In the Matter Of:

INDIANA HORSE RACING COMMISSION MEETING

IHRC Meeting

September 04, 2014

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1	APPEARANCES	
2 3 4	William Diener, Chairman George Pillow Thomas Weatherwax Greg Schenkel	
5 6 7 8	Joe Gorajec, Executive Director Lea Ellingwood, Esq. Holly Newell, Esq. INDIANA HORSE RACING COMMISSION 1302 North Meridian Street, Suite 175 Indianapolis, IN 46202	
9	AGENDA	
LO	1. Consideration of IHRC Staff Report regarding t	he
L1	Regulation of Cobalt and emergency rules related	
L2	thereto.	3
L3	2. Review of Commission Rulings	55
L 4	3. Consideration of settlement agreement between	IHRC
L5	Staff and James Eilers	56
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CHAIRMAN DIENER: We will call the meeting to order of the Indiana Horse Racing Commission.

There is a quorum present today. We are changing the agenda a little bit to address the subject of cobalt at the beginning. Commissioner Schenkel has a preexisting commitment and has to leave early.

So we are going to take cobalt first. And then we will come back to the regular agenda.

The first item is to welcome Robin Martz.

(At this time the oath was administered to the court reporter by Chairman Diener.)

CHAIRMAN DIENER: The first item on the agenda is cobalt. And I'm going to turn the meeting over to our executive director, Mr. Gorajec, who has prepared a staff report on this issue. And there are some experts here today that will address this matter before the Commission as well as all interested parties. At the conclusion of that, we will hear from anybody in the audience who would like to express their own thoughts about this matter. Mr. Gorajec.

JOE GORAJEC: Thank you very much,
Mr. Chairman. The cobalt initiative started when
we decided to see if there was any abuse in our
state after hearing about potential or possible

abuse in other states. I know this has been on the periphery of the racing industry's radar screen for several years now. And the RMTC has been looking into moving forward with proposed regulations on this matter.

The feedback we were getting initially is that on a national level, that this was primarily a Standardbred problem, Standardbred issue. So when we decided to look at our own racing, we decided, I decided to send Standardbred samples to a laboratory to confirm whether cobalt was an issue. So what we did is we selected a handful of days of what I refer to as dead samples. Samples that our primary lab, LGC, in Lexington had screened and had passed the screening and samples that eventually would otherwise be thrown away.

We had over a period of time, 12 days of
Standardbred samples sent to the University of
Kentucky. And they were sent to the University of
Kentucky because LGC has a relationship with them.
LGC is a drug testing lab. And drug testing labs
have equipment to test for drugs. And they are not
suited or they're not structured to test for these
minerals and heavy metals like the University of
Kentucky is.

So Kentucky took our samples, and we started getting results. The results were concerning. So we sent more samples. Then we decided, well, we know we have an issue with the Standardbreds.

Let's send some Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse samples and see what we get. Lo and behold, we get high levels of those.

So when you look at the high levels that we've received, and you just remember that the ones that are reported in the report only represent 23 days. That's less than one-tenth of our racing program. And they only, we only test for approximately 15 or 20 percent of the horses. So whatever we find as high levels, you can extrapolate into a number that's relatively large. I put in my report that if you extrapolate those 23 days and the number of samples that we found high, we would probably get over a hundred horses that have high levels of cobalt in their system.

I'm going to let the scientists and the veterinarians speak to the science. But one of the things that concerned me most when I was looking at the Standardbred numbers, one of the days we sent were finals for Sires Stakes. And one of the Sires Stakes finalists tested for high levels of cobalt.

And I got to thinking about how important the Sires Stakes are to our Standardbred folks. This has been a program that's longstanding. It's extremely lucrative now with all of the slot machine money.

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And everybody in Indiana who breeds a horse, you know, they are shooting to have a horse that races well in the Sires Stakes. And they are looking for a Sires Stakes final. It's a big deal. It's a real, real big deal. The fact that we had at least one of our races, one of our finalists tainted with high cobalt usage, it got me in a position where I thought there were really no other option than to not only stop it but stop it now.

And we are doing it for the Standardbred horsemen. We are doing it for the horses because there is a health and welfare issue. And, obviously, we are doing the same for the other breeds because we want to treat all breeds the same on this particular issue.

So what I'll do now, if it's okay with the Chairman, I want my report to speak for itself. If the Commissioners have any questions about the report, I will be glad to answer them. If not, I would like to introduce the guests that can speak in more detail about some of the nuances in the

report.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: That's fine. Let me say from what I understand as to the non-science stuff just as a layman, cobalt is a natural occurring trace mineral. It often attaches to vitamin B12 as a result of the horse's digestive system. But depending on what kind of levels we are talking about, it can have two things happening. One, it stimulates the red blood cell production which can enhance the performance and endurance of a particular horse. And, two, also depending upon the levels, it can be either toxic or certainly injurious to the horse's cardiovascular as well as nervous system.

So this is what's concerning the Commission and the commission staff is high levels of cobalt affecting two things; the integrity of racing so that everybody, all the equine athletes are competing on a level playing field. And, two, that the horse is going to be healthy, and we look after the health of that horse.

With that, I will turn it over to Joe for introductions of Doctor Sams and Doctor Benson.

JOE GORAJEC: The three people that we're going to have speak briefly are Doctor Angela

Demaree, our equine medical director. And I asked her to talk, amongst other things, is what we are going to be doing with the horsemen in helping them ensure themselves that in the future that they don't race with levels of high cobalt.

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We also have Doctor Dionne Benson. Doctor
Benson is the executive director of the RMTC. And
I have asked her and Doctor Sams to address two
major issues because these are the issues that have
come to me frequently since the report's been
issued. And one of them is the levels, why 25.
Well, the short reason is based upon the best
available science, 25 is the best number. I will
have Dr. Benson articulate why, also Doctor Sams.

The other question that comes up has to do with feed supplements and vitamins. This horse racing industry is a wash just swimming in horses being fed vitamins and supplements and more vitamins and more supplements. Because they are so heavily relied upon, horsemen have the fear that their regime of feeding these horses vitamins and supplements and having them injected into the horse will cause an inadvertent or accidental overage. So I've asked Dionne and Doctor Sams to speak to that.

Doctor Sams is our lab director. He's the lab director at LGC, but he wears a lot of hats within the industry. He is the chairman of the Veterinary Pharmacology Subcommittee of the RCI's Drug Testing and Standards and Practicing Committee. He's been the chairman or has been on that committee for ten years. He's also a technical consultant to the RMTC. And he is a member of the Veterinarian Pharmacology Subcommittee of ASRCI Drug Testing Standards and Practicing Committee.

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So he wears a lot of hats. He is not only sitting in his lab helping us with our drug testing program, but he is out in the industry dealing with and making decisions on issues such as cobalt. So I would like to have our panel come to the table.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Good morning, Doctor Benson, Doctor Sams. Thanks for coming up this morning.

