the paddock for inspection of the horses before a race. If, in the opinion of the assigned veterinarian, a horse is not fit to race, that fact shall be reported to the stewards immediately with a recommendation that the horse be scratched.

(4) Either the racing commissioner's veterinarian or the association veterinarian shall be stationed at the starting gate to observe the fitness of horses as the horses warm up for the race. Any horse which breaks through the starting gate or runs off without effective control shall be examined by the veterinarian. If, in the opinion of the veterinarian, any horse scheduled to start is not fit to race, that fact shall be reported to the stewards immediately with a recommendation that the horse be scratched.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3075 Workout clockers.

Rule 3075. (1) The racing commissioner shall employ an experienced clocker. The clocker shall make a record of all morning workouts or any morning trials on the main track or training track of the association. A record of all workouts and trials shall be presented to the racing secretary by the clockers and a copy shall be delivered to the stewards.

(2) Every occupational licensee who exercises a horse shall correctly identify to the clockers the horse he or she is exercising and shall state the distance over which the horse is to be worked and the point at which the workout is intended to begin.

(3) Horses working between races shall also be identified and their times announced. A horse shall not be permitted to work between races without the permission of the stewards and notification to necessary officials to ensure safety.

(4) A horse that has not started for 45 days is ineligible to race until it has completed 1 or more timed workouts satisfactory to the stewards before the day of the race in which the horse is entered. If such workouts do not appear in the daily racing form, they shall be published, where possible, in the track program the day of the race in which the horse is entered or shall be posted in 3 places in the racing plant for public inspection.

(5) The stewards may scratch a horse whose recent workouts have not been properly recorded with the stewards' office.

History: 1985 MR 6, Eff. July 12, 1985; 2007 AACS; 2009 MR 9, Eff. May 18, 2009.

R 431.3080 Horses; registration.

Rule 3080. (1) A horse shall not be entered or raced in this state unless duly registered and named in the registry office of the jockey club and unless the registration certificate or racing permit issued by the jockey club for such horse is on file with the racing secretary. However, the stewards may, for good cause, waive this requirement if the horse is otherwise correctly identified to the stewards' satisfaction.

(2) A horse shall not be registered for racing in this state unless the endorsement of the foal certificate indicates the current owner.

(3) A horse shall not be entered or raced in this state which is designated by a name other than the name under which such horse is currently registered with the jockey club. If a horse's name is changed by the jockey club, such horse's former name shall be shown parenthetically in the daily race program the first 3 times the horse races after the name change.

(4) A person shall not at any time cause or permit the correct identity of a horse to be concealed or altered and shall not refuse to reveal, to a racing official, the correct identity of a horse he or she owns or has in his or her care.

(5) A horse shall not race in this state until properly identified by natural markings and shall not race without a legible lip tattoo number applied by agents of the thoroughbred racing protective bureau.

(6) A horse shall not be entered or raced in this state if previously involved in either of the following situations involving misidentification:

(a) A person having control of a horse knowingly entered or raced such horse while designated by a name other than the name under which such horse was registered with the jockey club.

(b) A person having control of a horse participated in or assisted in the entry or racing of some other horse under the name registered as belonging to the horse in question.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3085 Horses; denerving.

Rule 3085. (1) A horse shall not be entered to race that has been denerved, neurectomized, desensitized, or anesthetized, at or above the ankle, by surgery, cryosurgery, chemical block, or any other means. A horse which has been subjected to any of the procedures stated in this subrule shall not be eligible to race, and any licensee in violation of this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(2) A horse on which any neurectomy has been performed below the ankle will be permitted to race if such fact is designated on its registration certificate or racing permit.

(3) A list of all denerved horses shall be posted in the racing secretary's office. A person shall not report a horse as having a neurectomy when in fact a horse has not.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3090 Horses; training hours; removal; age; breeding.

Rule 3090. (1) A horse shall not be schooled in the paddock or taken onto a track for training or workout, other than during normal training hours posted by the association, without the permission of the stewards.

(2) During a race meeting, a horse shall not be removed from association grounds without notifying the stewards and, unless released by the racing secretary. A dead or sick horse shall not be removed from association grounds without the prior approval of the racing commissioner's veterinarian or the stewards.

(3) A maiden 7 years of age or older shall not be entered or start unless it has less than 6 lifetime starts.

(4) The name of a filly or mare that has been covered by a stallion shall be so reported to the racing secretary before being entered in a race. A list of all fillies and mares so reported, showing the names of the stallions to which they have been bred, shall be posted in the racing secretary's office.

History: 1985 AACCS; 2009 AACCS

R 431.3095 Horses prohibited from entry or racing.

Rule 3095. A horse shall not be entered or raced in any of the following situations:

(a) The horse is not in serviceable, sound racing condition.

(b) The horse is posted on a stewards' list or starter's list or is suspended in any racing jurisdiction.

(c) The horse is blind or has seriously impaired vision in both eyes.

(d) The horse is not correctly identified to the satisfaction of the stewards.

(e) The horse is owned wholly or in part by, or is trained by, an ineligible person.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3101 Horses; equipment; sex alteration.

Rule 3101. (1) Whips and blinkers shall be used in a consistent manner on a horse. Permission to change any equipment used on a horse from its last previous start shall be obtained from the stewards. A horse's tongue may be tied down during a race with a clean bandage or gauze. A horse's bridle shall not weigh more than 2 pounds. War bridles are prohibited. A horse shall not race in ordinary training shoes. Bar shoes may be used for racing.

(2) A whip that weighs more than 1 pound or is longer than 28 inches with 1 popper shall not be used. Stingers or projections extending through the hole of a popper or any metal part on a whip are prohibited. Indiscriminate or brutal use of a whip on a horse, in the sole discretion of the steward, is prohibited.

(3) Any alteration of the sex of a horse shall be promptly reported by the horse's trainer to the racing secretary. The racing secretary shall note the alteration on the horse's registration certificate.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3105 Entries; procedures.

Rule 3105. (1) A horse shall not start in a race unless the horse has been and continues to be qualified to be entered in the race. Unless otherwise specified in the conditions of a race or disqualified by violation of these rules, a horse eligible at the time of entry shall continue to be qualified, except in an overnight event, in which it shall also be eligible at the time of start.

(2) Entries, subscriptions, declarations, and scratches shall be reported to the racing secretary, who shall maintain a record of the time and receipt of such entries, subscriptions, declarations, and scratches.

(3) Any entry shall be in the name of the horse's licensed owner, as completely disclosed and registered with the racing secretary under these rules, and made by the owner, trainer, or the licensed authorized agent of the owner. An authorized agent shall not be licensed to represent more than 2 owners, trainers, or racing interests at any one time.

(4) Any entry shall either be in writing or transmitted by telegraph and confirmed in writing; except that an entry may be made by telephone to the racing secretary, but shall be confirmed in writing if the stewards or the racing secretary so requests.

(5) An entry shall clearly designate the horse entered. When entered for the first time during a meeting, every horse shall be designated by name, age, color, sex, sire, dam, and broodmare sire, as reflected by such horse's registration certificate.

(6) An alteration shall not be made on an entry after the closing of entries, but an error may be corrected.

(7) A horse shall not be entered in 2 races to be run on the same day.

(8) An entry shall not be accepted for any horse not stabled on association grounds where the race is to be run, unless its stabling elsewhere has been approved by the association.

(9) In naming an entry for a produce race or futurity, the produce is entered by specifying the dam and the sire or sires.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3110 Mutuel entries; common ties.

Rule 3110. (1) Not more than 2 horses that have common ties requiring a mutuel entry shall be entered in a race. A preference for 1 of the horses shall be made when

making a double entry. Two horses that have common ties requiring a mutuel entry shall not start in a race to the exclusion of a single betting interest.

(2) In races with a purse value of \$50,000 or more, horses with common ownership may race as separate betting interests. It shall be indicated prominently in the program if horses are trained or owned by the same person.

(3) A trainer of any horse shall not have any ownership interest in any other horse in the same race, unless such horses are coupled as a single wagering interest.

(4) Where no exception exists, all horses that have common ties through ownership or training may be coupled as an entry in a race when approved by the stewards. Either may be scratched up to 1 hour before post time for the first race.

History: 1985 MR 6, Eff. July 12, 1985; 2007 MR 9, Eff. May 3, 2007.

R 431.3115 Subscriptions.

Rule 3115. (1) Nominations to or entry of a horse in a stakes race is a subscription. Any subscriber to a stakes race may transfer or declare such subscriptions before closing.

(2) Joint subscriptions and entries may be made by any 1 of the joint owners of a horse, and each owner shall be jointly and severally liable for all payments due thereon.

(3) Death of a horse or an error in its entry when the horse is eligible does not release the subscriber or transferee from liability for all stakes fees due thereon. Fees paid into a subscription to a stakes race that is run shall not be refunded, except as otherwise stated in the conditions of a stakes race.

(4) Death of a nominator or original subscriber to a stakes race shall not render void any subscription, entry, or right of entry. All rights, privileges, and obligations shall attach to the successor owner, including the legal representatives of the decedent.

(5) When a horse is sold privately or at public auction or is claimed, stakes engagements for such horse shall be transferred automatically with the horse to its new owner; except that if the horse is transferred to a person whose license is suspended or who is otherwise unqualified to race or enter such horse, then the subscriptions shall be void as of the date of the transfer.

(6) All stakes fees paid toward a stakes race shall be allocated to the winner thereof unless otherwise provided by the conditions for such stakes race. If a stakes race is not run for any reason, all the subscriptions and fees shall be refunded.

(7) The stewards shall be given a true copy of the conditions of a stakes race before the trials for such race.

History: 1985 AACs.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3120 Closings.

Rule 3120. (1) Entries for purse races and subscriptions to stakes races shall close at the time designated by the association in previously published conditions for such races. If a race is split, an entry, subscription, or declaration shall not be accepted after such closing time; except that if there is an emergency or if a purse race fails to fill, then the racing secretary may extend such closing time.

(2) If the hour of closing is not specified for stakes races, then subscriptions and declarations may be accepted until midnight of the day of closing if they are received in time for compliance with every other condition of such race.

(3) Entries which have closed shall be compiled without delay by the racing secretary and, together with declarations, shall be posted.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3125 Number of starters in a race.

Rule 3125. (1) The maximum number of starters in a race shall be limited by the number of horses which, in the opinion of the stewards, considering the safety of the horses and riders and the distance from the start to the first turn, can be afforded a fair and equal start.

(2) In all stakes races that draw excessive entries the race shall be split into 2 or more races.

(3) At tracks measuring less than a mile in circumference, not more than 10 horses may start in any race without the consent of the stewards, and not more than 12 horses may start under any circumstance.

(4) A claiming race in the printed condition book for which 8 or more horses representing different betting interests are entered shall be run. All other purse races in the printed condition book for which 6 or more horses representing different betting interests are entered shall be run.

(5) If a purse race in the printed condition book fails to fill with the minimum number of entries required by subrule (4) of this rule to be run, then the association may cancel or declare off the race. The names of all horses entered shall be made available upon request.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3130 Split or divided races.

Rule 3130. (1) If a race is cancelled or declared off, the association may split any race programmed for the same day and which may previously have been closed. Races printed in the condition book shall be filled before substitute and extra races.

(2) When a purse race is split and results in 2 or more separate races, the racing secretary shall give notice thereof not less than 15 minutes before such races are closed to grant time for the making of additional entries to such split races.

(3) Division of entries upon the splitting of any race shall be made in accordance with the conditions under which entries and subscriptions thereof were made. In the absence of specific conditions, the following provisions apply:

(a) Horses originally joined as a mutuel entry may be placed in different divisions of a split race unless the person making the multiple entry, at the time of entry, indicates the uncoupling is not desired if a race is split.

(b) Division of entries in any split stakes race may be made according to age or sex, or both.

(c) Entries for a split race not divided by any method provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this subrule shall be divided by lot to provide a number of betting interests as near equal as possible for each division of a split race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3135 Post positions.

Rule 3135. Post positions for all races shall be determined by lot drawn in the presence of those making the entries for the race. Post positions in split races also shall be redetermined by lot in the presence of those making the entries for a split race. The racing secretary shall assign pari-mutuel numbers for each starter to conform with the post position drawn, except when a race includes 2 or more horses coupled as a single betting interest.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3140 Also-eligible list.

Rule 3140. (1) If the number of entries for a purse race exceeds the number of horses permitted to start in a race as provided by R 431.3125, then the names of as many as 6 horses entered but not drawn into a race as starters shall be posted on the entry sheet as "also-eligible" to start.

(2) If any horses have been excused from a purse race at scratch time, a new drawing shall be taken of horses on the also-eligible list and the starting and post position of the horses drawn from the also-eligible list shall be determined by the sequence drawn.

(3) The owner or trainer of a horse on the also-eligible list who does not wish to start the horse in the race shall so notify the racing secretary before scratch time for such race, and such horse shall forfeit any preference to which it may have been entitled.

(4) Where entries are closed 2 racing days before the running of a race, a horse which is on an also-eligible list and which also has been drawn into a race as a starter for the succeeding day shall not be given an opportunity to be drawn into the earlier race for which the horse had been listed as also-eligible.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3145 Preference.

Rule 3145. (1) Horses entered that are eliminated from races programmed in the printed condition book either by overfilling or failure to fill shall be listed by the racing secretary and given preference in subsequent races of similar distance and conditions.

(2) Preference shall be given in all races, except handicaps and stakes, according to a horse's last previous race during the current meeting. The preference date on a horse that has drawn to race and has been scratched is the date of the race from which the horse was scratched. When a horse is racing for the first time in the current meet, the date of the first entry shall be considered the horse's last racing date and preference shall be applied accordingly.

(3) The preference date shall be claimed at the time of entry by indicating the date on the entry with the word "preferred."

(4) Horses which are drawn into races and those on the also-eligible list which draw into races will receive a running date corresponding to the date on which they are to run and will lose all dates previously held.

(5) Horses on the veterinarian's list, stewards' list, or starter's list cannot establish a preference date.

(6) Preference dates remain the same regardless of a change of ownership or trainer.

(7) Horses which have established a preference date at the current meeting shall lose that preference date if they race elsewhere. The reentry of such horses will reestablish preference dates.

(8) Horses entered in the wrong race by an owner, trainer, or authorized agent shall lose their preference dates.

(9) There will be no special preference dates for Michigan-bred horses.

(10) Preference dates will not be carried for a period of more than 30 days. The stewards will make a final determination in a matter of interpretation of preference dates.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3150 Arrearage of fees.

Rule 3150. Except by joint approval of the racing secretary and the stewards, a horse shall not be entered or raced if the owner is in arrears in stakes fees due.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3155 Declarations.

Rule 3155. Withdrawal of a horse from a race before closing by the owner, trainer, or authorized agent shall be made in the same manner as to form, time, and procedure as provided for the making of entries. Declarations and scratches are irrevocable. A declaration fee shall not be required by an association.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3160 Scratches.

Rule 3160. Withdrawal of a horse from a race after closing by the owner, trainer, or authorized agent shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

(a) A horse may be scratched from a stakes race for any reason up until 45 minutes before post time for the race by filing, in writing, an intention to scratch with the clerk of scales.

(b) A horse shall not be scratched from a purse race without approval of the stewards and unless the intention to scratch has been filed, in writing, with the racing secretary at or before the time conspicuously posted as scratch time. A scratch of 1 horse coupled in a mutuel entry in a purse race is permitted up to 1 hour before post time for the first race.

(c) In purse races, horses that are physically disabled shall be excused first. If more than 10 interests remain in the 2 daily double races or trifecta races or more than 8 interests remain in the remainder of the races, owners or trainers may scratch to those limits by the specified scratch time of the day of the race. The privilege to scratch will be determined by lot when necessary.

