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# WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy

***From Chapter 18 of the 2020 WPRA Rulebook***

## Prohibited Substances

No horse shall be ridden in competition at a WPRA approved event if the horse has been administered a prohibited substance. "Prohibited substances" include any drug, stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, steroid or masking drug, unless such substance has been administered as a therapeutic measure for the protection of the health of the horse. See www.wpra.com for full and current WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances guidelines which are incorporated fully therein.

### WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy

The WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy is driven by a mission to protect the welfare of horses competing in Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos and/or World Finals, while encouraging fair competition among Responsible Members. The WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy is dedicated and committed to the health, welfare and safety of horses and Responsible Members.

The WPRA recognizes that horses competing in Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos and/or World Finals are subject to individual therapeutic needs, which may call for legitimate therapeutic treatment near the time of competition. The WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy provides allowances for the legitimate and therapeutic needs of horses competing in Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos and/or World Finals, but balances such need with limitations designed to promote the health, welfare and safety of horses and Responsible Members.

### 18.1. Applicability of the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy'

**18.1.1** Every horse competing at Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos, and/or World Finals shall be subject to the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy (18.1 – 18.12), and it shall be required to compete in compliance therewith.

### 18.2. Testing

**The rodeo committee/personnel must provide a safe, quiet place away from the arena, alley, traffic, pedestrians and commotion for the testing area. If this type of area is not provided, each responsible member shall be allowed to select the area they feel safest for the testing of their horse. For example, the responsible members' horse trailer or stall.**

**Responsible members will be allowed to cool their horses down and offer them water prior to testing.**

**"Spotters" will be provided for the number of contestants being tested, in order to allow the cool down time and separation from the arena and high activity area. For example, if 3 contestants are being tested each performance, then 3 spotters or 2 spotters plus the vet will accompany the responsible member and their horse during the cool down and transfer to the safe testing area.**

**A responsible member may request a urine test rather than a blood test, provided the horse urinates within an hour after competition.**

**18.2.1.** Horses entering a competition arena at a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals are subject to examination by a licensed veterinarian who must be appointed by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee. Said appointed veterinarian may appoint a technician to perform certain duties under this Rule. The examination may include physical, urine, blood tests and/or any other test or procedure, at the discretion of said veterinarian, necessary to effectuate the purposes of this rule.

**18.2.2.** Where a horse is subject to examination under these rules, refusal to submit the horse for examination or to cooperate with the veterinarian or his agents constitutes a violation and subjects the Responsible Member to penalties under 18.12.

**18.2.3.** WPRA Responsible Members who are not able to accompany testing personnel and the horse to the location where sample collection is to take place, to act as witness to the collection and sealing of blood and/or urine samples, and to sign the medications and prohibited substances collection documents in the appropriate places as witness, may appoint an agent to do so, as evidenced by a statement in writing signed by the Responsible Member. The absence of such a witness shall constitute a waiver of any objection to the identification of the horse tested and the manner of collection and sealing of the samples.

**18.2.4.** Upon the collection of a sufficient number of tubes of blood from the horse, the tubes shall be divided into two groups. One group shall be labeled and identified as Blood Sample A and the other as Blood Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. Upon the collection of a sufficient volume of urine from the horse, a portion of the sample shall be poured into a second urine sample container. One container shall be labeled and identified as Urine Sample A and the other as Urine Sample B, and they shall be sealed accordingly. These procedures shall be performed whether or not the Responsible Member or her appointed witness is present as provided for in 18.2.3 above.

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

### 18.3. Cooperation

**18.3.1.** Cooperation with the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) includes:

**18.3.1.1.** Taking the horse and the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) immediately to the location selected by said veterinarian and/or agent(s) for testing the horse and presenting it for testing.

**18.3.1.2.** Assisting the veterinarian and/or his agent(s) in procuring the sample promptly, including but not limited to removing equipment from the horse, leaving it quietly in the stall and avoiding any distractions to it. Schooling, lengthy cooling out, bandaging and other delays of this type shall be construed as noncooperation.