Angela, appreciate your being here. Just for the purposes of the transcript, the RMTC, Racing Medications and Testing Consortium.

JOE GORAJEC: Who wants to start off?

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I have a question. Is

Doctor Sams, is he with the Kentucky lab that we

are currently using?

JOE GORAJEC: Yes, he's the lab director at

1 | LGC.

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DOCTOR BENSON: Thank you again for having me. It's been a few months since I've been here. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with the Commission.

The RMTC has yet to actually set a threshold through its board. The Scientific Advisory

Committee has dealt with this issue and reviewed the science behind it. They have looked at it a couple of different ways. Cobalt, as the Chairman indicated, is a naturally occurring substance in the horse. So unlike a medication like Detomidine, you have to come up with the threshold. And the presence of it is not necessarily indicative of a violation. So it's important that we set what would constitute a normal level.

We went about this a few ways. First off, we did an administration study where we took what was a reported dose of cobalt chloride salts, a hundred milligram dose of cobalt chloride, which is what we understand is the low end of what's being administered for the purposes of erythropoiesis. And we administered that to 16 horses in California. By doing that administration, we can see how the cobalt was eliminated through the

horse's system. That kind of gives us an idea of how long it takes and what the halflife is.

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Doctor Knych did the research and already submitted a paper. We anticipate that should be out shortly. She's very quick. We anticipate October or early November at the latest that we should probably see that online.

So that's the first thing we did. The second thing we did was to look at post-racing samples. We took 521 horses in various states from four different laboratories, including University of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Truesdail Laboratory, and UC Davis. And they combined their cobalt results and provided them to the RMTC.

When we compared these results, we were able to see basically the post-race results for 521 horses. Now, this does not mean these horses were not treated with high levels of cobalt salt. This just gives us an idea of what the existing population was. And we had to take into account there were a few very high values that we had to essentially eliminate statistically in order to process the data.

What we had to do is we looked at this data a few different ways. First of all, we couldn't

normalize it. Normal data essentially forms the bell curve. You can think of it as with grades.

You've got your median and then half on each point with certain percentages falling into each area.

Because this data was skewed to the left, there is

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a high peak at a very low value, and then it scales off. We couldn't use that data in the normal way.

We had to actually hire a statistician, which we don't normally do for our thresholds, to look at this data. When she was able to look at the data, she recommended that, she came up with several recommendations and the relative risk of each recommendation. The first one was a 25 part per billion threshold. This was based on the only data which could be normalized, which is Quarter Horse data. They were the ones who had the most consistent readings. Based on that information, she came up with a 25 part per billion for a normalized standard curve.

Additionally, she looked at all breeds and took four standard deviations. That also came up with the 25 part per billion threshold. That has a risk of a false positive of one in 33,000. If you look at a 35 part per billion threshold, which is the next threshold she looked at, in all breeds you

- 1 have a one in 3.4 million risk of a false positive.
- 2 | So certainly there is some -- I will tell you
- 3 | internationally, they are looking at a 3.72
- 4 | standard deviations from average, which would
- 5 | likely be lower than the 25 we are recommending.
- 6 CHAIRMAN DIENER: Let me interrupt you. They
- 7 | are looking international --
- 8 DOCTOR BENSON: The International Federation
- 9 of Horseracing Authorities, the IFHA, they make
- 10 | recommendations for the majority of jurisdictions
- 11 | around the world. We adopt some of them. We go
- 12 our own way on some, but they are doing an
- 13 international study that includes horses that have
- 14 not been supplemented in any way. They haven't
- 15 | even had vitamin B12.
- 16 CHAIRMAN DIENER: It's your understanding
- 17 | their recommendation would be something less than
- 18 | the 25 parts per billion?
- 19 DOCTOR BENSON: Yes, my understanding is that
- 20 | their recommendation will probably be about 15
- 21 | parts per billion.
- I will tell you on the Scientific Advisory
- 23 | Committee we allowed the committee to vote on 25 or
- 24 | 35. And there was a split vote. We actually had
- 25 one person who thought that any of those values

were too high because we were using horses that may have been treated.

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We had of our committee seven voted in favor of 25. Two voted in favor of 35. One saying she would be happy with 25, but she felt 35 was appropriate. Then we had a couple of people who did not vote. This happens every time. No matter what we do, you can't get everyone to vote because you can only harass them so much, and they have other jobs. Of the people that voted, seven of them, the majority voted for a 25 parts per billion threshold.

That will be taken to the RMTC board. It actually has already been voted on by the RMTC board in the past, but we are going to discuss it at our October meeting.

I will tell you that based on the 521 samples that we took, there are three of our horses that would be, when you consider a measurement of uncertainty, that would violate the 25 part per billion.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Do that again.

DOCTOR BENSON: We sampled 521 horses that were under no restrictions, no limitation on what cobalt they can use. There are three of them that

would be over 25 when you put the measurement of uncertainty.

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COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Now, these are Indiana horses you're talking about?

DOCTOR BENSON: No, these are across the United States. And they were more than double. Each of them were more than double the proposed threshold. They would have violated any threshold that we had recommended.

There is certainly a break in the data that you see. I can tell you based on a 25 part per billion threshold, it translates into approximately being able to regulate cobalt for seven to ten days post administration of a 100-milligram dose of cobalt chloride.

The other thing we looked at in determining the threshold were several normal containing components. Doctor Mary Robinson of the University of Penn looked at three different compounds. One was vitamin B12 injected IV, 10 milligrams, which is about a half a milligram total dose of cobalt chloride.

She looked at a product called Red Cell, which is about two milligrams per dose of cobalt chloride. That's an oral product.

She also looked at a product called Vita 15, which is an IV product which is about two milligrams of cobalt gluconate. And looking at all three of these products, I can tell you that none of them approach the 25 part per billion at any time post administration. With vitamin B12, the highest was a one part per billion post administration. And the samples were taken between zero and 24 hours. And there were about 15 samples taken, so quite a few samples taken in that period. And it never registered above one part per billion.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: Can we draw a conclusion the risk of a false positive is unlikely or am I stretching that?

DOCTOR BENSON: It is reasonable to say that the risk of a positive from administration of B12 in the normal way that it's administered, which is not every day, once a week post race, the way I have seen it administered, I would say the risk is exceedingly low.

Red Cell, the highest total value was at six hours, and that was six parts per billion. So, again, not anywhere near the 25 part per billion threshold that we are discussing.

And, finally, the Vita 15 was the one that got

the closest. That one had a 13 part per billion at 45 minutes. And it went down from there very quickly. At 24 hours it was nine parts per billion.

So this will all be presented at the International Conference of Racing Analysts and Vets. This will be published actually within the month. Doctor Robinson offered to send me her abstract, but she has been out on vacation and hasn't had time to do it yet.

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So based on this information with low content cobalt products two milligrams, the ones that are normal supplements, the likelihood of a positive based on using those supplements is very low, I would say.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Just as a layman, can you tell us how cobalt is administered to a horse? I mean, I understand there's vitamins or mineral supplements. But are we talking about an IV just cobalt dumped into the bag or are we talking about something different?