(d) Any horse that has been excused from starting because of physical disability or sickness shall not be entered in any race until declared fit by the veterinarian representing the racing commissioner.

History: 1985 AACS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3165 Eligibility; allowances; penalties.

Rule 3165. (1) In determining eligibility, allowances, and penalties, only reports, records, and statistics as published in the daily racing form monthly chart records, a

corresponding publication of a foreign country, or sworn statements as specified in subrule (2) of this rule shall be considered, unless otherwise provided by the published conditions of the race. Interpretations of the conditions of a race when in dispute, shall be made by the racing secretary with approval of the stewards.

(2) If during the previous calendar year, or if at any time for a maiden race, a horse has started in a race which is not reported in the daily racing form monthly chart books, the horse shall not be entered to race until the owner has furnished the racing secretary, not less than 48 hours before the entry, performance records showing all of the following information:

(a) Where and when the horse raced.

(b) The distance.

(c) The weight carried.

(d) Amount earned.

(e) The horse's finishing position and time. The performance records shall be signed and sworn to by the owner of the horse.

(3) Penalties and allowances are not cumulative unless so declared by the conditions of the race and shall take effect at the time of starting, except that in overnight events, a horse shall have only the allowance it was entitled to at the time of entry.

(4) Penalties are obligatory. Allowances are optional as to all or any part of the allowance thereof, and, in overnight events, allowances shall be claimed at the time of entry.

(5) Allowances to the produce of untried horses shall be claimed before the expiration of the time of the naming and shall not be lost by winning after that time.

(6) A horse shall not receive allowances of weight or be relieved from extra weight for having been beaten in 1 or more races, but this rule shall not prohibit maiden allowances or allowances to horses that have not won a race within a specified period or a race of a specified value.

(7) When a race is in dispute, both the horse that finished first and any horse for which the race is authoritatively claimed shall be liable to all penalties attached to the winning of that race until the matter is decided.

(8) When winners of claiming races are exempt from penalties, the exemption shall apply to the winners of optional claiming races only if such winner was entered to be claimed.

(9) For every handicap, the handicapper shall append to the weights the day and hour from which winners will be liable to a penalty, if any, and an alteration shall not be made after publication, except in case of omission through error of the name or weight of a horse entered. In case of such omission, and by permission of the stewards, the omission may be rectified by the handicapper.

(10) Penalties shall not be recognized against horses, except maidens, or apply to jockeys in respect to the apprentice allowance, for winning races on minor tracks. In determining which tracks are minor tracks, the racing commissioner may consider tracks that are not reported in the daily racing form or corresponding foreign publications.

History: 1985 AACs.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3170 Michigan-bred races; preference.

Rule 3170. (1) Michigan-bred horses shall be allowed 5 pounds in all overnight races. A Michigan-bred horse, for purposes of weight allowances, breeders' awards, and state supplements, is defined by R 285.810.

(2) Horses winning races at recognized county, district, or state fairs in Michigan shall not be penalized for such winnings in races run hereafter under the jurisdiction of the racing commissioner. The maiden allowance, however, shall be lost by winning a race at any fair recognized by the Michigan department of agriculture.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3175 Winnings; computation.

Rule 3175. (1) Winnings include all prizes for finishing first up to the time appointed for the start and shall apply to all races, but do not include the value of any prize which is not money or which is not paid in money. Winnings during the year shall be reckoned from the preceding January 1.

(2) A horse shall not be penalized for having been beaten in a race.

(3) The winnings of a horse in a stake race shall be computed in the value of the gross earnings.

(4) In determining the value of a series of races in which an extra sum of money is won by winning 2 or more races of the series, the extra amount shall be added to the purse of the last race by which the money was finally won.

(5) If there is a dead heat, each horse shall be a winner only of the amount received by the owner.

(6) Foreign winnings shall be calculated on the basis of the official rate of exchange on the day of winning.

(7) If a race is not run or is void, stakes, forfeit, and entrance money shall be returned.

(8) A race may be declared void if no qualified horse covers the course according to rule.

(9) Purse money, prize money, or an award of any kind shall not be distributed until results of the specimen and urine tests are reported from the designated laboratory. The racing commissioner shall notify the race meet licensee in writing if further delay is necessary.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3180 Claiming races generally.

Rule 3180. (1) The primary purpose of claiming races is the classification of horses.

(2) In a claiming race, a horse is subject to claim for its entered price by any owner or racing interest in good standing who is properly licensed. An owner may claim out of his or her initial race.

(3) An individual or racing interest which seeks to make a claim and which otherwise is not eligible as set forth in these rules may do so, after filing proper license applications, by complying with all of the following provisions:

(a) Depositing an amount not less than the minimum claiming price at the race meeting with the horsemen's bookkeeper. Such amount shall remain on account until a claim is made or permission to claim has expired. If withdrawal of such amount occurs, any permit issued pursuant to this rule is automatically revoked and terminated.

(b) Submitting to the stewards, in writing, the name of a trainer whose Michigan license is currently in full force and effect and who will represent the individual or racing interest that desires to make a claim once the claim is made.

(c) Securing from the stewards a written claiming permit which is in full force and effect at the time a claim is made by the individual, interest, or a trainer or agent representing the individual or interest.

(4) Before issuing a claiming permit, the stewards shall determine that an individual qualifies for an occupational license and permit by the standards of occupational licensing. A claiming permit shall take effect 10 days after issue and shall not be issued for more than 30 days.

(5) A claim may be made on behalf of an owner by an authorized agent or trainer, but an agent or trainer may claim only for the account of those for whom he or she is licensed as agent, and the name of the authorized agent as well as the name of the owner for whom the claim is being made shall appear on the claim slip.

(6) A licensee shall not claim his or her own horse or cause his or her own horse to be claimed, directly or indirectly, for his or her own account.

(7) A person shall not claim more than 1 horse from any 1 race. An authorized agent, although representing several owners, shall not submit more than 1 claim for any 1 race. When a stable consists of horses owned by more than 1 person and trained by the same trainer, not more than 1 claim may be entered on behalf of such stable in any 1 race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3195 Claiming price.

Rule 3195. The claiming price of each horse in a claiming race shall be printed in the official program and a claim for the horse shall be for the amount so designated.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3201 Claiming; form; accuracy; time of deposit.

Rule 3201. (1) A claim shall be made in writing on a form in an envelope furnished by the association and approved by the racing commissioner. Both form and envelope shall be filled out completely and shall accurately identify the claim. A form and envelope which are not filled out completely or which does not accurately identify the claim renders the claim void.

(2) A claim shall be deposited in the claim box not less than 15 minutes before post time of the race to which the claim pertains. The claim box shall be removed from the counter of the racing secretary's office not less than 15 minutes before post time of the race, as determined by the official track clock showing post time. If the clock stamp at the counter which imprints the date, hour, and minute is used to indicate the date and time the claim envelope is deposited, the time stamped on the claim envelope shall be not later than 15 minutes before post time of the race.

(3) Money or its equivalent shall not be put in the claim box. For a claim to be valid, the person making the claim shall have a credit balance in his or her account with the association's horsemen's bookkeeper of not less than the amount of the claim.

(4) A claim is irrevocable.

(5) The stewards or their designated representative shall open the claim envelopes for each race as soon as, but not until, the horses for the race enter the track on the way from the paddock to post.

(6) An official or other employee of an association shall not give any information as to the filing of claims until the race has been run.

(7) Title to a claimed horse shall be vested in the successful claimant at the time the horse becomes a starter. A horse is a starter when the stall doors of the starting gate open in front of the horse at the time the starter dispatches the horses.

(8) A claimed horse shall run in the interest and for the account of the owner who entered it.

(9) A claim that is not made in compliance with these rules is void. The stewards, at any time, may require any person filing a claim to present a written affidavit that he or she is claiming pursuant to these rules. The stewards shall be the judges of the validity of a claim.

(10) If a claimed horse is excused by the stewards before the start of the race, a claim for such horse is void.

(11) A horse that has been claimed shall be taken, after the race has been run, to the paddock for delivery to the claimant. The claimant shall present written authorization for the claim from the racing secretary. A person shall not refuse to deliver to the person legally entitled thereto a claimed horse, and the horse is disqualified until delivery is made.

(12) If more than 1 valid claim is filed for the same horse, title to the horse shall be determined by lot under the supervision of 1 or more of the stewards or their representatives. Claimants shall be allowed to inspect claim forms apparatus used in the drawing of lot and be present for the draw.

(13) Notwithstanding any incorrect designation of sex or age appearing in the racing program or in any racing publication, the claimant of a horse shall be solely responsible for determining the age or sex of the horse claimed.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3205 Claiming; reentry; additional restrictions.

Rule 3205. (1) For a period of 30 days after claim, a claimed horse shall not start in a race in which the determining eligibility price is less than 25% more than the price at which it was claimed. The day claimed shall not count, but the following calendar day shall be the first day, and the horse shall be entitled to enter when necessary so that the horse may start on the 31st calendar day following the claim, for any claiming price. This subrule does not apply to starter handicaps in which the weight to be carried is assigned by the handicapper. A similar rule in any other state shall be recognized.

(2) A horse claimed in another state before racing in this state shall, while racing in this state, pay any additional penalty imposed by these rules.

(3) A claimed horse is not eligible to race in any state other than Michigan for a period of 60 days from the date of claim or until after the close of the meeting at which it was claimed.

(4) A claimed horse shall not be sold or transferred, wholly or in part, to anyone within 30 days after the day it was claimed, except in another claiming race.

(5) A claimed horse shall not remain in the same stable or under the care or management of the owner or trainer from whom claimed.

(6) When a horse is claimed, its engagements are included.

(7) A person who enters or who allows to be entered, in a claiming race, a horse against which claim is held by mortgage, bill of sale, or lien of any kind is subject to disciplinary action, unless, when or before entering the horse, the written consent of the holder of the mortgage, bill of sale, or lien is filed with the racing secretary.

(8) A person shall not enter a horse in a claiming race without disclosing the horse's true ownership. When a horse is claimed, the change of ownership of a horse entered in a claiming race by someone who does not have undisputed possession of the horse shall not be considered after closing time for claims of that race.

(9) A person shall not enter into or offer to enter into an agreement not to claim, or attempt to prevent another person from claiming, any horse in a claiming race. A person shall not attempt, by intimidation, to prevent anyone from running a horse in any claiming race. An owner, trainer, or authorized agent shall not make an agreement with another owner, trainer, or authorized agent for the protection of each other's horses in a claiming race.

(10) If a stable registered at a meeting is eliminated by sale or removal from the grounds, the right to claim is void. When a stable has been eliminated by claiming, the owner so affected may obtain a certificate from the stewards of the meeting and, on presentation of that certificate, the owner shall be entitled to claim

during the next 30 racing days at any recognized meeting in this state, until he or she has claimed a horse or has acquired a horse by some other means. Stables eliminated by fire and other hazards may also be permitted by the stewards to claim under this rule.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3210 Dead heats.

Rule 3210. (1) When a race results in a dead heat for first place, the dead heat shall not be run off and the owners shall divide first and second money.

(2) When 2 horses run a dead heat for first place, all prizes to which the first and second horses would have been entitled shall be divided equally between the 2 horses. This subrule applies in dividing prizes regardless of the number of horses running a dead heat for second place. They shall divide the second and third money.

(3) If the dividing owners cannot agree which owner is to have a cup or other prize which cannot be divided, the question shall be determined by the stewards by lot.

History: 1985 AACCS.

Editor's note: R 431.1001 to R 431.4290 were originally filed on June 20, 1985. The rules were withdrawn and refiled on June 26, 1985.

R 431.3215 Weights.

Rule 3215. (1) When the conditions of a race do not state to the contrary, the weights set up by the jockey club are adopted as weights by the racing commissioner and apply as follows:

Distance	Age	Jan/ Feb	Mar/ Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov/ Dec
<hr/>										
One-half mile	2	x	x	x	x	x	105	108	111	114
	3	117	119	121	123	125	126	127	128	129
	4	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	5	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
	And up									
<hr/>										
Six furlongs	2	x	x	x	x	x	102	105	108	111
	3	114	117	119	121	123	125	126	127	128

4	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
5	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
And up										

One mile	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	96	99	102
	3	017	111	113	115	117	119	121	122	123
	4	127	128	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5	128	128	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
And up										

One and one- quarter miles	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3	101	107	111	113	116	118	120	121	122
	4	125	127	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5	127	127	127	126	126	126	126	126	126
And up										

One and one- half miles	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	3	98	104	108	111	114	117	119	121	122
	4	124	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
	5	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
And up										

Two miles	3	96	102	106	109	112	114	117	119	120
	4	124	126	126	126	126	125	125	124	124
	5	126	126	126	126	126	125	125	124	124
And up										

Weights for the shorter distances are carried in races of intermediate lengths.

(2) For a race in which horses are 2 years old, the weight is 122 pounds and for 3 year olds or 4 year olds, 126 pounds.

(3) Fillies 2 years old are allowed 3 pounds and mares 3 years old or over are allowed 5 pounds before, and 3 pounds after, September 1, except in handicaps and in races where the conditions expressly state otherwise.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3220 Jockeys; probationary mounts.

Rule 3220. Any person who wishes to participate as a jockey and who has never previously ridden in a race may be permitted to ride in 2 races before the issuance of

a license as an apprentice jockey if all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

(a) Such person is a licensee with at least 1 year of service with a racing stable.

(b) A licensed trainer certifies, in writing, to the stewards that such person has demonstrated sufficient horsemanship to be permitted such probationary mounts.

(c) The starter has schooled such person breaking from the starting gate with other horses and approves such person as capable of starting a horse properly from the starting gate in a race.

(d) The stewards, in their sole discretion, are satisfied such person intends to become a licensed jockey, possesses the physical ability, and has demonstrated sufficient horsemanship to ride in a race without jeopardizing the safety of horses or other riders in such race. A person shall not be permitted to ride in any such probationary races without prior approval of the stewards.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3225 Jockeys; licensing qualifications.

Rule 3225. In addition to rules applicable to licensees in part 1 of these rules, a holder of a license as a jockey or apprentice jockey shall comply with all of the following provisions:

(a) Be 16 years of age or older.

(b) Be licensed under his or her legal name, which shall be listed in the daily race program.

(c) Have served at least 1 year with a racing stable.

(d) Have ridden in not less than 2 races.

(e) When required by the stewards, provide a medical affidavit certifying that the applicant is physically and mentally capable of performing the activities and duties of a licensed jockey.

(f) Shall be under contract or have an apprentice certificate.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3230 Apprentice allowance.

Rule 3230. (1) Any person 16 years of age or older who has never been previously licensed as a jockey in any country and who is qualified under the provisions of R 431.3225 may claim in all purse races, except stakes and handicaps, the following weight allowances:

(a) Five pounds. This allowance shall continue for 1 year from the date of the apprentice jockey's fifth win. If the apprentice has not ridden 40 winners in the 1-year period, the allowance shall continue for a period of not more than 3 years from the date of the apprentice's first win until he has ridden 40 winners. Wins at race meets where the rules do not permit apprentice allowances shall not count as wins with respect to this subdivision.

(b) After completion of the conditions specified in subdivision (a) of this subrule, a contracted apprentice, for 1 year, may claim 3 pounds when riding horses owned or trained by his or her original contract employer. The holder of the contract at the time an apprentice rides his or her first winner shall be considered the original contract employer.

(2) An apprentice jockey may enter into a contract with a licensed owner or licensed trainer qualified under R 431.3235 for a period of not less than 3, nor more than 5, years. Such contracts shall be approved by the stewards and filed with the racing commissioner. Such contracts shall be binding in all respects on the signatories thereof. An apprentice who is not contracted shall be given an apprentice jockey certificate on a form furnished by the commissioner.