**18.3.1.3.** Polite attitude and actions toward the veterinarian and/or his agent(s).

### 18.4. Responsibility and Accountability of WPRA Responsible Members

**18.4.1.** A "Responsible Member" is defined as any adult WPRA member who is the rider of a horse in any Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo and/or World Finals.

**18.4.2.** Responsible Members in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary are responsible and accountable under the penalty provisions of these rules:

**18.4.2.1.** For the condition of a horse ridden by the Responsible Member which enters a competition

arena at a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals;

**18.4.2.2.** To guard each horse during, and sufficiently prior to, Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos, and/or World Finals such as to prevent the administration by anyone of, or its exposure to, any forbidden substance; and

**18.4.2.3.** To know all of the provisions of this Chapter 18 (including any advisories or interpretations published in WPRA news or on WPRA's website or on other websites described specifically or generally herein) and all other rules and regulations of the WPRA and the penalty provisions of said rules.

**18.4.3.** Any Responsible Member or other person subject to these rules who actually administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer a forbidden substance to a horse which might affect the performance of said horse at a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals without complying with 18.11, is subject to penalties under 18.12.

**18.4.4.** Any Responsible Member or person subject to these rules who administers, attempts to administer, instructs, aids, conspires with another to administer or employs anyone who administers or attempts to administer any substance to a horse by injection or by any other route of administration, whether the substance is forbidden or permitted, in a competition arena of a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals is subject to penalties under 18.12.

## 18.5 Appointment of WPRA Equine Medications Committee

**18.5.1.** The WPRA Board of Directors will appoint five individuals to serve on the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, one of which such individuals shall be appointed as Chairperson.

**18.5.2.** Members of the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, including its Chairperson, shall serve as agents of the WPRA and at the pleasure of the WPRA Board of Directors.

**18.5.3.** In general, members of the WPRA Equine Medications Committee will serve in two to three year staggered terms, but may be removed, with or without cause, by the WPRA Board of Directors.

## 18.6 Results, Confirmatory Analysis, and Retest

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

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

**18.6.3.** In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, i.e., a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is found to be present in the sample, this shall be prima facie evidence that the forbidden substance was administered in some manner to said horse whether intentionally or unintentionally, or otherwise was caused to be present in the tissues, body fluids or excreta of the horse at the competition, whether intentionally or unintentionally, such that the Responsible Member(s) deemed responsible and accountable for its condition is (are) liable under the provisions of 18.4.

**18.6.4.** In the event the chemical analysis of Blood or Urine Sample A is positive, and upon issuance of penalties under 18.12, a Responsible Member objecting to such penalties may request a confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B. In no event, may Sample B be used for any testing purpose other than confirmatory analysis of Sample A. Such request must be made in writing to the WPRA office, and must be received within 14 days of issuance of a penalty under 18.12. Failure to timely make a written request for confirmatory analysis within 14 days of the issuance of a penalty, under the terms of this rule, will be deemed a waiver of any right to request confirmatory analysis.

**18.6.5.** The confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by a testing laboratory that must be mutually agreed upon by the Responsible Member who requests the confirmatory analysis and the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, provided that the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B is of sufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis. In the event the testing laboratory that analyzed Sample A is the only laboratory that has demonstrated proficiency in performing the necessary confirmatory analysis, as determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, this laboratory shall be the only laboratory to which the WPRA Equine Medications Committee shall agree to perform the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B. Upon the completion of the confirmatory analysis, the laboratory performing the confirmatory analysis shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties.

**18.6.6.** In the event no agreement is reached as to a laboratory as required in 18.6.5 above, and the Responsible Member who requests the confirmatory analysis does not revoke her request, the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B shall be performed by the United States Equestrian Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, or by a laboratory with which the WPRA has contracted for its services, as determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, which laboratory shall forward its findings and supporting data to all parties. Both the results of the analysis of Sample A (and supporting data) and the results of the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Sample B, if any (and supporting data, if any), shall be admissible as evidence in any hearing or proceeding pertaining to this matter.