DOCTOR BENSON: There are several different ways. There are oral products like Red Cell.

There are also some very high containing cobalt products. One of the ones I came across is a

product called Ferrabalt (phonetic), which has 86 grams of cobalt per dose. It's also supposedly only labeled for external use even though they give oral instructions on dosing.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: Why would a horse need that?

DOCTOR BENSON: There is no need for that high level of cobalt administration. I can't even cite a case of cobalt deficiency in a horse. You don't need to supplement with those high levels.

Most horses get their dietary requirement of cobalt through the normal feed. These horses are some of the best fed athletes in the world. They are certainly fed much better than my own horse. And my own horse isn't suffering from a cobalt deficiency.

There are other products that are IV. So you have got IV products like a vitamin supplement would contain vitamin B12. And that would contain 10 mls of vitamin B12, which is about two milligrams of cobalt, which as I discussed is a very low level.

There are also high levels of cobalt chloride compounded product. We actually had to purchase our cobalt for injections from a compounder because they are not commercially available on the market

other than from a compounding pharmacy.

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With that, we found that a 100-milligram dose of cobalt chloride would contain about 49 milligrams of cobalt. Again, 25 times what the non-high dose products contain. With that product, it's generally given IV in a syringe. We gave it in a bag of fluids because we were concerned about the health of the horse, but it's generally given IV bolus in a 10 cc syringe in the horses anywhere from once a week to two to three times per week depending on the regimen the horse was on.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Doctor, a question because if we're going to put this emergency rule in, we have to be aware of the time factor because we know our goal is to stop this practice right now and to get our act together. I won't go to the point to say it looks like, as an amateur, that you can't have a violation this high unless it's a premeditated decision.

DOCTOR BENSON: Yes, I think it's very hard to get this without injecting high levels of cobalt.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Having said that, if we implement this emergency rule, are we being realistic about the time factor to get the blood levels of all these horses that are coming into our

state plus our own down to .25 or less?

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DOCTOR BENSON: Sure. Essentially the halflife of cobalt is about seven days. We have seen horses getting as much as 600 milligrams of cobalt chloride. That horse is going to take a long time to fall below the 25 part per billion threshold. I will tell you that with the horses that we gave the 100 milligram cobalt chloride dose, virtually all of them were below at seven to ten days. It's not unrealistic to expect those horses to comply. If they are giving those high doses, those extremely high doses even beyond the 100, then they are going to have to wait longer.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Dr. Benson, this is the second time in a year that we've had to come up with an emergency rule. What else is out there that we don't know about that we're going to be in here three months from now with another emergency rule?

DOCTOR BENSON: If I only knew. Honestly, we're trying to work on the therapies. There are two kinds of categories; the therapeutic medication, which we know there are some coming that we're going to have a process through RCI

where they all get done once a year. That shouldn't fall into your emergency rule making.

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The second category is emerging drugs. To be frank with you, it really depends on what comes up. I know we are working on a threshold right now for a product called Gaba, which is gamma immune sulphuric acid, which is used on race day about four hours out. And they've come out with a threshold for that. We certainly encourage the commissions to get something like that passed as quickly as possible.

I assure you we are not trying to come up with thresholds quickly to get them to make your life more complicated. Where we see a concern, we go after it. When we find something with our tactical research program that bears concern, we focus on it. I can tell you there are certainly, I could come up with a list of several products that if we could come up with a threshold tomorrow, I would be back in front of you next month.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: These are enhancing drugs.

DOCTOR BENSON: They have the potential to increase the erythropoiesis, which means more red blood cells which means more oxygenation. I would

love to stand up here and say we've done that 1 2. research on the horse. We know it happens. It 3 just hasn't. It's been done in other mammals. 4 Cobalt used to be used in humans before we had 5 EPO. So, actually, if you look at the standard measurement for EPO, it's based on grams of cobalt. 6 It certainly is logical and reasonable to say it 7 has the same effect on the horse. Has it been 8 9 proven? No. By the same token, if we have to do 10 the science on every substance that we know 11 increases the capacity in every other mammal, we 12 are going to be working for a long time before we 13 actually get control of it. 14 COMMISSIONER PILLOW: You are saying we will 15 probably have more emergency meetings in the next 16 couple of years. 17 COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: That's why we get 18 paid the big bucks. 19 COMMISSIONER PILLOW: That's why we get paid 20 the big bucks. Okay. Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you very much. 2.2 JOE GORAJEC: Who's next? 23 DOCTOR SAMS: I'll go next. Thank you for

inviting me to attend this meeting. I will address

a couple issues that have been mentioned

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previously.

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One has to do with the relationship between a blood threshold and a urine threshold. As you are aware, a urine threshold of 200 parts per billion has been adopted in some regions. So the question is how does that relate to the 25 parts per billion threshold in the blood sample.

If we look at the time required for concentrations to fall below the 200 part per billion threshold in the study that Dr. Benson referred to, concentrations in urine were at or below 200 parts per billion at the end of 24 hours after administration. By 48 hours, they were all well below that 200 part per billion threshold.

So the detection period with the 200 part per billion threshold is substantially shorter than the detection period corresponding to the 25 or 35 part per billion threshold in the blood sample.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I think I understand but try it one more time.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I didn't get it.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I was trying to think, are we comparing apples and oranges? In some respects we are, urine versus blood or serum.

DOCTOR SAMS: Yes. There is not a direct

correlation between the 25 part per billion 1 2. threshold in the blood sample and the 200 part per 3 billion threshold in the corresponding urine sample. If the Commission were to adopt a 25 parts 4 5 per billion threshold in the blood sample, the detection period after administration of a dose of 6 cobalt salt would be substantially longer than if 7 the Commission adopted a 200 part per billion 8 threshold in the urine sample. The detection 10 period, 200 parts per billion in the urine sample 11 would be about one day given the doses that we've studied

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you. I'm sorry to make you repeat. I'm a little slow.

JOE GORAJEC: Mr. Chairman, if you don't mind if I just piggyback on Doctor Sams' comments. That regulation based upon what Doctor Sams says, is it New Zealand or is it Australia?

DOCTOR SAMS: New Zealand.

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JOE GORAJEC: If they can detect cobalt at their limit for one day, it is a regulation that is ineffective to near useless because in order to find it, you have to actually go and find a horse that got that administration within the last day. So if you're taking post-race samples, all they

have to do is give it two days out, and you'll never find it.

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That's why, one of the reasons why the 25 was chosen, other than it's the best available science, that seven to ten days fits absolutely perfectly in a Standardbred schedule because those horses race every seven to ten days. So if they get it, if they get cobalt in excessive levels after a race, it will show up in their next race. So going with the 25 effectively keeps the Standardbred folks from even attempting to use cobalt as a performance enhancer. Thoroughbreds and Quarter Horses are a little different because they spread their races out a little more. Like I said, the New Zealand regulation is near meaningless.