(3) If an apprentice is unable to ride for a period of 14 consecutive days or more because of service in the armed forces of the United States, physical disablement, or restrictions on racing, the stewards, after consultation with the racing authority which first approved the original apprentice contract or certificate, may extend the time during which such apprentice weight allowance may be claimed for a period not longer than the period such apprentice jockey was unable to ride.

(4) After satisfying the conditions specified in subrule (1) of this rule, a rider shall be issued a license as a jockey before accepting subsequent mounts. Under these circumstances, the racing commissioner may waive collection of an additional license fee.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3235 Jockey contracts.

Rule 3235. A contract between an employer, owner or trainer and an employee jockey is subject to the rules of racing. All riding contracts for terms longer than 30 days, as well as any amendments thereto or cancellation or transfer thereof, shall be in writing and shall contain notarized signatures of all parties to the contracts. A contract shall be approved by the stewards and filed with the racing commissioner. The stewards may approve a riding contract and permit persons to participate in racing in this state if the stewards find that all of the following provisions are satisfied:

(a) The contract employer is a licensed owner or licensed trainer who owns or trains not less than 3 horses which are eligible to race at the time of execution of such contract.

(b) The contract employer possesses the character, ability, facilities, and financial responsibility conducive to developing a competent race jockey.

(c) The contract provides fair remuneration, adequate medical care, and an option equally available to both employer and jockey to cancel such contract after 2 years from date of execution.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3240 Jockey restrictions.

Rule 3240. A jockey shall not do any of the following:

(a) Ride any horse not owned or trained by his or her contract employer in a race against a horse owned or trained by his or her contract employer.

(b) Ride or agree to ride any horse in a race without the consent of his or her contract employer.

(c) Share any money earned from riding with his or her contract employer.

(d) Accept any present, money, or reward of any kind in connection with his or her riding of any race, except through his or her contract employer.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3245 Calls and engagements.

Rule 3245. (1) Any jockey who is not prohibited by prior contract may agree to give first or second call on his or her racing-riding services to any licensed owner or trainer. Such agreements, if for terms of more than 30 days, shall be in writing, approved by the stewards, and filed with the racing commissioner.

(2) A jockey employed by a racing stable on a regular salaried basis shall not ride against the stable which employs him or her. An owner or trainer shall not employ or engage a jockey to prevent him or her from riding another horse.

(3) Employers retaining the same jockey have precedence according to priority of the retainers as specified in the contracts.

(4) Conflicting claims for the services of a jockey shall be decided by the stewards and such decision is final.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3250 Jockeys' room; reporting.

Rule 3250. (1) A jockey who has engagements to ride shall, upon entering the grounds, report directly to the scale room at the time designated by the clerk of scales. After making weight, a jockey shall not leave the jockeys' room until all engagements for the day have been filled. Immediately before mounting, a jockey shall test his or her weights on the scales provided for that purpose. Failure to test his or her weights subjects a jockey to possible disciplinary action.

(2) A jockey shall not reenter the jockeys' room once his or her day's engagements are completed.

(3) A jockey shall wear the colors of the owner of the horse he or she is riding, unless permitted by the stewards to do otherwise.

(4) The association shall make arrangements for valets to attend the jockeys. Valets shall be paid for their services by the association. The valets shall work on a rotation system prepared by the custodian of the jockeys' room.

(5) The valets shall be uniformly and neatly attired in uniforms provided by the association and approved by the racing commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3255 Jockeys' room custodian; duties.

Rule 3255. (1) It is the duty of the association, through the services of the jockeys' room custodian, to assure that order, decorum, and cleanliness are maintained in the jockeys' and scale rooms.

(2) The custodian shall assist the clerk of scales as the clerk desires.

(3) The custodian shall make certain that persons other than racing officials, representatives of the racing commissioner, and the necessary jockeys' room attendants are not admitted to the jockeys' room after the designated time of a race day without the consent of the stewards for each time of entry.

(4) The custodian shall oversee the care and storage of all racing colors.

(5) The custodian shall oversee the jockey valets.

(6) The custodian shall report any irregularities to the clerk of scales that occur in his or her presence.

(7) The custodian shall make certain that jockeys are neat in appearance when they leave, under escort, to observe the running of a race. Gambling and games of chance are not permitted in the jockeys' room.

(8) A person employed in the jockeys' room shall not make a bet for himself or herself or place a bet for another on any race under penalty of disciplinary action, including license revocation.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3260 Racing equipment.

Rule 3260. (1) A jockey riding in a race shall wear a safety helmet of a type approved by the racing commissioner, on recommendation of the stewards, and a change in a helmet shall not be made without the approval of the stewards. A jockey, apprentice jockey, or any other rider in the course of exercising or ponying a thoroughbred horse is required to wear an approved safety helmet.

(2) A whip, blinkers, or number cloth is not allowed on the scales. A bridle or safety helmet approved by the racing commissioner shall not be weighed.

(3) The use of spurs is prohibited.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3265 Wagering; attire; film review.

Rule 3265. (1) A rider shall not place a wager, cause the placement of a wager placed on his or her behalf, or accept any ticket or winnings from a wager on any race, except on his or her own mount and except through the owner or trainer of the horse he or she is riding.

(2) A jockey who is proven, to the satisfaction of the racing commissioner, to have engaged in any forbidden wagering transaction or to have received any remuneration, gratuities, or incentive in connection with a horse race from persons other than the owner or trainer of a horse ridden by such jockey shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(3) Upon leaving the jockeys' room to ride in any race, a jockey shall be neat and clean in appearance and wear the traditional jockey costume with all jacket buttons and catches fastened. A jockey shall wear the cap and jacket racing colors registered in the name of the owner of the horse he or she is to ride, stock tie, white breeches, top boots, safety helmet approved by the racing commissioner, and a number on his or her right shoulder corresponding to his or her mount's number shown on the saddle cloth and in the daily racing program. In an emergency, an association may provide substitute colors.

(4) A jockey shall be responsible for checking the film list posted by the stewards in the jockeys' room the day after riding in a race. The posting of the list is to be considered notice to all riders whose names are listed thereon to present themselves at the time designated by the stewards to view the patrol films or videotapes of races.

History: 1985 AACR.

R 431.3270 Jockey fees.

Rule 3270. (1) A dispute as to whether or not the jockey has earned his or her fee after he or she has weighed out for the race will be determined by the stewards according to the circumstances in each case.

(2) When a jockey weighs out and does not ride in a race for which he or she has been engaged because an owner or trainer engaged more than 1 rider for the same race, the owner or trainer may be required to pay an appropriate fee to each rider engaged for such race. A jockey shall honor his or her contractual agreements. Whether a fee is earned will be determined by the contract.

History: 1985 AACR.

R 431.3275 Jockey agents; restrictions.

Rule 3275. (1) Jockeys may make their own engagements or the engagements may be made by a licensed agent or contract employer. A jockey agent may act for 1 journeyman jockey and 1 apprentice jockey or may act for 2 journeymen, upon approval of the stewards.

(2) A jockey agent shall not be allowed in the paddock or jockeys' room at any time.

(3) A jockey agent shall maintain separate and accurate records of all engagements contracted for jockeys he or she represents and shall, at all times, have these records available for examination by the stewards and the racing commissioner.

(4) Inaccuracies or the failure to maintain records in a manner satisfactory to the stewards may result in disciplinary action, including license revocation.

(5) When a jockey dismisses a jockey agent, the jockey shall give immediate notice to the stewards in writing. Failure of the jockey to give notice is punishable by disciplinary action.

(6) A jockey agent shall not enter a horse in any race unless he or she is appointed as an authorized agent for the owner, trainer, or racing interest. A jockey agent will be appointed as an authorized agent for not more than 2 owners, trainers, or racing

interests at any one time. A jockey agent's license and authorized agent appointment are invalid if he or she is not representing a jockey currently participating at the race meet.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3280 Fulfilling engagements.

Rule 3280. Every jockey shall fulfill his or her scheduled riding engagements, unless excused by the stewards. A jockey shall not be forced to ride a horse he or she believes to be unsafe, but if the stewards find that a jockey's refusal to fulfill a riding engagement is based on a personal belief unwarranted by the facts and circumstances, such jockey may be subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3285 Temporary suspensions.

Rule 3285. The stewards, in their discretion, may permit a suspended jockey to fulfill, on the 2 days following the issuance of the suspension, all engagements made for the 2 days before the suspension.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3290 Paddock to post.

Rule 3290. (1) A horse shall not start unless the trainer and the owner are licensed by the racing commissioner. A trainer who is absent from his or her stable or from the grounds where his or her horses are racing for more than 2 consecutive racing days, and whose horses are entered or are to be entered, shall provide a licensed trainer to assume complete responsibility for the horses being entered or running. Such licensed trainer shall sign, in the presence of the stewards, a form furnished by the racing commissioner accepting complete responsibility for the horses entered or running.

(2) A horse shall wear head numbers in a race when the track is officially rated sloppy or muddy.

(3) Every horse entering the paddock to race shall be inspected as to its shoeing, if any. An unshod horse may race. Training shoes are prohibited.

(4) All horses shall parade and carry their weight from the paddock to the starting post. A horse that fails to do so may be disqualified by the stewards.

(5) After entering the track, not more than 12 minutes shall elapse in the parade of horses to the post, except in cases of unavoidable delay. After passing the stand once, horses are allowed to break formation and canter, warm up, or go as they please to the post. When horses have reached the post, they shall be started without unnecessary delay.

(6) Each association shall employ not less than 2 outriders to escort starters to the post and to assist in the returning of all horses to the unsaddling area. An outrider

shall not lead any horse that has not demonstrated unruliness, but shall assist in the control of any horse which might cause injury to a jockey or others. Outriders shall be required to be present on the racing strip, mounted, and ready to assist in the control of any unruly horse or to recapture any loose horse at all times horses are permitted on the racing strip for exercising or racing.

(7) The horses are under the control of the starter after they leave the paddock until the start and are not entitled to further care from their attendants, except that, in case of an accident, the starter may permit jockeys to dismount and may permit horses to be cared for during the delay. Other than this exception, a jockey shall not dismount. Unruly horses shall be placed on the schooling list.

(8) The starter is required to load horses in the starting gate in order of post position. Any exception to this shall be approved by the stewards.

(9) An owner or trainer who desires that his or her horse not be tailed or tonged at the starting gate shall make, at time of entry, a written request to the starter and the horse shall not be tailed or tonged.

(10) Horses shall be schooled under the supervision of the starter or his or her assistant. The starter shall report horses that are sufficiently schooled to start to the racing secretary. Unruly horses shall be placed on the schooling list and shall not start until approved by the starter. The schooling list shall be respected in all cases.

(11) Before becoming a starter, a horse may be excused by the stewards because of physical disability, incorrigibility, or because of having been improperly entered in the race.

(12) If a horse is excused by the stewards before becoming a starter, or if the doors at the front of the stall gate do not open when the starter dispatches the field, which causes a horse to be left, or if any horse is disqualified for bringing in underweight, the money bet on any horse or horses thus eliminated shall be deducted from the pool and refunded to the purchasers of tickets on such horse or horses. However, if 1 horse of an entry or 1 of the horses grouped in the field leaves the stall gate and brings in proper weight, there shall not be a refund on the entry or on the field.

History: 1985 AACCS.

431.3295 Disqualification.

Rule 3295. (1) A leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, but if any horse swerves or is ridden to either side so as to interfere with or impede another horse, it is a foul and the horse may be disqualified if, in the opinion of the stewards, the incident altered the finish of the race, whether the foul was willful or the result of careless riding. If the stewards determine the foul was intentional or due to careless riding, they shall take disciplinary action against the offending jockey.

(2) The stewards may determine the extent of disqualification in case of fouls. The stewards may place the offending horse behind the horses which, in their judgment, it interfered with or the stewards may place the offending horse last.

(3) When a horse is disqualified under this rule, the stewards may disqualify a horse in the same race belonging wholly or partly to the same owner or trained by the same trainer.

(4) The time recorded for the first horse to cross the finish line shall be the official time of the race, except as provided for in R 431.1330.

(5) The stewards shall take cognizance of foul riding, whether or not an objection is made. An objection shall not be received from any person other than the jockey, trainer, owner, or authorized agent of the owner of the horse allegedly interfered with.

(6) A person shall not assist a jockey in taking his or her equipment off his or her horse, except with permission of the stewards.

(7) A person shall not throw any covering over any horse at the place of dismounting until the horse's equipment is removed.

(8) A jockey shall weigh in at the same weight as that which he or she weighed out. If short of the weigh-out weight by 2 pounds or more, the jockey's mount shall be disqualified and a refund of wagers on the horse shall be ordered.

(9) A horse that does not carry its jockey across the finish line is disqualified. A horse that leaves the course shall turn back and run the course from the point at which the horse left the course.

(10) A jockey who willfully strikes another jockey or horse with his or her whip or who grabs the clothing, equipment, or person of another jockey or horse may be fined, suspended, or ruled off and his or her mount may be disqualified.

(11) Whips are to be used uniformly and the stewards shall take cognizance of unusual use or nonuse of a whip by a jockey.

History: 1985 AACCS; 2009 AACCS.

R 431.3301 Jockeys; diligence in riding.

Rule 3301. (1) A jockey shall put forth every reasonable effort and shall exercise due diligence in riding a race. If, in the opinion of the stewards, a jockey does not put forth every reasonable effort or does not use due diligence in the riding of a race, the jockey shall be subject to disciplinary action. Any disciplinary action imposed on a jockey shall be met by the disciplined jockey.

(2) Every horse in every race shall be ridden so as to win or finish as near as possible to first and demonstrate the best and fastest performance of which it is capable at the time. A horse shall not be eased up without adequate cause, even if it has no apparent chance to earn a portion of the purse money. A jockey who unnecessarily causes a horse to shorten stride may be penalized at the discretion of the stewards. Stewards shall take cognizance of marked reversal of form of all horses and shall conduct inquiries of the licensed owner, licensed trainer, and all other persons connected with such horse suspected of unusual racing. If the stewards find that such horse was deliberately restrained or impeded in any way by any means so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first, any person found to have contributed to such circumstances may be penalized at the discretion of the stewards.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3305 Scheduling of races for Michigan-bred horses.

Rule 3305. At least 1 race for Michigan-bred horses shall be scheduled on each full thoroughbred program.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.3310 Mixed thoroughbred and quarterhorse races.

Rule 3310. Upon proper application, the racing commissioner may approve races under the thoroughbred rules in which both thoroughbred and quarterhorses compete in the same race.

History: 1989 AACCS.

PART 4. HARNESS RACING

R 431.4001 Definitions; A to E.

Rule 4001. As used in this part:

(a) "Added money early closing event" means an event closing in the same year in which it is to be contested in which all entrance and declaration fees received are added to the purse.

(b) "Age" means the number of years since a horse was foaled. Age is determined as if such horse were foaled on January 1 of the year in which the horse was foaled, except that horses foaled in the months of November and December between November 1, 1970, and December 31, 1980, shall be reckoned from January 1 of the succeeding year.

(c) "Claiming race" means a race in which a horse may be claimed pursuant to the rules of the racing commissioner.

(d) "Classified race" means a race in which, regardless of the eligibility of horses, entries are selected on the basis of ability or performance.

(e) "Conditioned race" means an overnight event to which eligibility is determined according to specified qualifications. Such qualifications may be based upon the following:

(i) Money winnings in a specified number of previous races or during a specified period of time.

(ii) Finishing position in a specified number of previous races or during a specified period of time.

(iii) Age, sex, or number of starts during a specified period of time.

(iv) Special qualifications for foreign horses that do not have a representative number of starts in the United States or Canada.

(v) Any combination of the qualifications listed in this subdivision.