**18.6.7.** In the event of a positive test for Sample A, and if the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist, or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis, as determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, and there exists a remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A which is of sufficient volume to permit a retest, as determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, the Responsible Member shall be promptly notified. A Responsible Member may ask for retest of Blood or Urine Sample A by written notice to the WPRA office. The written request must be received by the office within 7 days of notice of the determination that the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B does not exist or is of insufficient volume to permit a confirmatory analysis. Failure to make a timely written request for retesting of Sample A will be deemed a waiver of any right to such retesting.

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

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

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

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

**18.6.12.** By requesting the confirmatory analysis of the corresponding Blood or Urine Sample B, or the retest of the remaining aliquot of Blood or Urine Sample A, or by requesting that the retest be witnessed

by a Witnessing Analyst, the Responsible Member who makes such request(s) agrees to and must pay any and all fees, costs and expenses relating to the confirmatory analysis or the retest, whether it is performed by a mutually agreed upon laboratory, by the United States Equestrian Federation Drug Testing Laboratory, or by a laboratory with which the WPRA has contracted for its services, upon the presentation of an invoice by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, and any and all fees, costs, and expenses relating to the Witnessing Analyst.

**18.6.13.** If the chemical analysis of the sample taken from such horse indicates the presence of a forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof and all the requirements of 18.11 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Equine Medications Report Form and any other relevant evidence will be considered by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, in consultation with the United States Equestrian Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program staff, in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse under the provisions of this rule.

**18.6.14.** When a positive report is received from the chemist identifying a forbidden substance, or any metabolite or analogue thereof, a penalty will be issued as provided by 18.12. No Responsible Member, responsible or accountable for the condition of said horse, will be suspended, or a horse barred from competition, until after a penalty has been assessed under 18.12.

**18.6.15.** A Responsible Member of a horse found to contain such forbidden substance or any metabolite or analogue thereof is subject to whatever penalty is assessed under 18.12. Subject to the issuing party's discretion, penalties will be determined based on the Classification Scheme described as follows:

**18.6.15.1. Class 1:** Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and all DEA Schedule I substances, and many DEA Schedule II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs that are potent stimulants of the Central Nervous System. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the horses competing in WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals and their pharmacologic potential for altering the performance of a horse in competition is very high. Section 18.11 does not apply.

**18.6.15.2. Class 2:** Substances placed in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in horses competing in WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans, and have no approved or indicated use in the horse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in equine medicine, but should not be found in a horse competing in WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals. Section 18.11 does not apply. The following groups of substances are placed in this class:

**18.6.15.2.1.** Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.

**18.6.15.2.2.** Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects.

**18.6.15.2.3.** Miscellaneous drugs, which might have a stimulant effect on the central nervous system.

**18.6.15.2.4.** Drugs with prominent central nervous system depressant action.

**18.6.15.2.5.** Anti-depressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent central nervous system stimulatory or depressant effects.

**18.6.15.2.6.** Muscle blocking drugs—those that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action.

**18.6.15.2.7.** Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve blocking agents (except procaine).

**18.6.15.2.8.** Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve-blocking agents.

**18.6.15.3. Class 3:** Substances placed in this class may or may not have an accepted therapeutic use in the horse. Many are substances that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a horse competing in WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals. The following groups of substances are placed in this class:

**18.6.15.3.1.** Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have central nervous system effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects. Bronchodialators are included in this class.

**18.6.15.3.2.** A local anesthetic that has nerve-blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine).

**18.6.15.3.3.** Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep-inducing antihistamines.

**18.6.15.3.4.** Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents.

**18.6.15.3.5.** Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.

**18.6.15.3.6.** Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs. For purposes of issuing penalties under these rules, anabolic and androgenic steroids will be treated as Class 2 substances.

**18.6.15.4. Class 4:** Substances in this category comprise primarily therapeutic medications routinely used in horses competing in WPRA approved rodeos and/or World Finals. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Groups of substances assigned to this category include the following:

**18.6.15.4.1.** Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central antipyretic effect.

**18.6.15.4.2.** Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent central nervous system, cardiovascular, or respiratory effects:

**18.6.15.4.2.1.** Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.

**18.6.15.4.2.2.** Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.

**18.6.15.4.2.3.** Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.

**18.6.15.4.2.4.** Drugs with a major effect on central nervous system vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.