DOCTOR BENSON: Just another thing, because you do so much out of competition testing, and all of your out of competition testing is blood, a urine threshold would eliminate your ability to test for this out of competition.

JOE GORAJEC: Very good point.

DOCTOR SAMS: One of the other questions I would like to address is the potential for cobalt to actually affect performance. The ability of cobalt to stimulate erythropoiesis in humans has

been known for about 50 to 60 years. And, in fact, cobalt was used therapeutically in anemic individuals because it stimulates the production of red blood cells in them. And it was observed that the stimulation of red blood cells took place after repeated administration of cobalt salts to them. And after prolonged periods of time of cobalt treatments, a good number of human patients suffered various toxicities associated with the administration of cobalt.

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The mechanism by which cobalt stimulates the production of erythropoiesis has now been well established. It appears to be a phenomenon that is common to mammals. And so we have every reason to believe that it will produce the same kind of effect in horses as it produces in people and in other mammals. We have not yet demonstrated conclusively that it does that, but there's no reason to believe that it would not.

So the administration of cobalt salts is very similar in terms of effect to the administration of EPO. They both cause the production of new red blood cells.

The other question has to do with toxicity. I just referred to that from the human studies. The

use of cobalt in human medicine was discontinued because of toxicity and in the early '90s because of the commercial availability of human recombinant EPO. So EPO can be used instead of cobalt in human medicine to produce erythropoiesis.

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In the 1960s cobalt was actually added to beer by a number of brewers around the country. And they did it to preserve the foam head on beer. The foam was disappearing rapidly because of the detergents that were being used to clean glass. The brewers found that they could add cobalt salt to the beer, and the head would stay present longer. But what was observed within a very short period of time was a particular form of cardiovascular disease in those individuals who drank the beer that had been modified by the addition of cobalt.

So there is toxicity associated with excessive use of cobalt. As the Chairman mentioned early in his presentation, cobalt is an essential trace mineral. We all require trace quantities of cobalt in our diets. Bacteria in our GI tract use the cobalt to produce vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 is an essential vitamin that we all require in order to function normally. But the quantities of the

cobalt that are required to meet those needs are
met through dietary sources. And it is not
necessary to supplement with additional cobalt.
And cobalt in those quantities does not produce
toxicity.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: Can I ask a question just for the panel? I'm not sure who to address it to. When the staff did their kind of spot testing recently here in Indiana, we came up with about a six percent, around six percent for all breeds in the aggregate that would have been higher than the 25 part per billion threshold. Did that surprise you? Did you expect something greater, something less? I'm trying to get a feel if you had any red flags that came up when you saw that or you just thought, well, that's kind of to be expected.

DOCTOR BENSON: There aren't many
jurisdictions that are actually testing for cobalt.

Of those that are, I would say that's not, your
rate is not out of line with other states.

Minnesota has recently enacted a rule that's kind
of an interim step until the RCI threshold is
developed. That involves putting horses on the
vet's list. And from what I understand, there have
been a significant number of horses added to the

vet's list as a result of cobalt testing.

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California has started testing horses. And they are seeing a similar. Of course, the Standardbred population has more than other breeds, but they are seeing a similar number.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman. Maybe it's because I'm new at this.
But I read in this report where horses if they are
detected in the rules we will be putting forth will
be put on the vet's list. What is the vet's list?

DOCTOR BENSON: Sure. The vet's list is essentially a list -- oh, well, Doctor Demaree can probably talk about that.

DOCTOR DEMAREE: Any horse that is found to be lame or unfit to race or have a medication that would make the horse unfit to race, then it gets put on the veterinarian's list. And the only way to release that horse so it can be entered into a race is to have a veterinarian release it.

This is something that can't be circumvented. I think all the other racing jurisdictions pretty much work together. So we may get a horse in from Kentucky on the veterinarian's list. We'll call them and ask what are your requirements to get off the vet's list. We will work that horse off the

vet's list in accordance with Kentucky's
requirement. Many of the states have that sort of
mutual working together.

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COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: So it's got a very broad enforcement capability.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Doctor Sams, in Kentucky what is the cobalt ratios, maybe for lack of a better term?

DOCTOR SAMS: Kentucky has just started testing samples for cobalt. Is that what you're referring to?

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Basically, yes.

DOCTOR SAMS: There are some samples that have substantially elevated concentrations of cobalt. I saw one yesterday over 400, for example. Most of those in which we've seen elevated concentrations are from Standardbred racing.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: So is Kentucky doing anything about it?

DOCTOR SAMS: Yes. Kentucky is investigating it. Their focus at the moment is on out of competition testing because of the particular rules that they operate under because out of competition testing provides for the testing for substances that affect the erythropoiesis.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Explain that one to me.

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DOCTOR SAMS: Drugs that affect red blood cell production are covered specifically under the out of competition testing rule. So the Kentucky commission is looking at that rule as a means of regulating cobalt over the short term before it considers a rule change.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Based upon what you've seen here in Indiana, the spot testing we've done, do you think it's appropriate that we just sit and do nothing and wait for RCI to do something or would you like to stay out of that and not make a recommendation?

DOCTOR BENSON: I mean, I think that the first time that I was -- we've been working on this project for almost a year and a half. The first time that the media hit me was a year ago. I can tell you I was interviewed about a year ago, and I don't know where I was flying, but what are we doing about cobalt.

And the different jurisdictions are starting to recognize the importance of getting out in front of this issue as not only a course of safety and integrity issue, also looking at a public relations

issue. It's certainly a concern when we know there
are horses that have gotten a substance that's
toxic, at near toxic or toxic levels. I don't
think that you are out of step by acting.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I'm going to go a step further and ask for your comments. Based upon the national scientific data and our own testing here in Indiana, wouldn't this Commission be remiss if it did nothing?

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DOCTOR BENSON: I think based on the levels you've seen, you would be remiss.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I never thought I would get a yes or no but thank you.

JOE GORAJEC: Good job, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: As I understand it, were this Commission to adopt the proposed emergency rules, as well as the staff recommendations, we have this 25 per billion threshold. Testing on that you can see 25, that's a positive, purse redistribution, etc. But in terms of sanctions for a trainer, the judges, stewards always have the flexibility to consider mitigating factors with respect to any sanctions that might be levied. That's not new. That's always been the case, but this would be part and parcel of it.

Twenty-five, if you hit 26, that's it. But with respect to the trainer, that's a different matter. He or she still has their opportunity to explain what happened.

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And the second thing, and Joe ought to give specifics. I'm getting out of it. Today's the 4th. We are proposing this be put into effect September 30th, the end of this month, for the current race meet and put it into effect the beginning of next year for out of competition testing. There's a window period here where the trainers can see, have an opportunity to see what the cobalt levels may be in their horses before they get entered.

JOE GORAJEC: What I will do is I will defer to Doctor Demaree and then maybe piggyback along with some of her statements.