(f) "Current charted line" means written documentation of a horse's performance recorded on the horse's eligibility certificate by a licensed charter or licensed clerk of the course, within 45 days of the date of the race for which the horse is entered. A current charted line shall include all of the following information:

(i) Date of race.

- (ii) Location.
- (iii) Track size, if other than 1/2 mile.
- (iv) Track condition.
- (v) Type of race.
- (vi) Distance of race.
- (vii) Fractional times of the leading horse, including race time.
- (viii) Post position.
- (ix) Position at first quarter.
- (x) Position at half.
- (xi) Position at three-quarters.
- (xii) Position at head of stretch with lengths behind leader.
- (xiii) Position at finish with lengths behind leader.
- (xiv) Individual race time of horse.
- (xv) Closing dollar odds.
- (xvi) Name of driver.
- (xvii) Dead heats.

The symbols for free-legged, breaks, and park outs shall be used where appropriate.

(g) "Dash" means a race decided in a single trial. Dashes may be given in a series of 2 or 3 governed by 1 entry fee for the series, in which event a horse shall start in all dashes. Positions may be drawn for each dash.

(h) "Declaration" means the naming of a particular horse to a particular race as a starter. Declarations shall be taken not more than 4 days in advance for all races, except those for which qualifying dashes are provided.

(i) "Early closing race" means a race for a definite purse to which entries close not less than 6 weeks preceding the race. The entrance fee may be on the installment plan or otherwise and all payments are forfeits. Payments on 2-year-olds in early closing events are not permissible before February fifteenth of the year in which the horse is a 2-year-old.

(j) "Elimination heats" means heats of a race split according to these rules which qualify the contestants for a final heat.

(k) "Entry" means either of the following:

(i) A horse entered in a race.

(ii) Two or more horses which are entered in a race and which are coupled as a mutuel entry or joined in the mutuel field pursuant to the rules of the racing commissioner.

(l) "Extended pari-mutuel meeting" means a meeting at which no agricultural fair is in progress with an annual total of more than 10 days' duration with pari-mutuel wagering.

History: 1985 AACCS; 2007 AACCS.

R 431.4005 Definitions; F to M.

Rule 4005. As used in this part:

(a) "Futurity" means a stake in which the dam of the competing horse is nominated either when in foal or during the year of foaling.

(b) "Green horse" means a horse that has never trotted or paced in a race or against time.

(c) "Guaranteed stake" means a stake race with a guarantee by the party opening it that the sum shall not be less than the amount named.

(d) "Handicap" means a race in which performance, sex, or distance allowance is made and in which post positions may be assigned or, in the case of a handicap claiming race, determined by claiming price.

(e) "Heat" means a single trial in a race 2 in 3 or 3-heat plan.

(f) "Horse" means a standardbred horse registered as such with the United States trotting association, and is a term used in these rules to designate any standardbred irrespective of age or sex designation.

(g) "In harness" means a race in which performances shall be to a sulky.

(h) "Late closing race" means a race for a fixed amount to which entries close less than 6 weeks, but more than 3 days, before the race is to be contested.

(i) "Maiden" means a horse that has never won a heat or race at the gait at which it is entered to start and for which a purse is offered. Races or purse money awarded to a horse after the "official" sign has been posted shall not be considered winning performances or affect a horse's status as a maiden.

(j) "Match race" means a race which has been arranged and the conditions thereof agreed upon between the contestants.

(k) "Matinee race" means a race where an entrance fee may be charged and where the premiums, if any, are other than money.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4010 Definitions; N to S.

Rule 4010. As used in this part:

(a) "Nomination" means the naming of a horse or, in the event of a futurity, the naming of a foal in utero to a certain race or series of races, eligibility of which is conditioned on the payment of a fee at the time of naming and the payment of subsequent sustaining fees or starting fees.

(b) "Overnight event" means a race for which declarations close not more than 4 days nor less than 1 day before such race is to be contested. In the absence of conditions or notice to the contrary, all entries in overnight events shall close not later than 12 noon the day preceding the race.

(c) "Record" means the fastest time made by a horse in a heat or dash which the horse won or is a performance against time. A standard record is a record of 2:20 or faster for 2-year-olds and 2:15 or faster for all other ages.

(d) "Stake" means a race which will be contested in a year subsequent to its closing and in which the money given by the track conducting the race is added to the money contributed by the nominators, all of which, except for deductions for the cost of promotion and breeders' or nominators' awards, belongs to the winner or winners. Except as provided in R 431.4160, all of the money contributed in nominating, sustaining, and starting payments shall be paid to the winner or winners.

(e) "Sulky" means a dual-shaft, dual-wheel racing vehicle. The use of any sulky in competition at any harness race track shall be subject to the approval of the stewards.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4015 Race officials.

Rule 4015. (1) The following positions at a race meeting are designated as officials:

- (a) Three stewards, who may also place a horse.
- (b) Three placing judges, if the stewards do not place the horses.
- (c) One or more patrol judges.
- (d) A paddock judge.
- (e) A starter.
- (f) A clerk of course.
- (g) A timer.
- (h) A horse identifier.
- (i) A race secretary, and such assistants as he or she may require.
- (j) A veterinarian representing the racing commissioner.
- (k) A veterinarian representing the association.

(2) In case of an emergency, the association may appoint a substitute, with the approval of the stewards, to act as its official for the remainder of any program.

(3) A person, other than the stewards, shall not be allowed in the stewards' and placing judges' stands during the running of a race, except with permission of the stewards.

(4) A person, other than the stewards, shall not be in the stewards' stand when a decision is being made on a foul claim or inquiry.

(5) A person, other than those persons employed in the developing or projection of the visual recording of a race, shall not be in the projection room while the stewards are viewing pictures to decide a foul claim or inquiry.

(6) Racing officials serving in the capacity of steward, placing judge, patrol judges, clerk of course, starter, and horse identifier shall take and satisfactorily pass an optical examination within 1 year before the race meeting at which they serve. The examination shall evidence corrected 20/30 vision and an ability to distinguish colors correctly.

(7) All officials, with the exception of those representing the racing commissioner, shall be appointed by the association. All of the officials are subject to the approval of the racing commissioner. The racing commissioner reserves the right to demand a change of personnel for what he or she deems good and sufficient reason. The successors to officials so replaced shall be subject to the approval of the racing commissioner.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4020 Stewards; specific duties and responsibilities.

Rule 4020. (1) In addition to the general powers outlined in R 431.1315, the stewards shall have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Exclude from the race any horse that, in their opinion, is improperly equipped, dangerous, or unfit to race.

(b) Investigate any act of cruelty seen by them or reported to them, whether a horse subjected to the alleged cruelty is stabled on or off association grounds.

(c) Immediately thereafter or on the day of the race, conduct an investigation of any accidents to determine the cause thereof.

(d) Closely observe the performance of the drivers and the horses to ascertain if there are any violations of racing rules, particularly interference, helping, or inconsistent racing, and exhaust all means possible to safeguard the contestants and the public.

(e) Notify a summoned party of a hearing as soon as possible.

(f) Be in the stand 15 minutes before the first race and at all times when the horses are upon the track.

(g) Observe the preliminary warming up of horses and scoring, noting all of the following:

(i) Behavior of horses.

(ii) Lameness.

(iii) Equipment.

(iv) Conduct of the drivers.

(v) Changes in odds.

(vi) Any unusual incidents pertaining to horses or drivers participating in races.

(h) Designate 1 steward to lock the pari-mutuel machines immediately upon the horses reaching the official starting point.

(i) Be in communication with the patrol judges, by use of patrol phones or radio, from the time the starter picks up the horses until the finish of the race. A recording may be made and preserved of all communications between the patrol judges and the stewards' stand.

(j) Cause the "objection" sign or "inquiry" sign to be posted in the case of an objection or possible rule violation, and immediately notify the announcer of the objection and the horse or horses involved. As soon as the stewards have made a decision, the posted sign shall be removed, the correct placing displayed, and the "official" sign flashed. In addition, the stewards shall cause the "inquiry" sign to be posted when there has been an accident during the course of the race.

(k) Display the "photo" sign if the order of finish among the contending horses is less than 1/2 length or a contending horse is on a break at the finish. After the photo has been examined and a decision made, true copies shall be made and posted or projected for public inspection.

(l) May review the films or tapes of the races conducted the previous day and, in instances of a possible rule infraction or for instructional purposes, show and explain such films to drivers on a daily basis at a time designated by the stewards.

(2) In the performance of their duties, the stewards shall have unrestricted access to all areas and grounds of an association.

(3) A complaint against a racing official may be made to the stewards or to the racing commissioner. Complaints made directly to the stewards shall be reported to the racing commissioner, in writing, together with any action which has been taken by the stewards.

History: 1985 AACS.

R 431.4025 Reversals of form.

Rule 4025. (1) The stewards shall take cognizance of any marked reversal of form of any horse, particularly when associated with unusual betting patterns, and shall, in their discretion, conduct inquiries. During inquiries, the stewards may take into consideration the betting pattern on the horse in question, shall review the films of the horse's previous races, and shall consider all other facts that they, in their discretion, deem relevant toward making a determination as to whether or not the horse being evaluated was deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first. If after such review, the stewards make a determination that there is a reasonable probability that the horse in question was deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first, the stewards may, in their discretion, fine any person found by a reasonable probability to have contributed to the restraining of the horse in previous races or may suspend or revoke that person's license.

(2) If a finding is made by the stewards that a horse has been deliberately restrained in any way by any means in previous races so as not to win or finish as near as possible to first, these findings may be forwarded by the racing commissioner to the appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement authorities.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4030 Patrol judges; duties.

Rule 4030. (1) A patrol judge shall take a position designated by the stewards. He or she shall report all fouls and improper conduct immediately by phone or radio. The result of a heat or dash shall not be announced until sufficient time has elapsed to receive the reports of the patrols. Where there is a patrol car, only 1 patrol judge shall be required.

(2) A patrol judge shall submit to the stewards a daily written report of his or her observations.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4035 Starter; duties.

Rule 4035. The starter shall be in the starting gate 15 minutes before the first race. He or she shall have control over horses and shall have authority to recommend penalties to the stewards for any violation of the rules from the formation of the parade until the word "go" is given.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4040 Clerk of course; duties.

Rule 4040. The clerk of the course has the following duties:

- (a) At request of the stewards, assist in drawing positions.
- (b) Keep the stewards' book and record therein all of the following information:
 - (i) All horses entered and their eligibility certificate numbers.
 - (ii) Names of owners and drivers and drivers' United States trotting association license numbers.
 - (iii) The charted lines.
 - (iv) The money won by horses at that track.
 - (v) Drawn or ruled out horses.
 - (vi) Each horse's time in minutes, seconds, and fifths of seconds.
- (c) Check eligibility certificates before and after the race, and enter all information provided for thereon, including the horse's position in the race.
- (d) Verify the correctness of the stewards' book, including race time, placing and money winnings, and reasons for disqualifications, if any, and see that the book is properly signed.
- (e) Notify owners and drivers of penalties assessed by the officials not later than 36 hours after imposition.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4045 Timer; duties.

Rule 4045. (1) The timer shall verify the correctness of the electric timing device. All times shall be announced and recorded in fifths of seconds.

(2) The timer shall be in the stand 15 minutes before the first heat or dash is to be contested. The timer shall start his or her watch when the first horse leaves the point from which the distance of the race is measured. The time of the leading horse at the quarter, half, three-quarters, and finish shall be taken. If odd distances are raced, the fractions shall be noted accordingly.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4050 Paddock judge; duties.

Rule 4050. Under the direction and supervision of the judges, the paddock judge shall have complete charge of all paddock activities. The paddock judge has the following duties:

- (a) Getting the fields on the track for post parades in accordance with the schedule given to him or her by the judges.
- (b) Inspection of horses for changes in equipment, broken or faulty equipment, or saddle pads.
- (c) Supervision of paddock gate attendants.
- (d) Supervising the proper check in and check out of horses and drivers at the times designated and reporting any infractions to the stewards.
- (e) Insuring that the horse identifier checks the identification of all horses coming into the paddock, including the tattoo number, color, and markings.
- (f) Direction of the activities of the paddock blacksmith.

(g) Notifying the stewards of anything that could in any way change, delay, or otherwise affect the racing program.

(h) Insuring that only properly authorized persons are permitted in the paddock.

(i) Insuring that, except for warm-up trips, no horse leaves the paddock until called to post.

(j) Inform drivers when breathalyzer tests are being conducted.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4055 Racing secretary; duties.

Rule 4055. (1) Duties of the racing secretary include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Receive and safely keep the eligibility certificates of all horses competing at the race track or stabled on association grounds, and return them to the owners of horses or their representatives upon their departure from the grounds.

(b) Be familiar with the age, class, and competitive ability of all horses racing at the track.

(c) Where the rules require, classify and reclassify horses in accordance with the rules.

(d) List horses in the classes for which they qualify and cause such lists to be kept current and to be properly displayed in the room in which the declaration box is located for examination by horsemen and others.

(e) Write conditions and schedule the daily racing programs to be presented at the track.

(f) Provide for the listing of horses in the daily program and examine all entry blanks and declarations to verify all information set forth therein and select the horses to start and the also-eligible horses from the declarations in accordance with the rules governing these functions.

(g) Examine nominations and declarations in early closing and stake events to verify the eligibility of all declarations and nominations and to compile lists thereof for publication.

(2) The racing secretary may reject the declaration on any horse whose eligibility certificate was not in the racing secretary's possession on the date the condition list was published.

(3) The racing secretary may reject the declaration on any horse whose past performance indicates that the horse would be below the competitive level of other horses declared.

(4) A 2-year-old shall not be permitted to start in a dash or heat exceeding 1 mile in distance, and a 2-year-old shall not be permitted to race in more than 2 heats or dashes in any single day.

(5) Races or dashes shall be given at a stated distance in units not shorter than one-sixteenth of a mile. The length of a race and the number of heats shall be stated in the conditions. If the distance or number of heats is not specified, all races shall be a single mile dash.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4060 Veterinarians; duties; recordkeeping.

Rule 4060. (1) The racing commissioner's veterinarian shall have supervision over the taking of urine, blood, or other samples from the horses as may be directed by the stewards, and shall be responsible for the proper storing and delivery thereof to the designated laboratory and for the maintenance of required records.

(2) The racing commissioner's veterinarian or the association's veterinarian shall examine and reexamine horses as the stewards may request and approve for release from the stewards' list all horses that have been placed thereon for being lame, sick, or injured before they may be entered to race again.

(3) A veterinarian who is employed by the racing commissioner or by an association shall not, during the period of his or her employment, for compensation or otherwise, treat or prescribe for a racing standardbred horse, except in case of emergency. In an emergency, a full and complete report shall be made to the stewards. An owner or trainer shall not employ or pay compensation to a veterinarian who is employed by the racing commissioner or an association, either directly or indirectly, during the period for which the veterinarian is employed by the racing commissioner or an association.

(4) A veterinarian who is licensed to practice on the grounds of a race meeting licensee shall maintain veterinary records, in duplicate, on forms prescribed by the commissioner, which accurately record all services rendered and medication prescribed and which include the name of the horse treated, date of the treatment, and the name of the trainer. Such records shall be made available to the stewards or their representatives on demand.

(5) A veterinarian shall report to the racing commissioner's veterinarian or to the stewards any internal medication given by the veterinarian or given at his or her direction to a horse known to him or her to be entered in a race. The trainer shall also make such report to the racing commissioner's veterinarian or to the stewards. If a drug is administered internally before scratch time to a horse which is entered to race, it shall be reported by the trainer or the veterinarian to the stewards or their representatives before scratch time. If administration of a drug is made after scratch time, it shall be reported to the stewards or their representatives immediately.

(6) The racing commissioner's veterinarian or the association veterinarian shall observe the training and warming up of horses on the grounds, shall examine any horse that appears ill or injured, and shall report such information to the judges.