**18.6.15.4.3.** Antihistamines that do not have a significant central nervous system depressant effect. This does not include the H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.

**18.6.15.4.4.** Mineralocorticoid drugs.

**18.6.15.4.5.** Skeletal muscle relaxants.

**18.6.15.4.6.** Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.

**18.6.15.4.6.1.** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

**18.6.15.4.7.** Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids).

**18.6.15.4.7.1.** Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.

**18.6.15.4.8.** Less potent diuretics.

**18.6.15.4.9.** Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.

**18.6.15.4.10.** Cardiac glycosides.

**18.6.15.4.10.1.** Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium, and propranolol).

**18.6.15.4.10.2.** Miscellaneous cardiotonic drugs.

**18.6.15.4.11.** Topical Anesthetics – agents not available in injectable formulations.

**18.6.15.4.12.** Antidiarrheal drugs.

**18.6.15.4.13.** Miscellaneous drugs:

**18.6.15.4.13.1.** Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.

**18.6.15.4.13.2.** Stomachics.

**18.6.15.4.13.3.** Mucolytic agents.

**18.6.15.5. Class 5:** Substances in this category are therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been well established as well as certain miscellaneous agents. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain antiallergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

**18.6.16.** For a comprehensive overview of the Classification Scheme, including examples of each Class, see the most recent edition of the Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc.'s ("ARCI") Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances and Recommended Penalties and Model Rules. (See http://arci.com/druglisting.pdf for details regarding classes only—does not apply to penalties).

**18.6.17.** If the issuing party determines that any violation or attempted violation of this Rule was willful

and/or intentional, there shall not be any limit to the period of a suspension, and the issuing party may impose other and significantly greater penalties than it would have in the absence of such a determination.

**18.7** Reserved

### 18.8 Interpretations of the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Chapter and its Application to Particular Substances

The WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substance Policy has been adopted in cooperation with the United States Equestrian Federation. Any questions regarding the interpretation of this Chapter, including the application of this Chapter to particular substances, should be directed to the office of the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program, 956 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43212; Phone: (800) 633-2472, (614) 299-7707; Fax: (614) 299-7706. Responsible Members who seek advice concerning the interpretation and application of this rule should not rely solely upon interpretations or advice by private or competition veterinarians, competition officials, competition personnel, or other persons, but should also obtain verification of any such interpretations or advice from the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office. Any Responsible Member or owner who is uncertain about whether this rule applies in any given situation is advised to withdraw the affected horse from competition until such time as the Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office has been consulted.

**18.9** Reserved

### 18.10 Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances

No horse may compete in a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals if it has been administered in any manner or otherwise contains in its tissues, body fluids or excreta a forbidden substance except as provided in 18.11.

**For purposes of this rule, a forbidden substance is:**

1. Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance, or drug which might affect the performance of a horse (stimulants and/or depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems), or any metabolite and/or analogue of any such substance or drug, except as expressly permitted by this rule.

2. Any corticosteroid present in the plasma of the horse other than dexamethasone (see 18.10.5b).

3. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug in excess of one present in the plasma or urine of the horse (18.11 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

4. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof) permitted by this rule in excess of the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein.

5. Any anabolic steroid (18.11 below does not apply).

6. Any substance (or metabolite and/or analogue thereof), regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection of any of the substances defined in (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) or quantification of substances permitted by this rule.

   (See HOW LONG DRUGS REMAIN DETECTABLE in the current Drugs and Medications Rules Pamphlet published by the United States Equestrian Foundation for guidelines, see http://www.usef.org/_IFrames/

Drugs/Rules.aspx).

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

2. The full use of modern therapeutic measures for the improvement and protection of the health of the horse is permitted unless:

   a. The substance administered is a stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, local anesthetic, drug or drug metabolite which might affect the performance of a horse or might interfere with the detection of forbidden substances or quantification of permitted substances; or

   b. More than one nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are present in the plasma or urine of the horse (18.11 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid; or

   c. The presence of such substance in the blood or urine sample exceeds the maximum limit or other restrictions prescribed herein below.