DOCTOR DEMAREE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to address some of the concerns I have heard from our horsemen here in Indiana, some of the veterinarians as well. Some of the concerns are with some of these sample numbers that we found. One example would be in the Thoroughbred data in Exhibit A where it's 25.9. These are without the measurement of uncertainty. This is from a diagnostic

laboratory. These were reported out under
diagnostic conditions. So any reported positive
would also be positive with a measurement of
uncertainty. So when you're getting that close,
you know, it wouldn't be as close as some of these
show.

2.2

And then also, you know, I've heard multiple concerns that these horses might be receiving multiple supplements. They might be receiving jugs with vitamins and a liter of fluid 24 to 48 hours before a race. With the information that Dr. Benson provided to us, I don't believe that these practices will create a positive over the 25 part per billion threshold.

With that said, I would recommend to the horsemen and to the trainers and to the veterinarians that they read the labels on the supplements, that they know what's going into the horse, and that they take advantage of the opportunity to test their horses if they are concerned about the program. Next Tuesday at Hoosier Park, September 9th, we will be offering testing from 10 a.m. to noon. At Indiana Grand, we will be offering the same opportunity to get your horse tested for cobalt, Wednesday, September 10

1 from 10 a.m. to noon. The process will be for the 2. trainers to bring their horses to the test barn. 3 They will need to have completed the University of 4 Kentucky submission forms. We would have extra 5 copies if they need them. We will draw the blood. We will pack it and ship it to the University of 6 Kentucky. The University of Kentucky will be 7 emailing me the results. And I will be returning 8 those results to the trainers. The University of 10 Kentucky reports results to veterinarians. So they 11 have the opportunity to work through their 12 practicing veterinarian or they have the 13 opportunity to work through the test barn. Cost is 14 \$20 a sample.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Further questions of anybody? Mr. Gorajec, do you have any additional remarks before we receive input from horsemen?

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JOE GORAJEC: No, I would like to thank the panel, and particularly Dr. Benson an Doctor Sams who got up at the wee hours of the morning to drive up here. Appreciate all your help. They've been instrumental in working with myself and the staff in assisting us in drafting of the staff report. Quite frankly, without their good work, we wouldn't be where we would be. And we wouldn't be able to

1 | address the situation. So thank you all.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: Also throw in our equine medical director, thank you very much, Angela. Thank you.

We will now open up the floor to hear comments. We have received written comments from the Standardbred association. We have received written comments from the Indiana Thoroughbreds. I think we have a written comment from the Quarter Horses. And there may be some individuals that are interested in expressing their views.

So have at it. Somebody come up here and introduce themselves. I didn't have you on my list.

BRIAN ELMORE: You didn't mention me, did you?

CHAIRMAN DIENER: But you're walking. That's good.

BRIAN ELMORE: I'm back in training. Brian Elmore, Vice-president of Racing Centaur. Centaur respectfully urges the Commission to promulgate the cobalt rules on an emergency basis because the company believes prompt adoption will, number one, be in the best interest of racing; number two, maintain the integrity of pari-mutuel wagering; and thirdly and most importantly, protect the safety

and welfare of the human and equine athletes.

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And I do understand if the Commission passes this today, it will be effective September 30th.

I would like to make note that on Saturday,

October 4th is the Thoroughbred signature race of the year, the Indiana Derby held at Indiana Grand.

There will be four other open stakes on that day.

There will be several trainers from outside of the state bringing horses in to participate in that. What I would respectfully ask is if this passed today, there is some kind of notice go out as soon as possible so trainers that are nominating horses to participate in the open stakes race, we always send them a packet when they have to be here, about they need to bring their health certificates, things of that nature. And this will be something we would include in the packet to make sure they understand the cobalt rule that's in place in Indiana.

And just some information, I sat here and calculated while we were talking about the thresholds and things like that, just for your knowledge, there will be approximately 20,160 Standardbred horses start the race meet at Hoosier Park this year. There will be approximately 9,120

- 1 | Thoroughbred start at Indiana Grand, and about 1686
- 2 | Quarter Horses start at Indiana. So in total when
- 3 | we were talking about threshold levels and
- 4 | potential false positives, we'll start about 31,000
- 5 | horses in the state of Indiana this year. Thank
- 6 you very much.
- 7 CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you. Appreciate your
- 8 | comments. We have received comments from the ISA,
- 9 written comments, also from IHBPA. Obviously, we
- 10 | are aware of those and consider those, but if
- 11 | somebody has additional comments.
- 12 JACK KIENINGER: Jack Kieninger, president
- 13 of the ISA. It's K-I-E-N-I-N-G-E-R. I just wanted
- 14 to let the Commission know that the board took a
- 15 vote, our board. It was unanimous 15 to zero to
- 16 | back this proposal. There are a few bad apples in
- 17 | everything that there is in the world. And, you
- 18 know, all the horsemen don't do this. This is just
- 19 a very few horsemen that do it, and we want to stop
- 20 | it. So thank you.
- 21 CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you, Jack. Appreciate
- 22 | it.
- 23 MIKE BROWN: Mike Brown from Indiana HBPA.
- 24 You have written comments from me that have already
- 25 demonstrated my lack of competence in this area.

When the Chair referred to experts, he didn't have me in mind.

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My people have some concerns largely related to potential for trainers, owners of horses who are just using normal products to flip this level. We believe that even a one in 30,000 possibility is too many. I don't want to be that horseman. And I don't think that we should have a standard that engenders that possibility.

My members agree with the IHRC staff. We want the bad apples out. We don't want them to be able to jeopardize our horses. We don't want them to be able to have an unfair competitive advantage. We just differ when it comes to where this line is drawn. My folks are not experts in pharmacology. Nor am I. They are not experts in pharmacokinetics. Neither am I. They are not experts in veterinary medicine. Certainly, neither am I, but they are out there using everyday products that do have cobalt in them.

And they are worried that simple normally-accepted practices could generate positives the people just simple don't deserve. I look at it like when essentially you're assembling a regulatory threshold, the idea is to put together

a net, gaps that catch precisely the fish you want to catch and larger. We don't want small fish getting caught. We don't think that's right.

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We heard the Chairman say that stewards always have discretion. And we hope that's the case because there are people who will trip this level who did not use cobalt to gain an advantage and did not use cobalt excessively.

In the substances that were mentioned earlier, this one wasn't mentioned. This is -- I don't mean to single out any feeding manufacturer. This is Tribute. It's widely used. It's called Tribute Performance Advantage. It's a simple feed. It has two different types of cobalt in its ingredients.

The cobalt in this is not in the first ten ingredients. It's probably not a high concentration, but it's there. And there were other substances that include this. My members worry about that. They think you've drawn this line too low.

We heard about this essentially two weeks ago. Had a trainer who was concerned at hearing about this at that point in time. This particular trainer decided to run a test of horses selected working with the vet, 14 horses. They gave zero

vitamins to one level, one group of horses. They gave what would be essentially a normal one treatment of vitamin B12, B6, and a couple other substances. To another group of horses, and they gave them double.