(7) The racing commissioner's veterinarian or the association veterinarian shall observe the horses in the paddock and warming up for the racing program, observe the race, and observe the horses pulling up after the race. They shall investigate and examine such horses that appear to be ill or injured, and shall report such information to the stewards.

(8) The racing commissioner's veterinarian shall examine, where possible, and where not possible to personally examine, shall confirm, the condition of horses intended to be scratched from a race so that such horses will be certified as unfit to race. A horse having been certified as unfit and scratched from a race shall not be entered again until certified as fit by the racing commissioner's veterinarian.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4065 Program director; designation; responsibility.

Rule 4065. The association shall designate a person to be program director. It shall be the responsibility of the person so designated to furnish the public with complete and accurate past performance information.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4070 Program information.

Rule 4070. (1) A printed program shall furnish all of the following information:

- (a) Horse's name and sex.
 - (b) Color and age.
 - (c) Sire and dam.
 - (d) Owner's name.
 - (e) Driver's name and colors.
 - (f) In claiming races, the price for which the horse is entered to be claimed, with allowances for age and sex.
 - (g) Not less than the last 5 performance and accurate chart lines. An accurate chart line shall include all of the following information:
 - (i) Date of the race and place.
 - (ii) Size of the track if other than a half-mile track.
 - (iii) Symbol for free-legged paces.
 - (iv) Track condition.
 - (v) Type of race.
 - (vi) Distance.
 - (vii) The fractional times of the leading horse, including race time.
 - (viii) Post position.
 - (ix) Position at one quarter; one-half; three quarters; the stretch, with lengths behind the leader; and at the finish, with lengths behind the leader.
 - (x) Individual time of the horse.
 - (xi) Closing dollar odds.
 - (xii) Name of the driver.
 - (xiii) Names of the horses placed first, second, and third by the stewards.
- The standard symbols for breaks and park-outs shall be used, where applicable.
- (h) Identification of drivers racing with a provisional license.
 - (i) Identification of pacers that are racing without hobbles.
 - (j) A summary of the starts in purse races, earnings, and the best win time for the current and preceding year. A horse's best win time may be earned in either a purse or non-purse race.
 - (k) The name of the trainer.
 - (l) The consolidated line, which shall carry all of the following information if the race is not at 1 mile:
 - (i) Date, place, and time of the race.

(ii) Driver finish.

(iii) The track condition and distance.

(2) Owners, drivers, or others found guilty of providing inaccurate information on a horse's performance or attempting to have misleading information given in a program shall be subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4075 Charting of races.

Rule 4075. The charting of races shall be done by a person who shall be responsible for providing a complete and accurate chart.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4080 Paddock rules.

Rule 4080. (1) Horses shall be in the paddock at the time prescribed by these rules or by the stewards, but, in any event, at least 1 hour before post time of the race in which the horse is to compete. Except for warm-up trips, a horse shall not leave the paddock until called to the post.

(2) All of the following persons are entitled to admission to the paddock:

(a) Licensed owners of horses competing on the date of the race.

(b) Not more than 2 members of a registered stable, other than the driver, on any 1 racing day.

(c) Licensed trainers of horses competing on the date of the race.

(d) Licensed drivers of horses competing on the date of the race.

(e) Licensed grooms and caretakers of horses competing on the date of the race.

(f) Officials whose duties require their presence in the paddock.

(g) A licensed horsemen's representative.

(3) A driver, trainer, groom, or caretaker, once admitted to the paddock, shall not leave the paddock, other than to warm up a horse, until the race or races for which the driver, trainer, groom, or caretaker was admitted are contested.

(4) Except for an owner, who has another horse racing in a later race, a licensee shall not return to the paddock until all races of that program have been completed.

(5) Drivers shall report to the paddock judge 1 hour before post time for the driver's first race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4085 Horse identification.

Rule 4085. (1) A horse shall not start in a race unless it is fully identified. The burden of establishing the identity of a horse rests with the person or persons having charge of the horse at the meeting, and, in connection therewith, any person found guilty of fraud, attempting fraud, aiding in any way in the perpetration of a fraud, or participating in any attempt at fraud shall be ruled off.

(2) A horse shall not be permitted to race at a licensed harness meeting unless the horse has been properly identified. The responsibility for identification of each horse that starts will rest with the horse identifier under the supervision of the paddock judge. When such characteristics are available and known, identification shall be established by lip tattoo numbers, photographs of night eyes, color, markings, size, gait, or any combination of such factors. If submitted, an eligibility certificate issued by the United States trotting association may be considered as an aid to proper identification.

(3) A horse that has not been tattooed shall not start in a race unless the permission of the stewards is obtained and arrangements are made to have the horse tattooed. Any person refusing to allow a horse to be tattooed by a United States trotting association representative may be subject to disciplinary action.

(4) A racing official or the owner, trainer, or driver of any horse declared in to race wherein the question arises may call for information concerning the identity and eligibility of any horse on the grounds, and may demand an opportunity to examine such horse or the horse's eligibility certificate for the purpose of establishing the horse's identity or eligibility. If the owner or party controlling such horse refuses to provide such information or to allow such examination, or fails to give satisfactory identification, the horse and the owner or party may be subject to disciplinary action. A person demanding the identification of a horse without cause or merely with the intent to cause embarrassment is subject to disciplinary action.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4090 Horse eligibility certification.

Rule 4090. (1) A horse shall not be permitted to start any race unless a current United States trotting association validation or Canadian trotting association eligibility certificate at the proper gait is obtained. A person making the declaration of a horse to a race shall present the eligibility certificate at the time of declaration or the declaration may be refused. However, telegraphic or telephonic declarations may be accepted if the person making the declaration furnishes adequate program information, but the eligibility certificate shall be presented before the horse races.

(2) The judges may permit a horse to start without a current eligibility certificate being presented if they are satisfied that all of the following requirements have been met:

(a) The issuance of the eligibility certificate for the horse is verified.

(b) The eligibility of the horse to the event is established.

(c) Satisfactory arrangements are made to have the performance information for the horse recorded on the eligibility certificate following the start and before any subsequent start. The race secretary shall check each eligibility certificate and certify to the judges the eligibility of all the horses.

(3) Applications for United States trotting association eligibility certificates shall state the name and address of the owner and the sex, age, and breeding of the horse and shall be accompanied by such other information, membership application, and fees as required. An application for the replacement certificate shall be accompanied by a signed statement from the owner or trainer certifying that the original

certificate is lost or destroyed and listing the starts, including all fair races, qualifying races, and matinee races made by the horse during the current year.

(4) Before declarations, an owner of a horse which has a Canadian eligibility certificate shall furnish the racing secretary with a Canadian eligibility certificate completely filled out for the current year, which has a certificate or validation attached thereto. Residents of Canada under Canadian trotting association jurisdiction who hold eligibility certificates and who are members of the United States trotting association may obtain a validation certificate by filing an application with the United States trotting association. Residents of the United States and the maritime provinces who hold Canadian eligibility certificates for the current year shall have the horse registered in current ownership in the United States trotting association register before a validation certificate can be obtained by filing an application with the United States trotting association. This validation certificate may then be attached to the Canadian eligibility certificate and used at tracks in membership with the United States trotting association. However, if the Canadian eligibility certificate is not for the current year, a completed United States trotting association eligibility certificate application shall be submitted with the Canadian eligibility certificate.

(5) A validation certificate shall not be issued in the name of a lessee by the United States trotting association unless a copy of the lease is on file with either the United States trotting association or Canadian trotting association.

(6) When a horse is sold or leased after an eligibility certificate is issued for the current year, the seller, or his or her agent who is duly authorized in writing, shall deliver the eligibility and current registration certificates of the horse to the stewards. If the horse is to be leased, an original executed copy of the lease shall be delivered with the certificate. The stewards shall examine such registration certificate to verify that it is in proper order and that the current registered owner is the same as the current holder of the eligibility certificate. If the endorsements are satisfactory, the stewards shall endorse the eligibility certificate to the new owner or shall endorse the recording of the lease, or shall do both, as the case may be. Failure to forward the registration certificate or an executed copy of the lease within 20 days after purchase or lease of a horse which is racing will subject the buyer or lessee to disciplinary action.

(7) Any horse on lease shall race in the name of the lessee. An eligibility certificate shall not be issued to a horse under lease unless a copy of the lease is filed with the United States trotting association. Beginning with eligibility certificates issued for 1978 and thereafter, the names of both the owner and the lessee shall be noted on the eligibility certificates of leased horses.

(8) If the eligibility certificate is not endorsed to him or her, the new owner or lessee shall apply for an eligibility certificate, pay the regular fee, and send satisfactory information on the starts made by the horse during the current year, which will include all pari-mutuel races, fair races, qualifying races, and matinee races.

(9) A person who enters a chart line on an eligibility certificate when the race has not been charted by a licensed charter or who in any way tampers with an eligibility certificate may be subject to disciplinary action.

(10) Corrections on eligibility certificates may be made only by a representative of the United States trotting association or a licensed official, who shall place on the certificate his or her initial and the date of correction.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4095 Eligibility certificates for foreign horses.

Rule 4095. An eligibility certificate shall not be issued on a horse coming from a country other than Canada unless all of the following information, certified by the trotting association or governing body of that country from which the horse comes, is furnished:

(a) The number of starts during the preceding year, together with the number of firsts, seconds, and thirds for each horse, and the total amount of money won during this period.

(b) The number of races in which the horse has started during the current year, together with the number of firsts, seconds, and thirds for each horse, and the money won during this period.

(c) A detailed list of the last 6 starts which provides all of the following information pertaining to each start:

(i) The date.

(ii) Place.

(iii) Track.

(iv) Track condition.

(v) Post position or handicap, if it was a handicap race.

(vi) Distance of the race.

(vii) Position at the finish.

(viii) The time of the race.

(ix) The driver's name.

(x) The first 3 horses in the race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4100 Horse eligibility restrictions.

Rule 4100. (1) If United States trotting association registration is properly applied for, a horse may be permitted to race during the current year with an eligibility certificate marked "registration applied for."

(2) A horse under the age of 2 or over the age of 14 shall not be permitted to race at a track licensed by the racing commissioner.

(3) The stewards may authorize the use of an eligibility certificate from the previous year during the month of January.

(4) A person withholding a registration or eligibility certificate from the owner or lessee of a horse, after proper demand has been made for the return thereof, may be suspended until such time as the certificate is returned.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4105 Racing eligibility; conflicting published conditions; standards to determine horse qualification in overnight events; condition books at extended pari-mutuel meetings.

Rule 4105. (1) For purposes of eligibility, a race season or a racing year shall be the calendar year. In recording winnings, gross winnings will be used and odd cents will be dropped and disregarded.

(2) Time records or bars shall not be used as an element of eligibility.

(3) Horses shall be eligible when entries close.

(4) If there are conflicting published conditions and neither is withdrawn by the track, the published conditions more favorable to the nominator shall govern.

(5) The race secretary shall prescribe standards to determine whether a horse is qualified to race in overnight events at a meeting. Where time standards are established at a meeting for both trotters and pacers, trotters shall be given a minimum of a 2-second allowance in relation to pacers.

(6) At extended pari-mutuel meetings, condition books and sheets shall be prepared, and races may be divided or substituted races may be used only where regularly scheduled races fail to fill, except where there is racing less than 5 days a week. Condition sheets or books containing not less than 6 days of a racing program shall be available to horsemen not less than 24 hours before closing on any race program contained therein. The race secretary shall forward copies of each condition book and overnight sheet to the United States trotting association as soon as they are available to the horsemen.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4110 Types of races.

Rule 4110. (1) In presenting a program of racing, the racing secretary shall use exclusively the following types of races:

(a) Stakes and futurities.

(b) Early closing and late closing events.

(c) Conditioned races.

(d) Claiming races.

(e) Preferred races limited to the fastest horses at the meeting. These may be free-for-all races, junior free-for-all races, open races, preferred races, or invitational. Horses to be used in such races shall be posted in the racing secretary's office. Horses so posted shall not be eligible for conditioned overnight races unless the conditions specifically include horses on the preferred list.

(2) A 2-year-old or 3-year-old horse is not eligible to be placed on the preferred or invitational list to race against older horses until it has won 7 races, unless requested by the owner or authorized agent. The owner or authorized agent may withdraw such request at his or her discretion. Where a meeting is in progress in December and continues in January of the subsequent year, races and earnings won at that meeting may be computed in determining whether a horse may be placed on the preferred list.

(3) Classified races are permitted when authorized by the racing commissioner.

(4) Conditions shall not be written in such a way that any horse is deprived of an opportunity to race in the normal preference cycle. Where the word "preferred" is used in a condition, it shall not supersede the date preference. Not more than 3 also-eligible conditions shall be used in writing the conditions for any overnight event.

(5) Any dash or any heat shall be considered as a separate race for the purposes of conditioned racing.

(6) Named races are not permitted, except for preferred races for the fastest horses at a meeting as set forth in subrule (1)(e) of this rule.

(7) Substitute races may be provided for each day's program and shall be so designated. Entries in races not filling shall be posted. A substitute race or a race divided into 2 divisions shall be used only if regularly scheduled races fail to fill.

(8) A fair and reasonable racing opportunity shall be afforded both trotters and pacers in reasonable proportion from horses available and qualified to race. Claiming races may be carded to the proportion of each week's racing program as the number of claiming authorizations on file with the racing secretary bears to the total number of horses on the grounds which are qualified and available for racing.

(9) The term "start," in any type of condition, unless specifically so stated means only those performances in a purse race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4115 Drawings; posting of horses.

Rule 4115. (1) For all overnight events, starters and also-eligibles shall be drawn by lot from those properly declared in. When conditions have not been filled, the racing secretary may split races to fill a card. Where necessary to fill a card, not more than 2 conditioned races per day may be divided into divisions after preference has been applied. The divisions may be selected by the racing secretary. For all other overnight races that are divided, the division shall be by lot unless the conditions provide for a division based on performance, earnings, or sex.

(2) The names of all conditioned horses on the grounds whose eligibility papers are on file with the racing secretary and ready to race shall be posted by gait in the declaration room, together with all the pertinent information concerning such horses which may be required to determine the eligibility of such horses to conditioned races offered at the track. There shall be a separate posting of 2-, 3-, and 4-year-olds.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4120 Claiming races; purpose.

Rule 4120. The primary purpose of claiming races is the classification of horses.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4125 Claiming; eligibility.

Rule 4125. (1) In a claiming race, a horse is subject to claim for its entered price, after allowances, by an individual or racing interest in good standing.

(2) An individual or racing interest which decides to make a claim and who is not a current licensed owner may, after filing proper license application, do so by complying with all of the following provisions:

(a) Depositing an amount not less than the minimum claiming price at the race meeting, plus the requisite transfer fees, with the horsemen's bookkeeper. Such amount shall remain on account until a claim is in fact made or permission to claim has expired. If withdrawal of such amount occurs, any permit issued pursuant to this rule is automatically revoked and terminated.

(b) Sending to the stewards the written name of a trainer whose Michigan license is currently in full force and effect and who will represent the individual or racing interest that desires to make a claim once the claim is made.

(c) Securing from the stewards a written claiming permit which is in full force and effect at the time a claim is made by such individual or interest or a trainer or agent representing such individual or interest.

(3) Before issuing a claiming permit, the stewards shall satisfy themselves that an individual is qualified for the permit insofar as financial responsibility, good character, and general fitness are concerned. A claiming permit shall not be issued for more than 30 days and shall not be valid until 10 days after issuance.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4130 Claiming; prohibitions.

Rule 4130. (1) A person shall not claim his or her own horse and shall not claim a horse trained or driven by him or her.

(2) A qualified owner or his or her agent shall not claim a horse for another person.

(3) An owner shall not cause his or her horse to be claimed, directly or indirectly, for his or her own account.