3. Restrictions concerning the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are as follows:

   a. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of diclofenac (Surpass®) is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter.

   b. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone (Bute®) is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter.

   c. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of flunixin meglumine (Banamine®) is 1.0 micrograms per milliliter.

   d. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen (Ketofen®) is 0.250 micrograms per milliliter.

   e. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of meclofenamic acid (Arquel®) is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter.

   f. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of naproxen (Equiproxen®) is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter.

   g. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of firocoxib (Equioxx®) is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter.

   h. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of eltenac is 0.1 micrograms per milliliter.

   i. Not more than one of the substances listed in (a) through (h) are permitted to be present in the same plasma or urine sample (18.11 does not apply).

   j. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug not listed in (a) through (h) above is forbidden to be present in the plasma or urine sample (18.11 does not apply); exception: salicylic acid.

   k. Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug that becomes approved for use in horses can be added to the list of those permitted, after the completion, review and approval of the needed research.

4. Restrictions concerning other therapeutic substances are as follows:

   a. The maximum permissible plasma concentration of methocarbamol is 4.0 micrograms per milliliter.

   b. The maximum permitted plasma concentration of dexamethasone is 0.003 micrograms per milliliter.

5. Thresholds for substances of possible dietary origin are as follows:

   a. The maximum permissible urine concentration of theobromine is 2.0 micrograms per milliliter.

6. Flunixin, in addition to one other substance listed in 18.10.4 (a) through (h), may be found in the same plasma and/or urine sample of a horse under the following conditions and for the treatment of colic or an ophthalmic emergency only: (i) must comply with 18.11.1; (ii) the flunixin must have been administered by a veterinarian; (iii) the required medication report form must be signed by the administering veterinarian pursuant to 18.11; and (iv) the horse must be withdrawn from competition for 24 hours following the administration.

7. Lasix and Dantrolene are permitted, provided that the Responsible Member files an Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Form, as provided under 18.11, in cases where a veterinarian documents that a horse is an EIPH (bleeder), or a horse is subject to tying up, respectively.

### 18.11. Conditions for Therapeutic Administrations of Forbidden Substances

1. A horse competing at a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo, and/or World Finals that receives any medication which contains a forbidden substance is not eligible for competition unless all of the following requirements have been met:

   a. The medication must be therapeutic and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an existing illness or injury. Administration of a forbidden substance for non-therapeutic purposes is not allowed. Any Responsible Member who is uncertain about whether a particular purpose is considered to be therapeutic would be well advised to consult the United States Equestrian Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program office.

   b. The horse must be withdrawn from competition for a period of not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.

   c. The medication must be administered by a licensed veterinarian, or, if a veterinarian is unavailable, only by the Responsible Member pursuant to the advice and direction of a veterinarian.

2. When any horse is subject to a sample collection under 18.2, the Responsible Member must file an Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form with the WPRA Office, as provided on the form, within seven (7) business days after a sample collection takes place if such horse has received any therapeutic administration of a forbidden substance permitted by 18.11. The Form will be considered received by the WPRA Office if received by email, fax, or U.S. Mail, postmarked within seven (7) business days following the date of the collection of the sample. The Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form must contain:

   a. Identification of medication — the amount, strength and mode of administration.

   b. Date and time of administration.

c. Identification of horse, its name, age, sex, color and entry number.

d. Diagnosis and reason for administration.

e. Statement signed by licensed veterinarian prescribing, advising, or directing administration of medication.

f. The WPRA Office will record the date of receipt of each Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form.

3. Responsible Members are only required to send in an Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form to the WPRA Office if a horse is actually tested and the horse has received therapeutic administration of a forbidden substance permitted by 18.11.

4. In cases where a veterinarian documents that a horse is EIPH (bleeder) or is subject to tying up, and such horse receives Lasix or Dantrolene, Responsible Members may submit an Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Form to the WPRA Office on a yearly basis. The WPRA Office will keep current Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Forms on record. Responsible Members should submit the Annual Lasix or Dantrolene Report Form to the WPRA Office on an annual basis, regardless as to whether a horse is actually tested.