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JOE GORAJEC: Can you get closer and speak up. I'm not sure everyone can hearing you.

MIKE BROWN: That's on purpose. And they gave double to another group of horses. And then at their own expense they sent samples off to Kentucky to be tested. Those samples came back. And two of the horses were way over the standard. One was 59 and one was at 43. This trainer doesn't use cobalt. This trainer doesn't abuse it.

This represents a risk to the horsemen, and we are concerned about that. We also hear as this is being discussed, we hear the phrase fairly certain. We hear appears to. We hear seems like a logical inference. For something that has the potential to ban a horseman for more than a year, those are scary phrases.

We think that there is research going on that will establish a more solid basis for this particular standard. And we think that there is not enough science out there to truly support the

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25 level and quarantee the horsemen won't get
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 2.
     hooked in when they shouldn't be.
          As I said in my letter, the fact that
 4
     something needs to be done isn't a justification
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     for doing the wrong thing. We think this is the
     wrong thing. We hope you don't do it. Thank you.
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you, Mr. Brown.
          JOE GORAJEC: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mike a
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     question?
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          MIKE BROWN: That's just mean.
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          JOE GORAJEC: You had mentioned a trainer has
12
     received some vitamin shots.
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          MIKE BROWN: I meant their horses.
          JOE GORAJEC: Just vitamins?
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15
          MIKE BROWN: As far as I know just vitamins.
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          JOE GORAJEC: As far as you know. And you
     said this trainer, what about this trainer?
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     comment did you make about this trainer?
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                       This trainer doesn't abuse
          MIKE BROWN:
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     cobalt, doesn't use cobalt, but does use products
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     that obviously have cobalt in it.
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          JOE GORAJEC: Did the trainer administer these
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     vitamins?
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          MIKE BROWN: My presumption is that the vet
     did.
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JOE GORAJEC: The vet did. So when you speak about the trainer not abusing cobalt, you didn't make the statement that the vet's not abusing cobalt.

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MIKE BROWN: I don't represent the vets. I don't represent the trainers and owners. And I can only speak to the veracity of this particular trainer.

JOE GORAJEC: Well, there's more to a positive test or an overage in a horse for cobalt than the horse and trainer. It's also the vet. So I would keep that in mind when you are talking about horses that supposedly get just low level of vitamins and then have high levels of cobalt. Maybe they just didn't get low levels of vitamins.

MIKE BROWN: The relationship between a vet and trainer, I assume it's understood by the trainer. The point is valid. I have no idea what the vet did. I know what the vet told the trainer. I know what the trainer does.

JOE GORAJEC: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Any additional comments from horsemen, public?

DWAYNE RHULE: Dwayne Rhule. I'm chairman of the Breed Advisory Committee for the Standardbreds.

I'm a breeder, owner, and trainer. I would like to commend the Commission here today for looking at this issue. It's an issue that has been brought to my attention numerous times at the racetrack about what we were going to do about it, especially since I'm in charge of looking at the Sires Stakes conditions.

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So, therefore, I want to commend you for what you're doing, if you're going to pass it because it absolutely needs to be done. We know there's been some horses that have won on it. And I think that's good enough to be said.

There is one issue. We are not the first to do anything. The Meadowlands basically has banned two trainers for using cobalt. So this would be the first commission that I believe will pass this. I want to commend you for doing that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I have one other question. This is for Doctor Demaree and Doctor Sams and Dr. Benson. Mr. Brown said there had not been enough research on cobalt to make a, I guess, a good decision on whether we should ban this or not. I just need a yes or no. I don't idea need a...

DOCTOR BENSON: I think the only research that hasn't been done is out of the Europeans. And that will recommend lower threshold than what you are looking at here.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: In other words you think there has been enough research done and research yet to be concluded in Europe would probably come up with something less than 25 parts per billion?

DOCTOR BENSON: We looked at more horses than we looked at with anabolic steroids.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Doctor Demaree.

DOCTOR DEMAREE: I would like to draw your attention to Exhibit A in the staff report. There is a clear demarcation with these numbers in the levels of cobalt in the horses. The Quarter Horses it jumps from 17 to 217. With Thoroughbreds, it jumps from 9 to 12. And so then there's another demarcation at 25 or 26 to 240.

With the Standardbreds, you know, you've got all the way up to 22, and then it jumps up to 43. So I believe our demarcation and threshold at 25 is appropriate for our jurisdiction in the information we have currently.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Doctor Demaree, just for the benefit of my understanding, there is this

thing called false positive. If that happens, the horse detects above .25, how do you determine if that was a false positive? Do you go back and reexamine the sample or do you look at the overall situation?

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DOCTOR DEMAREE: The laboratories before they call it positive always make sure that they have a measurement of uncertainty for every sample. So they put together a data packet, and they review their results. They make sure all their quality controls and quality standards are appropriate.

And Doctor Sams can elaborate on this. But they put together a data packet that they feel will hold up a positive in a court of law, and that they have looked and done their job appropriately. That there is a measurement of uncertainty that would put that above the threshold.

And the horseman always has the opportunity to have a split sample analysis. When you're talking about something 26, 27, 28, they're welcome to split off the split and see if the other lab's measurement of uncertainty may yield a different result.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Further comments from anybody the room? Well, I will start off. As I

mentioned, the first time I ever heard about this was in the BloodHorse in January this year where the owner of Meadowlands had barred from doing out of competition two trainers and all the horses under their care. To the best of my knowledge, New Jersey has not adopted any rule, but the track did that on its own.

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I wasn't aware of Minnesota's interim measures. I was aware of California, Kentucky, Maryland, they are all looking into this.

We have the RMTC what their recommendation was and is likely it will be. It has not been adopted by the board or by RCI. If that was all there was, I would probably say, well, okay, let's kind of muddle along and wait and see what happens. But the spot testing that's been done in Indiana coupled with the wealth of scientific data convinces me this commission would be putting its head in the sand and be very remiss if it didn't do something. We have enough evidence that something needs to be done.

We have got our Sires Stakes program coming up with the harness, Standardbreds, I mean. Excuse me. We have the big stakes races coming up with our Thoroughbreds. The last thing I want to do is

have some horses loaded up with cobalt and winning some of these big races and are dropping dead in the barn. I'm just convinced we need to move forward. Clearly, RCI will act on this issue sometime. We may need to modify our rule for the future. But I don't feel that we can wait for that action. I think we need to go forward.

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And for purposes of just discussion, action, we have five recommendations of the staff. What I would like to do is just focus on number one right now which is the promulgation of emergency rules establishing a 25 part per billion threshold of cobalt. This will be both for post race and out of competition testing and identifying cobalt as a Class A substance.

Now, the threshold levels will be for races beginning on September 30th of this year and the remainder thereafter. The thresholds for the out of competition testing will be done based on effective date of December 31st of this year and sampling to be done January 1st, 2015.