(4) A person shall not 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.

(5) A person shall not enter a horse against which there is a mortgage, bill of sale, or lien of any kind, unless the written consent of the holder thereof is filed with the clerk of the course and the association conducting such claiming race.

(6) An entry in a claiming race which has been declared for a subsequent race, if claimed, may be withdrawn from the subsequent race without penalty.

(7) A mare known to be in foal shall not be declared into a claiming race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4135 Claiming; procedure.

Rule 4135. (1) To claim, the owner of a horse shall have, to his or her credit with the track giving the race, an amount equivalent to the specified claiming price plus the requisite fees for transfer of registration.

(2) A declaration shall not be accepted unless written permission of the owner is filed with the racing secretary at the time of declaration.

(3) The basic claiming price for which each horse is entered shall be printed on the program, but all claims shall be for the adjusted price after the prescribed allowances made for sex or age have been added to the basic price.

(4) All claims shall be in writing, sealed, and deposited in a locked box in the stewards' stand not less than 15 minutes before the time originally scheduled for the race to begin.

(5) An official shall not open the box or give any information on claims filed until after the race. Immediately after the race, the claims box shall be opened and the claim, if any, examined by the stewards.

(6) A horse claimed shall be delivered immediately by the original owner or his or her trainer to the successful claimant upon authorization of the stewards. The horse's halter shall accompany the horse. Altering or removing the horse's shoes will be considered a violation of this rule.

(7) Any person who refuses to deliver a horse legally claimed out of a claiming race shall be suspended together with the horse until delivery is made.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4140 Claiming; title transfer.

Rule 4140. (1) A horse claimed shall race in all heats or dashes of the event in the interest and for the account of the owner who declared it in the event, but title to the claimed horse shall be vested in the successful claimant from the time the word "go" is given in the first heat or dash. The successful claimant shall become the owner of the horse, whether it be alive or dead, sound or unsound, or injured during the race or after it, if the final vesting of title to a claimed horse is subject to the conditions and provisions of subrule (6) of this rule.

(2) The judges shall require a person making a claim for a horse to file an affidavit that he or she is claiming the horse for his or her own account or as authorized agent and not for any other person. Any person who files a false affidavit shall be subjected to disciplinary action provided in these rules.

(3) A horse claimed out of a claiming race shall not be eligible to start in any race in the name or interest of the original owner for 30 days, and such horse shall remain in the same stable or under the care or management of the claiming owner or trainer or anyone connected therewith, unless reclaimed out of another claiming race.

(4) The successful claimant of a horse programmed to start may, at his or her option, acquire ownership of a claimed horse even though such claimed horse was scratched and did not start in the claiming race from which it was scratched. The successful claimant shall exercise his or her option by 9 a.m. of the day following the claiming race to which the horse was programmed and scratched. A horse shall not be claimed from a claiming race unless the race is contested.

(5) If a horse is claimed, a blood sample shall be taken by a licensed veterinarian. The sample identified as being from a claimed horse shall be forwarded, within 24 hours, to a laboratory designated by the racing commissioner to be tested for equine infectious anemia. Pending the receipt of a negative test for equine infectious anemia, the monies paid for the claimed horse shall be held by the association. If the test is positive for equine infectious anemia, the ownership of the claimed horse shall revert to the owner from whom the horse was claimed, and the claiming monies shall be returned to the person or persons who claimed the horse. The cost of the test is to be borne by the claimant, and the test may be waived by the claimant at his or her discretion by so indicating on the claiming slip.

(6) A claimed horse is not eligible to race in any state other than Michigan for a period of 30 days from the date of claim or until after the close of the meeting at which it was claimed, whichever period of time is the less.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4145 Claiming; price; conditions.

Rule 4145. (1) Subject to the conditions of R 431.4140(5), the track shall pay the claiming price to the owner at the time the registration certificate is delivered for presentation to the successful claimant.

(2) Aside from the claiming price, conditions and allowances in claiming races may be based only on age and sex. When possible, claiming races shall be written to separate horses 5 years old and up from young horses and to separate males from females. If sexes are mixed, mares shall be given a price allowance if there is no price allowance given to a spayed mare racing in a claiming race.

(3) A claiming race shall not be offered permitting claims for less than the minimum purse offered at that time during the same racing week.

(4) A horse owner shall not be prohibited from determining the price for which his or her horse shall be entered.

(5) If the stewards determine that the declaration of any horse to a claiming race is fraudulent on the part of the declarer, they may void the claim and may, at the option of the claimant, order the horse returned to the person declaring it in. If the stewards determine that any claim of a horse is fraudulent on the part of the person making the claim, they may void the claim and may, at the option of the person declaring it in, return the horse to the person declaring it in.

(6) The current registration certificates of all horses entered in claiming races shall be on file with the racing secretary, together with a separate claiming authorization form signed by the registered owner or owners and indicating the minimum amount for which the horse may be entered to be claimed. To facilitate transfer of claimed horses, a steward may sign the transfer if the steward then sends the registration certificate and claiming authorization to the registrar for transfer.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4150 Stakes and futurities.

Rule 4150. (1) An association presenting stakes and futurities shall, in addition to meeting United States trotting association notification requirements, set the nominating date and the dates for all sustaining payments on the fifteenth day of the month. There shall be no payments on yearlings, except for a nomination payment, which shall be due not later than August 15. Before taking any sustaining payment during the year the race is to be contested, the date and place of the race shall be stated. A stake or futurity sustaining fee on 2-year-olds shall not become due before March 15, and for all other ages before February 15, of any year. There shall be no conditions that call for payments in stakes or futurities to fall due after August 15 and before February 15 of the following year. Not more than 1 sustaining payment of 2-year-olds in stakes and futurities that do not have a 2-year-old division will be permitted. Not more than 2 sustaining payments on any horse of any age in any calendar year, with the exception of the starting fee, will be approved. The date for closing of nominations of yearlings to stakes shall be July 15.

(2) An association shall, where date schedules permit, advertise the week and place the stake or futurity will be raced before taking nominations.

(3) An estimated purse shall not be advertised or published in excess of the actual purse paid or distributed during the previous year, unless increased by guaranteed added money. A stake or futurity shall not be raced for less than 75% of the average estimated purse.

(4) Conditions shall not be written so as to permit a horse to race in more than 2 heats or dashes in a single day. This provision shall not apply to stakes and futurities in existence as of March 8, 1977.

(5) Conditions shall not be written so as to provide for a filly division of a race with less added money than the colt division of a race, unless such conditions allow for a filly, properly nominated and sustained in the filly division, to start in the colt division upon proper declaration and the payment of the starting fee required for the colt division and the difference between any lower nominating fees or sustaining fees, or both, for the filly division and the higher nominating fees or sustaining fees, or both, for the colt division.

(6) Added money shall be not less than 30% of the purse. If a stake or futurity is split into divisions, the added money for each division shall be not less than 20% of all nomination, sustaining, and starting fees paid into such stake or futurity.

(7) Failure to make any payment required by the conditions constitutes an automatic withdrawal from the event.

(8) If a mare nominated to a futurity fails to have a live foal, the nominator may substitute a foal if the conditions so provide.

(9) A deduction, voluntary or involuntary, shall not be made from any purse or stake or futurity, except that, if the conditions specifically so provide, reasonable deductions may be made for clerical, printing, postage, and surety bond expenses specifically related to such purse, stake, or futurity.

(10) Unless otherwise specified in the conditions of a stake or futurity, the money division shall be as follows:

(a) Five or more starters: 50-25-12-8-5%.

(b) Four starters only: 50-25-15-10%.

(c) Three starters only: 60-30-10%.

(d) Two starters only: 65-35%.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4155 Entries or declarations.

Rule 4155. (1) An entry or declaration shall comply with all of the following provisions:

(a) Be made in writing.

(b) Be signed by the owner or his or her authorized agent, except as provided in R 431.4170(8).

(c) List all of the following information:

(i) The names of the bona fide owner or agent, trainer, and the registered stable name or lessee.

(ii) The name, color, sex, sire, and dam of the horse.

(iii) The event or events in which the horse is to be entered.

(iv) The identity of the driver.

(d) With respect to entries in overnight events, comply with the provisions of R 431.4170(1).

(2) A starting fee shall be due and payable with the declaration to start and shall not be refunded if the horse fails to start, unless the horse dies between the time of declaration to start and the start of the race. For purposes of this rule "starting fee" means the payment required with the declaration to start.

(3) Noncompliance with any of the requirements of subrules (1) and (2) or the false stating of facts for the purpose of deception subjects a person filing the entry to disciplinary action.

(4) Nominations and sustaining payments not actually received at the hour of closing shall be ineligible, except for those sent by letter bearing a postmark not later than the following day, excluding Sunday, or those sent by telegraph where the telegram is actually received at the sending office at or before the hour of closing and such telegram states the color, sex, name of horse, the class to be entered, the name and residence of the owner, and the party making the nomination or sustaining payment. When a nomination or sustaining payment in a stake, futurity, early closing race, or late closing race becomes payable on a Sunday or legal holiday that falls on Saturday, such payment is to be due on the following Monday, and, if made by mail, the envelope shall be postmarked on or before the following Tuesday. If a payment falls on a Monday that is a legal holiday, such payment is due on Tuesday, and, if made by mail, shall be postmarked on or before the following Wednesday. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as applying to declarations to start.

(5) Where an entry is received by letter bearing the postage meter date without any postmark placed thereon by the post office department, such postage meter date shall be considered to be a postmark for the purposes of this rule if the letter is actually received within 7 days following the closing date of the event. Receipt subsequent to this time of an entry by letter bearing the metered postmark date shall not be a valid entry or payment to any event. The meter date shall conform to the postmarked date as set forth in this subrule in order to be valid.

(6) Entries and payments not governed by published conditions shall be void. Any nominator who is allowed privileges which are not in accordance with the published conditions of the race or which are in conflict with these rules shall be barred from winning any portion of the purse, and the nominator and any person who allowed such privileges shall be deemed to have been parties to fraud.

(7) A nominator is required to guarantee the identity and eligibility of his or her nominations and declarations, and, if given incorrectly, the nominator may be subject to disciplinary action and any winnings shall be forfeited and redistributed to eligible entries. A person obtaining a purse or money through fraud or error shall surrender the purse or money or, together with the parties implicated in the incident and the horse or horses, shall be suspended until such demand is complied with. Such purse or money shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to it. However, where any horse is ineligible as a result of the negligence of the racing secretary, the track shall reimburse the owner for the resultant loss of winnings.

(8) A horse entered in an event to which it is ineligible may be transferred to any event to which it is eligible at the same gait.

(9) Every entry shall constitute an agreement that the person making it; the owner, lessee, manager, agent, nominator, driver, or other person having control of the horse; and the horse shall be subject to these rules and shall submit all disputes and questions arising out of such entry to the stewards.

(10) Associations presenting early closing and late closing events shall state the place and day the event will be raced. A change in date, program, events, or conditions can not be made after the nominations have been taken without the written consent of the owners or trainers of all horses eligible at the time the conditions are changed. All nominations and payments, other than starting fees, in early closing events shall be advertised to fall on the fifteenth day of the month. If the event does not fill, each nominator shall be notified within 10 days and a refund of the nomination fees shall accompany the notice. If conditions published for early closing events allow a transfer for change of gait, such transfer shall be to the slowest class the horse is eligible for at the adopted gait, eligibility to be determined at the time of closing of entries. The race to which a transfer may be made shall be the race nearest the date of the event originally entered. Two-year-olds, 3-year-olds, or 4-year-olds entered in classes for their age may only transfer to classes for the same age group at the adopted gait to the race nearest the date of the event originally entered, with entry fees to be adjusted. A complete list of nominations to any early closing event shall be published within 45 days after the closing date or after the date of the last sustaining payment. The list shall be mailed to the owners or agents of all eligible horses.

(11) Conditions of early closing events or late closing races that will eliminate horses nominated to an event or add horses that have not been nominated to an event by reason of the performance of such horses at an earlier meeting held the same season are invalid. Early closing events and late closing events shall have not more than 2 also-eligible conditions.

(12) In early closing races, late closing races, and overnight races requiring entry fees, all monies paid in by the nominators in excess of 85% of the advertised purse shall be added to the advertised purse, and the total shall then be considered to

be the minimum purse. If the race is split and raced in divisions, the provisions of R 431.4165(1) shall apply.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4160 Entries and starters required.

Rule 4160. (1) An association shall specify how many entries are required for overnight events. After the condition is fulfilled, the event shall be contested.

(2) In early closing events or late closing events, if 5 or more interests are declared in to start, the race shall be contested. Stakes and futurities shall be raced if 1 or more horses are declared in to start.

(3) In an early closing event, if less interests are declared in than are required to start, and if all declarers are immediately so notified, the interests declared in and ready to race shall be entitled to all the entrance money and any forfeits for each horse named.

(4) In overnight events, not more than 8 horses shall be allowed to start on a half-mile track, and not more than 10 horses shall be allowed to start on larger tracks. Trailers are not permitted where the track has room to score all horses abreast, allowing 8 feet per horse.

(5) A race other than an overnight race, where the number of horses declared in to start exceeds 14 on a half-mile track, 16 on a 5/8-mile track, or 16 on a larger track, unless otherwise stated in the conditions, may be raced in elimination heats, at the option of the association, if that option is exercised before positions are drawn. Unless lesser numbers are specified in the conditions of the race, the race, at the option of the association stated before positions are drawn, may be raced in elimination heats. In the absence of conditions providing for a lesser number of starters, not more than 2 tiers of horses, allowing 8 feet per horse, shall be allowed to start in any race, and not more than 14 starters on a half-mile track, 16 starters on a 5/8-mile track, or 16 starters on a larger track shall be allowed to start. Where a race other than a stake or futurity is divided, each division shall race for not less than 75% of the advertised purse.

(6) When elimination heats are required or specified in the published conditions, such races shall be raced in the following manner, unless conducted under another subrule of this rule:

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the conditions, the field shall be divided by lot and the first division shall race a qualifying dash for 30% of the purse, the second division shall race a qualifying dash for 30% of the purse, and the horses so qualified shall race in the main event for 40% of the purse. Unless otherwise specified in the conditions, the winner of the main event shall be the race winner.

(b) If there are more horses declared to start than can be accommodated by the 2 elimination dashes, then enough elimination dashes shall be added to take care of the excess. The percent of the purse raced for each elimination dash will be determined by dividing the number of elimination dashes into 60. The main event shall race for 40% of the purse.

(c) Unless the conditions provide otherwise, if there are 2 elimination dashes, the first 4 finishers in each dash qualify for the final. If there are 3 or more elimination

dashes, not more than 3 horses shall qualify for the final from each qualifying dash. The stewards shall draw the positions in which the horses are to start in the main event, that is, they shall draw positions to determine which of the 2 dash winners shall have the pole, which the second position, which of the 2 horses that have been second shall start in third position, and so on. All elimination dashes and the concluding heat shall be programmed to be raced upon the same day or night, unless special provisions for earlier elimination dashes are set forth in the conditions. Where provisions are made for elimination dashes and the concluding heat on different days, finalists shall reenter and redraw for post positions.

(d) If there are 3 separate heat or dash winners and they alone come back in order to determine the race winner according to the conditions, they shall take post positions according to the order of their finish in the previous heat or dash.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4165 Split races.

Rule 4165. (1) In any race where the number of horses declared in to start exceeds 12 on a half-mile track, 14 on a 5/8-mile track, or 16 on a mile track, unless other numbers are specified in the conditions, the race, at the option of the association, stated before positions are drawn, may be divided by lot and raced in 2 divisions with all heat winners from both divisions competing in a final heat to determine the race winner. Each division shall race 2 heats for 20% of the purse each heat. The remaining 20% of the purse shall go to the winner of the final heat.