5. Where all the requirements of 18.11 have been fully complied with, the information contained in said Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form, the Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Form, and any other relevant evidence will be considered by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, upon consultation with the United States Equestrian Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program staff, in determining whether a rule violation was committed by any person(s) responsible or accountable for the condition of the horse under the provisions of this rule.

   NOTE: The official Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form and the official Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Form are available from the WPRA main office or the WPRA website. All required information must be included when filing either report. Failure to satisfy and follow all the requirements of this Rule and to supply all of the information required by such Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Report Form or Annual Lasix and Dantrolene Report Form is a violation of the rules.

## 18.12. Penalties

1. The provisions for penalties shall apply to any potential or alleged violation of the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy. The WPRA Equine Medications Committee shall take into consideration all pertinent information available, including the Class as described in 18.6.15, the pharmacology of the forbidden substance, the credibility and good faith of the Responsible Member or of any other witness, penalties determined in similar cases, past violations of any WPRA rules (or lack thereof), and reliance upon the professional ability or advice of a veterinarian who is a licensed graduate of an accredited veterinary school and who is in good standing in the case in which he or she primarily practices.

2. The WPRA Equine Medications Committee shall, upon consultation, if appropriate, with the United States Equestrian Federation Equine Drugs and Medications Program staff, and within 30 days of receipt of laboratory results, determine whether to impose penalties, or whether to take no further action in the matter, and shall communicate that decision in writing to the WPRA President, Executive Secretary, or Chief Operating Officer.

3. In the event the WPRA Equine Medications Committee determines to impose penalties in accordance with 18.12.2, subject to its discretion, the WPRA Equine Medications Committee shall be authorized to impose, based upon the Classification triggering the violation, any or all of the following penalties:

   a. Class 1: Any or all of the following may be assessed—Suspension of up to 1 year; fines up to a maximum of $7,500 plus the amount of winnings at the tested event. Penalty is to be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee.

   b. Class 2: Any or all of the following may be assessed—Suspension of up to 6 months; fines up to a maximum of $5,000 plus the amount of winnings at the tested event. Penalty is to be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee.

   c. Class 3: Any or all of the following may be assessed— Fines up to a maximum of **$1500** plus the amount of winnings in the tested go round. Penalty is to be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee. If a sample results in a positive test for anabolic and/or androgenic steroids, the WPRA Equine Medications Committee may issue penalties identical to those issued for a Class 2 substance.

   d. Class 4: A fine up to a maximum of **$500.** Penalty is to be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee.

   e. Class 5: No penalties.

4. Where more than one forbidden substance is detected, the WPRA Equine Medications Committee may impose a fine up to a maximum of the sum of the maximum fine allowed for each substance under these rules, in addition to any other penalty provided in the rules. This provision applies in all circumstances where more than one forbidden substance is detected, regardless as to the type or classification of substance at issue. Penalty is to be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee.

5. Refusal to submit a horse for testing under these rules will subject a Responsible Person to the same penalties as a positive test for a Class 1 substance.

6. Length of suspension will be determined by the WPRA Equine Medications Committee and will be served immediately following the WPRA Equine Medications Committee's penalty decision starting with the first rodeo entered upon completion of the 72 hour declaration of appeal period. If a Responsible Member is not entered in any rodeo, then the suspension becomes an automatic 6 month or 1 year suspension based on the classification penalties consistent with 18.12.3.a – e.

7. The WPRA shall give written notification to Responsible Member(s) of penalties determined pursuant to 18.12.3 above. A Responsible Member may object to the penalties determined pursuant to 18.12.3 by submitting: (a) a simple written declaration of appeal, which must be received by WPRA Office within 72 hours by e-mail or fax; and (b) a Responsible Member must submit substantiating documentation for a hearing, which must be received by the WPRA Office within 14 business days of the issuance of a penalty. For purposes of this notification, a post-marked date will not be considered receipt date.

8. Any Responsible Member(s), who have received notice of a penalty under 18.12.4 and who have objected to the same in writing shall receive a hearing before the Hearing Board, in accordance with Subchapter 18-B. Penalties not objected to in accordance with 18.12.4 shall be effective immediately, shall be final, shall have the same force and effect as would a finding of a rule violation by the Hearing Board following a hearing, and shall not be subject to further review under any circumstance(s).