And I would like to just take that one before we go to the other recommendations if that's okay with the Commissioners. And I vote aye.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: I vote aye.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Aye.

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CHAIRMAN DIENER: Quorum action by three of the Commissioners, emergency rule is adopted.

There are four other recommendations in the staff report, which I believe are supportive of what we've just done. We would approve the University of Kentucky Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory as the primary testing lab, and the University of California Davis as the split sample testing lab for cobalt.

Number two, we would waive our rule at 71 IAC 8-4-3, which requires accreditation of the split sample lab at UC Davis. Just as a parenthetical, not all labs are set up to do cobalt testing. We have to use the labs that are available for whatever kind of equipment is required.

Number three, we would direct the staff to report to the Commission results of all cobalt testing completed pursuant to the rules we have just adopted after the conclusion of our race meets here at Hoosier Park and Indiana Grand.

And then the last one would be that before live racing commences next year, we will receive a commission staff report on what's been going on with RCI, what further progress has been made

nationally, what additional scientific research has been done that could cause us to reassess or reconsider these rules. Those are the four other items that I would like to have the Commission to go forward with if that's all right. Joe.

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JOE GORAJEC: I would like to add something to number two. We would be down under the scenario to one lab for cobalt testing as a primary lab and one lab as a split sample lab. I would like to ask the Commission to give me the discretion under some circumstances where for whatever reason one of those two labs can't perform those services, for example, if one of their machines malfunctions or breaks down. It is not uncommon for that to happen. Typically, these machines would get on line rather quickly and wouldn't cause any difficulty on a long-term basis. But to the extent we have an issue where one of these two labs cannot perform the services for an extended period of time, I would like to have the authority to go and choose a backup lab under the circumstances.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: You would amend your recommendation number two for the authority to be granted to the executive director to make arrangements with a backup laboratory in the event

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     that the primary testing lab or the lab for the
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     split samples are unable to do the testing in a
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     timely manner.
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          JOE GORAJEC: Correct.
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Is that acceptable,
     Commissioners?
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          COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX:
          COMMISSIONER PILLOW:
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                                Yes.
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: I would propose that we
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     adopt the recommendation number 2 as amended, 3, 4,
     and 5. All in favor.
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          MS. ELLINGWOOD: Chairman, before you vote,
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     with respect to the staff recommendation number
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     three, I think we may want to add the Thoroughbred
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     regarding the ISO certification.
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          JOE GORAJEC: Fair enough.
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          MS. ELLINGWOOD:
                           I would recommend you amend
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     staff recommendation number 3 to reflect 8.5-3-3.
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER:
                            Okay.
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          JOE GORAJEC: Good catch.
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Any problem with that?
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          COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: What was the code
23
     section?
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          MS. ELLINGWOOD: 71 IAC 8.5-3-3.
                                             The rule
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     that you've got there is the Standardbred rule
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     requiring ISO certification. The cite that I just
 2.
     gave you is the Thoroughbred equivalent so the
 3
     Thoroughbreds can also be tested by U of K and UC
 4
     Davis.
          JOE GORAJEC:
                        Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse.
          MS. ELLINGWOOD:
 6
                           Sorry.
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: With that further amendment,
 7
     no more amendments.
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          JOE GORAJEC: I don't think so.
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: You guys need to get your
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     act together before me.
12
          All in favor say "aye".
                           "Aye."
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          THE COMMISSION:
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Opposed, same sign.
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          (No response.)
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Motion carried. Thank you,
     Commissioners, staff. Thank you very much
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                I appreciate it. It's time for a
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     horsemen.
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     morning break, and then we'll get back to the
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     regular agenda. Take about ten minutes.
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          (A brief recess was taken.)
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: We will reconvene the
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     meeting. The first item on the agenda is the
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     consideration by the Commission of the minutes of
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     the June 26, 2014 meeting, which has been
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distributed to each Commissioner and which there 1 2 are a few corrections which will be noted. 3 MS. ELLINGWOOD: Chairman, specifically with 4 respect to the corrections, on page two under 5 paragraph four, the second sentence or the sentence that begins with "Executive Director Joe Gorajec 6 said the Commission Staff proposed the petition." 7 8 The petition was actually proposed by Centaur. the "proposed" needs to be changed to the word 10 "supported." 11 And then the second change is on page three, 12 the fourth full paragraph, item number four says 13 "The corrective action plan will be amended to 14 finesse the complaint policy." That entry is with 15 respect to the HBPA's corrective action plan 16 supplementing their initial application. And the 17 word "finesse" should be changed to say modify. 18 CHAIRMAN DIENER: With those two amendments, 19 are the revised minutes acceptable to the 20 Commissioners? 21 COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Yes. 2.2 COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN DIENER: All in favor say "aye." 24 THE COMMISSION: "Aye."

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CHAIRMAN DIENER:

Thank you. Motion carried.

It's not on the agenda but Steve Schaefer for personal reasons has resigned from the horse racing commission. It's tradition to have a Schaefer here. His father was the first chairman. Steve's no longer able to carry on his responsibilities here. I say this with a great deal of personal regret that he won't be here, but also his professional advice and counsel on horse racing will be sorely missed. And so I wanted everybody to be aware of that.

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And on a related matter, I have asked

Commissioner Schenkel if he would agree to be

vice-chairman. That tasks involves the same

remuneration that each of us receive here. In case

I get run over on the way to a meeting, there's at

least a person designated to preside at that

meeting. And I believe Commissioner Pillow and

Weatherwax will consent to the appointment of Greg.

And he's absent but he is aware that this will

happen. So Greg Schenkel is our vice-chairman.

That's in keeping, let me just say, with my strong belief that this commission, with the exception of one blip in its history, has always been completely nonpolitical and nonpartisan. And we want to continue that tradition here and assure

everybody that that's a decision made by this commission.

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Review of Commission rulings. Miss Newell, you've got a ton of them here.

MS. NEWELL: Yes, sir. We are in the midst of a race season. So you have a couple of pages that cover the past two months of racing. If you have any questions about any of these, we would be happy to address them. They are at tab two.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: I have a question.

I circled this thing. What does it mean when we have a violation of Indiana Grand Racing for unauthorized access?

MS. NEWELL: We are going to address that at tab three, but it is a situation where we had an individual on the backside of Indiana Grand who was not licensed. We dealt with that individual separately. And we will talk about that when we get to tab three. But with respect to Indiana Grand's participation of that event, they agreed to a waiver of hearing and accepted that penalty.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: So even though they were with Indiana Grand, they had no business being there.