(2) Whatever elimination heats are required or specified in the published conditions of a stake or futurity, such races may be raced on the 3-heat plan, irrespective of any provisions in the conditions to the contrary. That is, the field shall be divided by lot and the first division shall race for 30% of the purse, the second division shall race for 30%, and the horses qualifying in the first and second divisions shall race the third heat for 30% of the purse. If, after the third heat, no horse has won 2 heats, a fourth heat shall be raced only for the heat winners. The race winner shall receive the remaining 10% of the purse. The number of horses qualifying to return after each elimination heat shall be the same as set out in R 431.4170.

(3) Where qualifying races are provided in the conditions of an early closing event, stake, or futurity, unless specified in the conditions, such qualifying race shall be held not more than 5 days before contesting the main event, excluding Sunday and omitting the day of the race.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4170 Declaration to start; drawing.

Rule 4170. (1) Unless otherwise specified in the conditions, the declaration time shall be at the discretion of the association.

(2) A horse shall not be permitted to enter in more than 1 race on any 1 racing day. Races decided by more than 1 heat are considered a single race.

(3) To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, the time when declarations close shall be considered to be local time at the track where the race is being contested.

(4) The association shall provide a locked box with an aperture through which declarations shall be deposited. The entry box shall be in the charge of the stewards. Just before opening the box at meetings where futurities, stakes, early closing events, or late closing events are on the program, the steward present shall check with the racing secretary to ascertain if any declarations made by mail, telegraph, or otherwise are in the office and not deposited in the entry box, and the steward shall see that they are declared and drawn in the proper event.

(5) The entry box shall be opened by the steward present at the advertised time, and the steward shall assure that at least 1 horseman or an official representative of the horseman is present. An owner or agent for a horse with a declaration in the entry box shall not be denied the privilege of being present.

(6) Under the supervision of the steward, the entry box shall be unlocked, declarations found therein shall be sorted and listed, the eligibility verified, preference ascertained, starters selected, and post positions drawn. If it is necessary to reopen any race, a public announcement shall be made at least twice and the box reopened. A daily record shall be kept in the stewards' book showing the name of the steward who performed the functions specified in this subrule.

(7) In races with a duration of more than 1 dash or heat, the stewards may draw post positions from the stand for succeeding dashes or heats.

(8) Declarations made by mail, telegraph, or telephone which are actually received and for which evidence thereof is deposited in the box before the time specified to declare in shall be drawn in the same manner as other declarations. Such drawings shall be final. Mail, telephone, and telegraph declarations shall state all of the following information:

(a) The name and address of the owner or lessee.

(b) The name, color, sex, sire, and dam of the horse.

(c) The name of the driver and his or her colors.

(d) The date and place of the last start.

(e) A current summary, including the number of starts, firsts, seconds, thirds, earnings, and the best winning time for the current year.

(f) The event or events in which the horse is to be entered.

(9) When an association requires a horse to be declared at a stated time, failure to declare as required shall be considered a withdrawal from the event.

(10) After declaration to start has been made, a horse shall not be drawn, except by permission of the stewards. Persons violating this subrule are subject to disciplinary action.

(11) If a person making the declaration fails to honor it and there is no opportunity for a hearing by the stewards, the matter shall be referred to the racing commissioner.

(12) Drawings shall be final unless there is conclusive evidence that a horse properly declared was omitted from the race through the error of an association or its agent or employee, in which event the horse shall be added to the race and shall take the place of an ineligible horse, considering preference, if the error is discovered before either scratch time or the printing of the program, whichever is sooner.

However, in the case of early closers of more than \$10,000.00, a stake, a handicap, and futurity races, the race shall be redrawn.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4175 Qualifying races.

Rule 4175. At all pari-mutuel meetings, entries cannot be accepted without at least 1 satisfactory current charted line on the eligibility certificate. When an association determines an event will be nonbetting, entries may be accepted on a horse without a current charted line. Declarations for overnight events shall be governed by the following provisions:

(a) The association, in conjunction with the horsemen's association, shall establish the qualifying standards for a meeting. Horses unable to show a performance to qualify for races at the meeting may be placed on the stewards' list, but this action shall not be recorded on eligibility certificates. Placing a horse on the stewards' list shall not affect its right to compete in a stake, futurity, early closing race, or late closing race, unless the horse is placed on the list for unmanageability or dangerousness.

(b) To provide complete and accurate chart information on time and beaten lengths, a standard photo finish shall be in use.

(c) When a horse has raced at a charted meeting during the current season and then gone to meetings where the races are not charted, the information from the uncharted races may be summarized, including each start, and consolidated. The consolidated line shall carry all of the following information if the race is not at 1 mile:

- (i) Date.
- (ii) Place.
- (iii) Time.
- (iv) Driver.
- (v) Finish.
- (vi) Track condition.
- (vii) Distance.

(d) The stewards may require any horse that has been on the stewards' list to race in a qualifying race. If a horse has raced an individual time not meeting the qualifying standard for that class of horse, the horse shall be required to race in a qualifying race, except as provided in subdivision (a) of this rule. A horse placed on the list for choking or bleeding during a race shall requalify.

(e) The stewards may permit a horse to qualify by means of a timed workout.

(f) The identifier shall fully examine a horse starting in a qualifying race or official workout.

(g) Qualifying races shall be scheduled at least once a week. The number of qualifying races per day may be limited by the stewards.

(h) Where a race is conducted for the purpose of qualifying drivers and not horses, the race need not be charted, timed, or recorded. This subdivision is not applicable to races qualifying both drivers and horses.

(i) Horses in qualifying races may be subject to specimen collection and testing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4180 Mutuel entries; common ties.

Rule 4180. (1) Not more than 2 horses that have common ties so as to be joined as a mutuel entry shall be entered in an overnight race. A preference for 1 of the horses shall be made when making a double entry. Two horses that have common ties so as to be joined as a mutuel entry shall not start in a race to the exclusion of a single interest.

(2) Horses which have common ties through training only, but which have separate and distinct ownership, may, in a stakes race, late or early closing race, futurity, free-for-all, or another special event, at the request of the association, be permitted by the stewards to be entered and run as separate betting interests. In races with a purse value of \$50,000 or more, horses with common ownership may race as separate betting interests. Horses that are trained by the same person shall be indicated prominently in the program.

(3) A trainer of any horse shall not have an ownership or other interest in any other horse in the same race, unless such horses are coupled as a single betting interest.

(4) Where no exception exists, all horses having common ties through ownership or training may be coupled and run as an entry in a race when approved by the stewards.

(5) If the race is split into 2 or more divisions, horses in an entry shall be seeded, insofar as possible, first by owners, then by trainers, and then by stables, but the divisions in which they compete and their post positions shall be drawn by lot. This subrule shall also apply to elimination heats.

(6) In addition to the provisions of subrules (1) to (5) of this rule, horses separately owned or trained may be coupled as an entry when approved by the stewards where it is necessary to do so to protect the public interest for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering only. However, where this is done, entries shall not be rejected.

History: 1985 MR 6, Eff. July 12, 1985; 2007 MR 9, Eff. May 3, 2007.

R 431.4185 Also-eligibles.

Rule 4185. (1) Not more than 2 horses may be drawn as also-eligibles for a race, and their positions shall be drawn along with the starters in the race. If 1 or more horses are excused by the judges, the also-eligible horse or horses shall race and take the post position drawn by the horse that it replaces, except in handicap races.

(2) In handicap races, the also-eligible horse shall take the place of the horse that it replaces if the handicap is the same. If the handicap is different, the also-eligible horse shall take the position on the outside of horses with a similar handicap.

(3) A horse shall not be added to a race as an eligible unless the horse was drawn as such at the time declarations closed. A horse shall not be barred from a race to which it is otherwise eligible by reason of its preference due to the fact that it has been drawn as an also-eligible.

(4) A horse moved into the race from the also-eligible list cannot be drawn except by permission of the stewards, but the owner or trainer of such a horse shall be

notified that the horse is to race and it shall be posted at the racing secretary's office. All horses which are on the also-eligible list and which are not moved in to race by 9 a.m. on the day preceding the day of the race shall be released.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4190 Preference.

Rule 4190. (1) Preference shall be given in all overnight events according to a horse's last previous purse race during the current year. If 2 or more horses have the same preference date, the entry will be determined by lot. The preference date on a horse that has drawn to race and been scratched is the date of the race from which the horse was scratched.

(2) When a horse is racing for the first time in the current year, the date of the first declaration to a purse race shall be considered its last race date and preference applied accordingly. However, if an overnight race has been reopened because it did not fill, all eligible horses declared in to the race before the reopening shall receive preference over horses subsequently declared, irrespective of the actual preference dates, except that during the month of January, a horse's last purse race during the previous December will be the horse's preference date.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4195 Stewards' list.

Rule 4195. (1) A horse that is unfit to race because it is dangerous, unmanageable, sick, lame, unable to show a performance to qualify for races at the meeting, or otherwise unfit to race at the meeting may be placed on a stewards' list by the stewards, and declarations on such horse shall be refused. The owner or trainer shall be notified, in writing, of such action, and the reason for refusing declaration shall be clearly stated on the notice.

(2) When any horse is placed on the stewards' list, the clerk of the course shall make a note on the eligibility certificate of such horse, showing the date the horse was put on the stewards' list, the reason therefor, and the date of removal if the horse has been removed. Stewards shall release horses from the stewards' list in writing.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4200 Naming drivers.

Rule 4200. Declarations shall state who shall drive the horse and give the driver's colors. Drivers may be changed until 9 a.m. of the day preceding the race or until program information is to be printed, whichever comes first, after which a driver shall not be changed without permission of the stewards. The stewards shall approve or disapprove the second and third drivers.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4205 Weather-related track conditions.

Rule 4205. (1) In case of questionable track conditions due to weather, the stewards shall call a meeting of a committee which consists of an agent of the association, a representative of the certified horsemen's organization, and 1 steward.

(2) Upon unanimous decision by this committee that track conditions are unsafe for racing, all races shall be canceled.

(3) Upon unanimous decision by this committee that track conditions are safe for racing, only permitted withdrawals for the safety of the horse and participants shall be allowed by the stewards.

(4) Upon majority decision by this committee that track conditions are not safe for racing, only permitted withdrawals for the safety of the horse and participants shall be allowed by the stewards and the stewards shall be allowed to cancel or postpone races in the following manner:

(a) Overnight events. All remaining overnight events for the program in question may be cancelled.

(b) Stake, futurities, early-late closing, invitational and other special events. The track association, with consent of the stewards, after consultation with horsemen representative designated in subrule (1) of this rule, may cancel or postpone special events to a definite day and time not to exceed 7 calendar days from the date of the original postponement. In the event of cancellation, all nominating, sustaining, and starting fees shall be divided equally among remaining eligible entrants.

History: 1985 AACCS; 2009 AACCS.

R 431.4210 Starting.

Rule 4210. (1) The starter shall have control of the horses from the formation of the parade until he or she gives the word "go".

(2) The starter shall notify the drivers when to come to the starting gate. During or before the parade, the drivers shall be informed as to the number of scores permitted.

(3) The horses shall be brought to the starting gate as near a quarter of a mile before the starting line as the track will permit.

(4) Allowing sufficient time so that the speed of the gate can be increased gradually, the following minimum speeds shall be maintained:

(a) For the first 1/8 mile, not less than 11 miles per hour.

(b) For the next 1/16 of a mile, not less than 18 miles per hour.

(c) From the point specified in subdivision (b) of this subrule to the starting point, the speed shall be gradually increased to maximum speed.

(5) On mile tracks, horses shall be brought to the starting gate at the head of the stretch and the relative speeds mentioned in subrule (4) of this rule shall be maintained.

(6) The starting point shall be a point marked on the inside rail a distance of not less than 200 feet from the first turn. The starter shall give the word "go" at the starting point.

(7) When a particular speed has been reached in the course of a start, the speed shall not be decreased, except in the case of a recall.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4215 Recall; notice.

Rule 4215. (1) In case of a recall, a light which is plainly visible to the driver shall be flashed and a recall sounded, but the starting gate shall proceed out of the path of the horses. Where possible, the starter shall leave the wings of the gate extended and gradually slow the speed of the gate to assist in stopping the field of horses. In an emergency, however, the starter shall use his or her discretion to close the wings of the gate.

(2) There shall not be a recall after the word "go" has been given, and any horse, regardless of its position or occurrence of an accident, shall be deemed a starter from the time it entered into the starter's control, unless dismissed by the starter.

(3) The starter shall endeavor to get all horses away in position and on gait, but there shall be no recall for a breaking horse. The starter shall sound a recall only for 1 of the following reasons:

- (a) A horse scores ahead of the starting gate.
- (b) There is interference before the word "go" is given.
- (c) A horse has broken equipment, which the starter notices.
- (d) A horse falls before the word "go" is given.
- (e) A horse refuses to turn or come to the gate.

(4) If any of the reasons noted in subrule (3) of this rule occurs and the starter fails to sound a recall, for whatever reason, then the offending horse or horses may be deemed by the stewards to have had an unfair start and may be disqualified from the race. Wagers on the disqualified horse or horses shall be refunded.

(5) The starter may, at any time before the word "go" is given, order a recall and restart the race. If a second recall is sounded for the same horse or horses for any occurrences noted in subrule (3) of this rule in the same race, that horse or horses shall be ordered dismissed and wagers on that horse or horses shall be refunded.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4220 Penalties.

Rule 4220. The starter may recommend to the stewards that a driver be penalized for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Delaying the start.
- (b) Failure to obey the starter's instruction.
- (c) Rushing ahead of the inside or outside wing of the gate.
- (d) Coming to the starting gate out of position.
- (e) Crossing over before reaching the starting point.

- (f) Interference with another driver during the start.
- (g) Failure to come up into position and on the gate.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4225 Gate restrictions.

Rule 4225. (1) A person, other than the starter, his or her assistant, and a patrol judge, shall not be allowed to ride in the starting gate unless permission has been granted by the stewards.

(2) Use of a mechanical loudspeaker for any purpose other than to give instructions to drivers is prohibited. The volume shall not be higher than is necessary to carry the voice of the starter to the drivers.

(3) Horses awaiting post time may be held on the backstretch for not more than 2 minutes, except when delayed by an emergency.

(4) If there are 2 tiers of horses, the withdrawing of a horse that has drawn or earned a position in the front tier shall not affect the position of the horses that have drawn or earned positions in the second tier. When a horse is drawn from any tier, horses on the outside shall move in to fill up the vacancy. When a horse has drawn a post position in the second tier, the driver of such horse may elect to score out behind any horse in the first tier if he or she does not thereby interfere with another trailing horse or deprive another trailing horse of a drawn position.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4230 Starting without gates.

Rule 4230. (1) An association shall provide a backup starting gate. In the event of an extraordinary occurrence, however, horses may be started without a gate.

(2) When horses are started without a gate, the starter shall have control of the horses from the formation of the parade until he or she gives the word "go". The starter shall be located at the wire or other point on the track from which the word "go" shall be given. A driver shall not cause unnecessary delay after the horses are called.

(3) The driver of any horse refusing or failing to follow instructions of the starter as to the parade or scoring ahead of the pole horse may be set down for the heat in which the offense occurs or for such other period as the starter shall recommend and may be subject to disciplinary action. When a driver is taken down, the substitute shall be permitted to score the horse once. A horse delaying the race may be started regardless of its position or gait, and there shall not be a recall on account of a bad actor.

(4) If the word "go" is not given, all the horses in the race shall immediately turn at the tap of the bell or other signal and shall jog back to their parade positions for a fresh start. There shall be no recall after the word "go" has been given.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4235 Starters.

Rule 4235. The horses shall be deemed to have started when the word "go" is given by the starter, and all of the horses shall go the course, except where there is an accident in which, in the opinion of the stewards, it is impossible to go the course.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4240 Unmanageable horses.