9. In the event that a Responsible Member objects in writing and such objection is received by the WPRA Office within 14 days of issuance of the penalty, the Responsible Member must pay any fine assessed but any other penalty imposed will be stayed during the pendency of a hearing. For purposes of this objection, a postmarked date will not be considered a receipt date. However, pursuant to 18.18, a Responsible Member may be subject to a temporary suspension during the pendency of a hearing.

10. In the event a penalty is objected to in writing, the WPRA Hearing Board shall conduct a hearing pursuant to Subchapter 18-B. The Hearing Board is authorized to ratify the penalty imposed by the Chairperson of the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, reduce the penalty assessed, or may find that no rule violation has occurred and set aside the penalty.

11. The decision and action of the Hearing Board shall be effective immediately upon issuance and shall be final.

12. If the Responsible Member is still dissatisfied with the result of the hearing in accordance with Subchapter 18-B, the Responsible Member may institute a lawsuit in an appropriate El Paso County, Colorado court, or, if the suit invokes a claim for which federal courts have jurisdiction, then, in the event suit is filed in federal court, such suit or action must be filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado in Denver, Colorado under the procedures and terms contained in the WPRA Official Rule Book. The law of the State of Colorado will apply, and the Responsible Member consents to this jurisdiction and venue.

## SUBCHAPTER 18-B
## HEARING PROCEDURES UNDER THE WPRA EQUINE MEDICATIONS AND PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES POLICY

### 18.13. General

1. The hearing procedures under this Subchapter shall apply only to alleged violations arising under the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy, described in Subchapter 18-A. Any protest, charge, rule violation, or contested matter not involving the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy shall be governed by procedures described elsewhere in the WPRA Official Rule Book.

2. It shall be the duty of the WPRA Hearing Board to hear charges in connection with the alleged violations of the WPRA Equine Medications and Prohibited Substances Policy upon timely written objection following issuance of a penalty under 18.12.

### 18.14. Contents of Written Objection Following Issuance of a Penalty

An objection must state the full name and address (if known) of the accused, and must contain a complete statement of the basis for the objection to the penalty imposed under 18.12. Such objection must be in writing and filed and received by the WPRA Office within 14 days of issuance of a penalty under 18.12.

### 18.15 Appointment of Hearing Board

Upon receipt of the Written Objection, the Board of Directors will appoint a Hearing Board consisting of at least three (3) individuals to conduct the hearing under this Subchapter.

### 18.16 Notice

1. Any Responsible Member who has been issued a penalty under 18.12 and timely files an objection satisfying 18.14 is entitled to a hearing. The WPRA Hearing Board shall issue a written Notice of Hearing

to the objecting Responsible Member.

2. The Notice of Hearing will contain a brief statement of the facts, the WPRA rules allegedly violated and may either specify a time and place at which the hearing is to be held or state that the hearing will be held at a date to be determined. At the discretion of the WPRA Hearing Board, the hearing may take place telephonically or in person. Such hearing shall be after at least twenty (20) days written notice to the Responsible Member unless this notice requirement is waived in writing by the Responsible Member. If the Notice of Hearing does not specify a date and place, a subsequent Notice of Hearing specifying the date and place of the hearing will be sent at least twenty (20) days before the hearing date.

3. Any notice sent to the last known address on file with the WPRA Office, as shown on the Responsible Member's most recent membership application, shall be deemed sufficient notice.

**18.17. Evidence**

1. A Responsible Member may attend her hearing at her option, with or without counsel, and may bring witnesses, submit sworn statements or other evidence on her behalf. Only currently licensed attorneys may serve as counsel for the Responsible Member. Any Responsible Member who will be represented by Counsel must give the Hearing Board at least ten (10) days advance notice, or the attorney will not have the right to appear.

2. The Chairperson of the WPRA Equine Medications Committee will attend the hearing and may present witnesses, submit sworn statements, or other evidence in support of the Responsible Member's liability and in support of the penalty imposed under 18.12. The Chairperson may be assisted by a veterinarian or any other person, at the Chairperson's discretion.