MS. NEWELL: No, the Indiana Grand penalty

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relates to the fact that Indiana Grand has the
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     responsibility for keeping the backside secure.
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     And we had an unlicensed person on the backside.
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Further questions from
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     Commissioners? Anything that you want to highlight
     to us that's particularly remarkable there?
 6
                       I don't think so.
          MS. NEWELL:
                            Thank you for the review of
          CHAIRMAN DIENER:
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 9
     Commission rulings.
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          Next item was a settlement agreement between
     the commission staff and James Eilers.
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          MS. NEWELL: Yes, sir. Commission staff
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     entered into this agreement with Mr. Eilers.
14
     applied for and was refused licensure earlier in
15
     the spring. After he was refused, he continued to
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     work on the backside of Indiana Grand. Once the
17
     Commission determined he was doing this, the
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     executive director excluded him from the premises.
19
     We were able to work out an agreement wherein
20
     Mr. Eilers will not apply for licensure at Indiana
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     for the next five years. He is, however, free to
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     work anywhere else he may choose to go.
23
          COMMISSIONER PILLOW: He applied for a
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     license?
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MS. NEWELL: He applied to be a groom and

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exercise rider, dual licensure. And he was refused
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     on both counts.
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Is it public knowledge why?
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          MS. NEWELL: It related to some criminal
 5
     background issues.
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Any other questions? I make
 6
     a motion to approve the settlement agreement
 7
     between staff and James Eilers.
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 9
          All in favor.
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          THE COMMISSION: "Aye."
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          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Opposed, same sign.
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          (No response.)
13
          CHAIRMAN DIENER: Motion carries.
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          Agenda item number four readoption of many
     expiring rules, that's pulled from the agenda to be
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     considered at another time. There is some
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     discussions going on with the Register, Secretary
18
     of State, whoever is involved in this. And we will
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     figure that out at the next meeting.
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          And the item number five is a petition request
     for Indiana Grand to amend a rule to increase the
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     purse supplements. Mr. Schuster.
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          JON SCHUSTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,
     Commissioners, staff. My name is John Schuster,
24
     S-C-H-U-S-T-E-R, Indiana Grand Racing and Casino.
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I'm here before you today to request an increase in the Thoroughbred purse supplement that applies currently to any Indiana-bred horse that runs in an open race. This has been in place for a number of years. That percentage has been 40 percent. We are requesting an increase to 60 percent.

2.2

What this purse supplement was designed for and has been successful at doing is to give a nice valid incentive for Indiana-bred horses to compete in open races. And there's a number of benefits that come from that.

First of all, it gives more and better opportunities for Indiana-bred horses to race. You've heard a lot of debate and testimony over your tenures here about the breed development program. This is a supplement not only to the purse but a supplement to that program. These are monies that come from the open purse, what we call the open purse account at the track, and do not have any impact on breed development monies or that situation.

With these supplements, in general, the vast majority of the time, the better horses are getting reward for competing in better races. That's a positive. This will help with increase in our

field size with a larger incentive for an Indiana-bred horse to run with open. It helps us maximize the horse population that we have available.

2.2

We have already seen this working with the 40 percent. As you also heard earlier this spring, and as we just had a conversation with Chairman Diener, with Churchill Downs back open, we are back in the situation where we are having difficulty at the entry box. This supplement increase will help with that. We think it gives us more opportunities where some of these open horses are going other places, Indiana-bred horses have a better, more realistic opportunity to step in and advance the program for all of us.

Along with increased field sizes comes the opportunity for increased number of races carded. That helps our handle which benefits purses which also benefits the State in the form of pari-mutuel taxes.

This should, as mentioned a little bit ago, raise the stature of Indiana breds and speaks to the quality issue, which we are all in favor of. Once again, no impact on the breed development monies.

And one final component earlier this spring, the Commission allowed us to go back to our model where Indiana-bred races receive a premium over open races. This increased incentive helps to eliminate one of the, I'll call it an unforeseen deficiency when we did that. It eliminated some small portion of the incentive for Indiana-bred horses to run open. This reinstates that and enhances it beyond that.

2.2

I would be glad to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Staff have a position on this?

JOE GORAJEC: I think Jon has shown very sound judgment in bringing this forward. I know that this is a breed development issue. So if Wendy or Jessica choose to weigh in, as far as I'm concerned, they are more than welcome to. But I looked at the rationale behind it, and I think it's sound.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: Anything else?

WENDY BROWN: I think it's a good thing. I applaud Indiana Grand for doing this.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I was going to say I concur.

Anything we can do to give an incentive for the

Indiana breds to get out of restricted races and

race in open company is in my opinion good for the breed. Go ahead.

2.2

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Jon, does this help us?

I understand that Ohio is raising their purses or making them larger next year. Does this have anything to do with that or does it keep us on par with our surrounding states that we are competing against?

JON SCHUSTER: Actually, I'm familiar with one track in Ohio that's cutting purses, Belterra, which is the old River Downs actually just went through a cut. This will help us, I believe, and the horsemen believe that horses that will ordinarily go and run other places may still do that, but with this incentive, now Indiana breds can step in and fill that void for some of these open horses that are becoming less available to us.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: I would make a motion to approve the request from Indiana Grand to increase purse supplement pursuant to 71 IAC13.5-3-5(b) as in boy.

COMMISSIONER WEATHERWAX: Second.

CHAIRMAN DIENER: All in favor.

THE COMMISSION: "Aye."

Opposed, same sign. 1 CHAIRMAN DIENER: 2 (No response.) CHAIRMAN DIENER: Motion carries. 4 JON SCHUSTER: Thank you. CHAIRMAN DIENER: Thank you, Jon. There is no old business I'm aware of. 6 New business, we are looking at meetings. 7 next meeting would be mid October. Among other 8 9 things, we are going to consider the registration 10 application for the horsemen's breeds at that time. 11 And then a meeting early, mid December will have 12 some licenses and permits to renew and some race 13 dates. 14 I hope there will be some consideration to not 15 do rolling over 2014 races into calendar 2015 maybe 16 starting a little earlier, concluding a little 17 later, maybe having fewer days per week, things 18 like that. But you all are the experts. You can 19 cogitate those things. 20 With that, this meeting is adjourned. 21 thank you for attention today. 2.2 (The Indiana Horse Racing Commission meeting 23

was adjourned at 10:41 a.m.)

24

25

1	STATE OF INDIANA		
2	COUNTY OF JOHNSON		
3			
4	I, Robin P. Martz, a Notary Public in and for		
5	said county and state, do hereby certify that the		
6	foregoing matter was taken down in stenograph notes		
7	and afterwards reduced to typewriting under my		
8	direction; and that the typewritten transcript is a		
9	true record of the Indiana Horse Racing Commission		
10	meeting;		
11	I do further certify that I am a disinterested		
12	person in this; that I am not a relative of the		
13	attorneys for any of the parties.		
14	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my		
15	hand and affixed my notarial seal this 15th day of		
16	September 2014.		
17	Robin P. Martz		
18	Robin Martz		
19	NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL STATE OF INDIANA		
20	My Commission expires March 2, 2016		
21			
22	My Commission expires:		
23	March 2, 2016 Job No. 91768		
24	OOD NO. SI/OO		
25			

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