Rule 4240. If, in the opinion of the stewards or the starter, a horse is unmanageable or liable to cause accidents or injury to any other horse or to any driver, it may be scratched. When this action is taken, the starter shall notify the stewards and the stewards shall in turn notify the public.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4245 Post positions; heat racing.

Rule 4245. The horse winning a heat shall take the pole the succeeding heat, unless otherwise specified in the published conditions, and all others shall take their positions in the order they were placed the last heat. When 2 or more horses have finished in a dead heat, their positions shall be settled by lot.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4250 Gate arm shields.

Rule 4250. The arms of all starting gates shall be provided with a screen or a shield in front of the position for each horse, and such arms shall be perpendicular to the rail.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4255 Drivers; licensing.

Rule 4255. (1) A person who desires to drive a harness horse at a race meeting licensed by the racing commissioner shall be required to obtain a license from the racing commissioner, upon the recommendation of the stewards, whether or not the person possesses any other license.

(2) Every applicant for a driver's license shall satisfy the stewards in a manner prescribed by the stewards, that he or she meets all of the following qualifications:

(a) Has had at least 1 year's training experience and has demonstrated the ability to drive.

(b) Is physically and mentally competent to drive.

(c) Is knowledgeable of, and conversant in, the training and driving of harness horses.

(d) Is familiar with the rules of racing.

(e) Has a minimum of 20/40 corrected vision in both eyes or, if the individual is blind in 1 eye, not less than 20/30 corrected vision in the other eye, as certified by a licensed optometrist, oculist, or ophthalmologist.

(f) Is not less than 16 years of age.

(g) Is the holder of a currently valid A (full), V (probationary), or P (provisional) license issued by the United States trotting association, or comparable licensing issued by the Canadian trotting association.

(3) Proper licensing notwithstanding, the stewards at any race meeting may refuse to permit any driver to compete in a race if, in their judgment, he or she is unfit, unqualified, or too inexperienced to drive. Such driver may be required to submit to a physical examination under conditions specified by the stewards.

(4) A person aspiring to become a driver may, after successfully completing a written exam administered by the United States trotting association or Canadian trotting association, apply for licensing to drive in qualifying races and nonbetting races only. Persons granted Q licenses shall be not less than 16 years of age and have the approval of the stewards. All such persons driving in races on a track licensed by the racing commissioner shall do so under the scrutiny of the stewards and, where instituted, a horsemen's advisory committee, which shall present its observations to the stewards in writing. To aid in making a determination on the ability and qualifications of the holder of a Q license, the stewards may require the driver to go a rated mile, with the times for the mile and the quarters thereof to be declared beforehand by the driver.

(5) A driver holding a provisional license shall not be considered for advancement to a full license by the stewards until he or she has qualified pursuant to 1 of the following provisions:

(a) Had at least 1 year's driving experience while holding a P (provisional) license, plus 25 satisfactory pari-mutuel starts in the calendar year before application.

(b) Had less than 1 year's driving experience while holding a P (provisional) license, but had not less than 50 satisfactory pari-mutuel starts and the written approval from the stewards at a recognized meeting.

(c) Made 25 satisfactory starts at pari-mutuel or grand circuit meetings in the 2 calendar years preceding the date of application if he or she has had not less than 50 satisfactory fair starts.

(6) A driver who presently holds a license and wishes to obtain a license in a higher category and who has not previously submitted to a written test may be required to take a written test before becoming eligible to obtain a license in a higher category.

(7) Repeated rule violations shall be considered grounds for refusal to grant, or grounds for revocation of, any driver's license.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4260 Driver restrictions.

Rule 4260. (1) A person who is 60 years of age or older and who has never previously held any type of driver's license shall not be issued a driver's license.

(2) An applicant for a driver's license who is 65 years of age or over may be required to submit annually, together with his or her application for a driver's license, a report of a physical examination. An applicant who has previously held any type of driver's license shall not be subsequently denied a driver's license solely on the basis of age.

(3) If a person is involved in an accident on the track, the stewards may order such person to submit to a physical examination, and such examination shall be completed before the person drives again.

(4) The following conduct is disorderly and shall subject a driver to disciplinary action:

(a) Failure to obey the stewards' orders that are expressly authorized by the rules.

(b) Failure to drive when programmed, unless excused by the stewards.

(c) Drinking intoxicating beverages within 4 hours of the first post time of the program on which the driver is carded to drive.

(d) Use or possession of controlled substances.

(e) Appearing in the paddock in an unfit condition to drive.

(f) Fighting.

(g) Assaults.

(h) Offensive and profane language.

(i) Smoking on the track in silks during actual racing hours.

(j) Warming up a horse before racing without silks.

(k) Disturbing the peace.

(l) Refusal to take a breathalyzer test when directed by the stewards.

(m) Using abusive language when addressing, or showing disrespect toward, a racing official or representative of the office of racing commissioner.

(n) Fraternizing with other drivers or patrons during the post parade or warm-ups.

(5) Drivers shall wear distinguishing colors and clean white pants, and shall not be allowed to start in a race or other public performance unless, in the opinion of the stewards, they are properly dressed. A driver shall not drive during the time when colors are required on a race track unless he or she is wearing a type of protective helmet which is constructed with a hard shell of compatible colors and which contains adequate padding and a chin strap in place.

(6) A driver wearing colors who appears at a betting window, a bar, or a restaurant dispensing alcoholic beverages shall be penalized.

(7) A driver shall not, without good and sufficient reason, decline to be substituted by stewards. Any driver who refuses to be so substituted is subject to disciplinary action.

(8) A driver holding a full license or a driver with a probationary license shall register his or her colors with the United States trotting association. A driver may also wear colors registered to stable owners.

(9) A driver shall not drive against a horse in which he or she has a pecuniary interest.

History: 1985 AACs.

R 431.4265 Driving rule violations; complaints; disciplinary action.

Rule 4265. (1) Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting its position in the home stretch, the driver of the first horse or any other driver in the race shall not violate the driving rules by participating in any of the following conduct:

(a) Change either to the right or left during any part of the race when another horse is so near him or her that in altering his or her position the driver compels the horse behind him or her to shorten its stride or causes the driver of such other horse to pull the horse out of its stride.

(b) Jostle or strike, or hook wheels or interfere with, another horse or driver.

(c) Cross sharply in front of a horse or cross in front of a field of horses in a reckless manner or endanger other drivers.

(d) Swerve in and out or pull up quickly.

(e) Crowd a horse or driver by putting a wheel under him.

(f) Carry a horse out.

(g) Sit down in front of a horse or take up abruptly in front of other horses so as to cause confusion or interference among trailing horses.

(h) Let a horse pass inside needlessly or otherwise help another horse to improve its position in the race.

(i) Commit any act which impedes the progress of another horse or causes it to break.

(j) Change course after selecting a position in the home stretch or swerve in and out, or bear in and out, in such a manner as to interfere with another horse or cause it to change course or take back.

(k) Drive in a careless or reckless manner.

(l) Whip under the arch of the sulky, which shall be considered a major violation.

(m) Fail to set and maintain a pace which is reasonable for that class of horse.

(2) All complaints by drivers of any foul driving or other misconduct during the heat shall be made at the termination of the heat, unless the driver is prevented from doing so by an accident or injury. Any driver desiring to enter a claim of foul or other complaint of a violation of the rules shall, before dismounting, indicate to the stewards or the patrol judge his or her desire to enter such objection or complaint and shall forthwith, upon dismounting, proceed to the telephone or stewards' stand, where such objection or complaint shall be immediately entered. The stewards shall not cause the "official" sign to be displayed until the objection or complaint has been entered and considered.

(3) If any violation specified in subrule (1) of this rule is committed by a person driving a horse coupled as an entry in the betting, the stewards shall set the offending horse back. The horse coupled in the entry with the offending horse shall also be set back if the stewards find that the horse improved its finishing position as a direct result of the offense committed by the offending horse.

(4) In case of interference, collision, or violation of any of the provisions of this rule, the offending horse may be placed back 1 or more positions in that heat or dash. If a collision or interference prevents any horse from finishing the heat or dash, the offending horse may be disqualified from receiving any winnings and the driver may be subject to disciplinary action or, if a horse is set back, it shall be placed behind the horse with which it interfered.

(5) Every heat in a race shall be contested by every horse in the race, and every horse shall be driven to the finish. If the stewards believe that a horse is being driven, or has been driven, with the intent of preventing its winning a heat or dash which it was evidently able to win, or is being raced in an inconsistent manner or to perpetrate or to aid in fraud, they shall consider such driving a violation, and the driver and anyone aiding the driver in effecting the outcome of the race or races may be subject to disciplinary action. The stewards may substitute a competent and reliable driver at any time. The substituted driver shall be paid at the discretion of the stewards and the driver fee retained from the purse money due the horse, if any.

(6) If a drive is unsatisfactory due to the lack of effort or due to carelessness or is an inconsistent drive, the stewards may impose a penalty under this subrule.

(7) If, in the opinion of the stewards, a driver is for any reason unfit or incompetent to drive, refuses to comply with the directions of the racing officials, or is reckless in his or her conduct and endangers the safety of horses or other drivers in the race, he or she may be removed and another driver substituted at any time after the positions have been assigned in a race, and the offending driver shall be subject to disciplinary action. The substitute driver shall be properly compensated.

(8) If, for any cause, a horse fails to finish after starting in a heat, that horse shall be ruled out.

(9) A driver shall be mounted in his or her sulky at the finish of the race or the horse shall be placed as not finishing.

(10) Loud shouting or other improper conduct is forbidden in a race. After the word "go" is given, both feet of a driver shall be kept in the stirrups until after the finish of the race.

(11) Drivers shall be allowed whips that do not exceed 4 feet, 8 inches in length and shall be allowed snappers that are not longer than 8 inches.

(12) The use of any goading device, chain, or mechanical device or appliance, other than the ordinary whip or crop, upon any horse in any race shall constitute a violation of this rule.

(13) The brutal use of a whip or crop; punching, jabbing, or kicking a horse; or using a whip so as to interfere with, or cause a disturbance to, any other horse or driver in a race is prohibited and shall be considered a violation of this rule. Welts, cuts, or whip marks on a horse resulting from whipping shall constitute a prima facie violation of this subrule.

(14) A horse shall not wear hobbles in a race unless it starts in hobbles in the first heat, and having so started, it shall continue to wear hobbles to the finish of the race. Any person found guilty of removing or altering a horse's hobbles during a race or between races for the purpose of fraud shall be suspended or expelled. Any horse which habitually races free-legged shall not be permitted to wear hobbles in a race, except with the permission of the stewards. A horse shall not be permitted to wear a head pole which protrudes more than 10 inches beyond its nose.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4270 Breaking.

Rule 4270. (1) When any horse breaks from its gait in trotting or pacing, its driver shall at once, where clearance exists, take the horse to the outside and pull it to its gait.

(2) Any of the following conduct is considered to be a violation of this rule:

(a) Failure to properly attempt to pull the horse to its gait.

(b) Failure to take to the outside where clearance exists.

(c) Failure to lose ground by the break.

(d) Failure to have a horse on gait at the finish wire.

(3) If a contending horse on its gait is lapped on the hind quarter of the breaking horse at the finish, the breaking horse shall be set back.

(4) The stewards may set any horse back 1 or more places if, in their judgment, any of the conduct specified in subrule (2) of this rule has occurred.

(5) If, in the opinion of the stewards, a driver allows his or her horse to break for the purpose of fraudulently losing a heat, the driver shall be liable to the penalties provided in these rules for fraud and fouls.

(6) It shall be the duty of 1 of the stewards to call out every break made, and the clerk shall at once note, in writing, the break and the character of the break.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4275 Right of course; time for accidents.

Rule 4275. (1) Horses called for a race shall have the exclusive right of the course and other horses shall vacate the track at once, unless permitted to remain by the stewards.

(2) In the case of accidents, only so much time shall be allowed as the stewards deem necessary and proper.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4280 Time and records.

Rule 4280. (1) In every race, the time of each heat shall be accurately recorded by an approved electric timing device and placed in the record in minutes, seconds, and fifths of seconds. When each heat has been decided, the time thereof shall be publicly announced or posted. Unofficial timing shall not be announced or admitted to the record, and when the timers fail to act, times shall not be announced or recorded for that heat.

(2) In any case of alleged error in the record or an error in the announcement or publication of the time made by a horse, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor the horse or the owner, except upon the sworn statement of the stewards and the timer who officiated in the race.

(3) When requested by the racing commissioner, the distance of a race track licensed by the racing commissioner shall be verified by a certified measurement made wire to wire 3 feet out from the pole or inside hub rail.

(4) The leading horse shall be timed and only its time shall be announced. A horse shall not obtain a win race record by reason of the disqualification of another

horse, unless a horse is declared a winner by reason of the disqualification of a breaking horse on which it was lapped.

(5) In case of a dead heat, the time shall constitute a record for the horses making the dead heat and both shall be considered winners.

(6) The time shall be taken when the first horse leaves the point from which the distance of the race is measured until the winner reaches the wire.

(7) Any person who is guilty of the fraudulent misrepresentation of time or the alteration of the record thereof in any public race shall be subject to disciplinary action and the time declared not a record.

(8) Time trial performances may be permitted during or after a regularly scheduled meeting if a full complement of licensed officials is in the stewards' stand.

(9) Time trial performances are limited for 2-year-olds who go to equal or to beat 2:10 and for 3-year-olds and over who go to equal or beat 2:05. Time trial performance records shall not be included in the performance

lines in a race program. A break during a time trial is a losing performance and shall not constitute a record.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4285 Trainers; licensing.

Rule 4285. (1) In addition to the general licensing requirements of the racing commissioner, an applicant for a trainer's license shall satisfy the stewards, in such manner as they may prescribe, that he or she complies with all of the following requirements:

(a) Has not less than 2 years of experience under a recognized trainer and has demonstrated the ability to train.

(b) Is knowledgeable of, and conversant in, the training of harness horses.

(c) Is physically and mentally competent to train.

(d) Is familiar with the rules pertaining to trainers and training.

(2) A person applying for a trainer's license shall be 18 years of age and shall submit satisfactory proof of having successfully completed a written United States trotting association examination or an examination given by the stewards.

(3) When requested, an applicant for a trainer's license shall submit evidence of physical ability or submit to a physical examination, or shall do both.

(4) A person applying for a trainer's license for the purpose of training only horses he or she owns or in which he or she has an interest may be issued a trainer's license without being subject to the requirement of having 2 years' experience under a recognized trainer as set forth in subrule (1) of this rule.

(5) A licensed trainer may employ persons other than grooms to assist him or her in the care and training of horses in his or her stable. The assistant trainer shall be licensed and may perform all of the duties of a trainer, except that the trainer remains the absolute insurer of the condition of a horse.

(6) A horse shall not start unless the trainer and the owner are licensed by the racing commissioner. A trainer who is absent from his or her stable or from the grounds where his or her horses are racing for more than 2 consecutive racing days, and whose horses are entered or are to be entered, shall provide a licensed trainer to

assume complete responsibility for the horses being entered or running. Such licensed trainer shall sign, in the presence of the stewards, a form furnished by the racing commissioner accepting complete responsibility for the horses entered or running.

History: 1985 AACCS.

R 431.4290 Protective nose shield.

Rule 4290. A protective nose shield may be worn by standardbred horses in pari-mutuel races when the racing commissioner determines that weather conditions warrant the use for humane considerations. The stewards shall approve the type of protective nose shield permitted. Under no circumstance shall the protective nose shield be constructed of material other than that which is transparent. For purposes of photo finishes, the winner of the race shall be the horse whose nose or protective nose shield reaches the wire first.

History: 1985 AACCS.