

## What Happens When a Covered Person or Covered Horse is serving a period of Ineligibility?

A period of Ineligibility (Final Suspension) may be imposed on a Covered Horse and/or Covered Person after an Anti-Doping and Medication Control (ADMC) Program matter is resolved or decided by an Arbitrator, IAP Member, or HIWU. Days served under a Provisional Suspension may be credited towards the period of Ineligibility ultimately imposed upon a Covered Person. *For example, if a Trainer serves 2 months under a Provisional Suspension, and a period of Ineligibility of 12 months is ultimately imposed after resolution of their case, the Trainer may be credited with the 2 months served under the Provisional Suspension and only have to serve an additional 10 months for the period of Ineligibility.*

### A Covered Person under a period of Ineligibility **CANNOT**...

- Participate in any capacity in any activity involving Covered Horses, or in any other activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation programs) taking place at a racetrack or training facility.
- Permit anyone to participate in any capacity on his or her behalf in any such activities, except to the extent that the Covered Person is an Owner, and the activity is necessary to ensure the safekeeping and wellbeing of the horse during the period of such Owner's period of Ineligibility.
- This includes, but is not limited to:
  - Racing or breezing (i.e., a Timed and Reported Workout) any Covered Horses. For alleged violations related to Controlled Medications/Methods **only**, a Covered Horse may participate in a Covered Horserace if it was entered into the Covered Horserace before the trainer was notified of the period of Ineligibility or before the period of Ineligibility was imposed or accepted (whichever is earlier).
  - Engaging in the care and jogging/galloping of Covered Horses.
  - Maintaining ownership interest in a Covered Horse if the Covered Horse is to be eligible to race or breeze.
  - Keeping personal signage bearing their name or relation to their operations at a racetrack.
  - Claiming Covered Horses or bringing new Covered Horses into their barn.
  - Being employed in any capacity involving Covered Horses. This includes, but is not limited to, acting as an agent for an Owner of Covered Horses, working as an assistant trainer, or working as an exercise rider for Covered Horses.
  - Depending upon the applicable track or state racing commission, go to the front or back side of racetracks<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Enforcement of any such restrictions will be up to the applicable track or state racing commission.

### A Covered Horse under a period of Ineligibility **CANNOT**...

- A Covered Horse may not participate in any race or breeze. The Covered Horse is still permitted to jog and gallop.

## Additional Notes

- Covered Persons (i.e., both Trainers and Owners) serving a period of Ineligibility must transfer their Covered Horse(s) to another Covered Person before the Covered Horse(s) may be eligible to participate in an official Timed and Reported Workout or Covered Horserace.
- If a Trainer transfers their Covered Horse(s) while serving a period of Ineligibility that is shorter than 30 days and is for a Controlled Medication Rule Violation, the Covered Horses that are transferred do not need to be physically relocated (i.e., they are not required to leave the current barn, racetrack, or training facility where they are based).
- If a Trainer transfers their Covered Horse(s) while serving a period of Ineligibility that is longer than 30 days and/or is for an Anti-Doping Rule Violation, the Covered Horse(s) must be physically relocated to another barn not affiliated with the Trainer. They do not have to leave the current racetrack or training facility where they are based.
- If a Trainer transfers their Covered Horse(s) while serving a period of Ineligibility, the transfer must not be made to someone affiliated with the trainer (i.e., an assistant trainer).
- If an Owner transfers their Covered Horse(s) while serving a period of Ineligibility, the transfer must be a bona fide transfer (i.e., not to an Immediate Family Member).
- All transfers must be reflected in the HISA Portal.