3. The Hearing Board may consider personal testimony and other evidence such as sworn statements, and laboratory testing data. The Hearing Board may excuse the requirements of testimony in the hearing as it deems appropriate, or if the parties stipulate to the relevant facts.

4. Upon the written request of the Responsible Member or the Chairperson of the WPRA Equine Medications Committee, the opposing party shall furnish, reasonably in advance of the hearing, copies of any evidence proposed to be introduced at the hearing, the names of witnesses and the substance of their testimony and the Notice of Hearing shall so advise.

**18.18. Temporary Suspension**

In connection with any objection under this chapter which may properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Hearing Board, and upon a finding that considerations involving the health, safety or welfare of WPRA Members or their horses, or the best interests of the WPRA or the sport of rodeo, or barrel racing, warrant prompt action pending consideration of the matter by the Hearing Board, the WPRA President may, by giving written notice of such action, temporarily suspend any person from participating in any manner in the affairs of the WPRA or participating in or attending all Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos and/or World Finals until the Hearing Board can hear the charge and take such further temporary or other disciplinary action as it deems appropriate under these rules, including temporarily suspending any person from participating in any manner in the affairs of the WPRA or participating in or attending all Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeos and/or World Finals, until the Hearing Board can hear or determine the charge.

**18.19. Proceedings before Hearing Board**

1. The Hearing Board will hear objections to penalties issued under 18.12 in accordance with the powers

and duties referred to herein.

2. The functions of any member of the Hearing Board or any other presiding person participating in any decision shall be conducted in an impartial manner, subject to the published Rules of the WPRA and within its powers.

3. Any member of the Hearing Board or any presiding or participating person may at any time disqualify himself or herself. Upon request of a party, the identity of the persons who will preside and participate at a hearing shall be disclosed reasonably in advance of the hearing. On the submission in good faith, of a timely and sufficient affidavit of personal bias or other grounds for disqualification of a presiding or participating person, the presiding person, persons or Hearing Board will consider and decide the matters raised as a part of the decision in the case.

4. After the hearing, the Hearing Board, or any person or persons presiding at any pre-hearing proceedings, shall prepare a brief written record of fact based on the evidence, the conclusions and decisions regarding alleged rule violations and a statement of penalties, if any, imposed. This written record constitutes the official record and decision of the Hearing Board.

### 18.20. Expedited Hearing

Upon the consent of the Responsible Member, the Chair(s) of the Hearing Board, at her discretion, may direct that the matter be summarily heard and decided on an expedited basis upon such notice acceptable to the parties as time and circumstances allow for justice to be done. Upon the request of a Responsible Member or other party that it is necessary to expedite such hearing in order to resolve a matter relating to competition which is so scheduled that compliance with regular proceedings would not be likely to produce a sufficiently early decision to do justice to the affected parties, at the discretion of the Hearing Board, the hearing may be so expedited to be concluded before the competition. The hearing may be conducted at the site of a Women's Professional Rodeo Association approved rodeo and/or World Finals or by telephone conference if necessary. The Notice of Hearing may be oral or in writing, and shall in every instance contain the following: identification of the person or persons subject to the charge, the WPRA bylaw or rule allegedly violated, and a brief statement of facts surrounding the alleged violation. The decision of the hearing panel may be rendered orally, shall be final and may be made effective immediately, but shall be reduced to writing at the earliest possible time, and shall be promptly provided to all of the parties involved.

### 18.21. Notification

1. When a decision has been reached regarding an objection heard by the Hearing Board, it shall send out findings within 60 days of the decision to the Responsible Member, WPRA President, Executive Secretary, and Chief Operating Officer. Where findings cannot be issued within 60 days of the decision, the Hearing Board shall send written notification to all concerned parties that the findings are not yet available and when the findings are expected to be released.

2. Following a hearing and a finding of a violation by the Hearing Board, the WPRA may, at its discretion, publish its findings.

3. The WPRA may report disciplinary action taken by the WPRA to another association if, in its sole opinion, reporting is advisable for the protection of mutual interests.