441. PROHIBITED CONDUCT

(a) To promote competition in AQHA-approved events, in order that AQHA's records will, at all times, reflect the actual quality of equine performance, any form of conduct that inhibits competition is expressly prohibited. This offense includes not only the person suggesting the prohibited conduct, but all who participate in the scheme or plan. Such conduct includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Padding classes by entering a horse(s) not otherwise qualified for the competition to fill a class, to increase points.

(2) Paying another's entry fee, directly or indirectly; or,

(3) Encouraging a potential competitor to refrain from entering the class.

(b) Violation of this rule shall disqualify from participation in the event the horse entered by the person paying the fee and the horse entered by the recipient, and shall be referred by the show management to AQHA for disciplinary action.

(c) To assist AQHA in the promotion of true competition, any person approached by another to cooperate in a scheme or plan to inhibit competition shall immediately report the matter to show management and then to AQHA in writing within 10 days, failing which, the person approached may be subject to disciplinary action by the Executive Committee, the same as the person or persons suggesting the scheme or plan.

(d) If a contestant, while inside the show arena or show ring, is assisted in any manner by another person, the contestant shall automatically be disqualified unless:

(1) The other person is a co-contestant in a team event such as dally team roping, cutting or team penning: or

(2) Assistance is necessitated for safety of competing exhibitor or horse to be determined by the judge.

(e) No individual shall tie or fasten any foreign object onto a horse, halter, bridle and/or saddle in order to de-sensitize the horse at an AQHA-approved function. This would incorporate any variation of an individual ponying, lounging or riding a horse in an attempt to de-sensitize the animal by hitting, batting or banging on the horse's head, neck, sides or legs with a foreign object which include but are not limited to plastic bags, milk jugs filled with rocks/marbles and/or buckets with cans/rocks.

(f) Conduct on show grounds of AQHA members and nonmembers, exhibitors, trainers, owners, and their representatives, together with all other persons being present on show grounds such as spectators, shall be orderly, responsible, sportsmanlike and humane in the treatment of horses, such as to promote the implementation of the show and promote fair competition. Unsportsmanlike or irresponsible conduct or any other form of misconduct, such as illegal, indecent or profane, and the inhumane treatment of horses is prohibited and shall be grounds for the disciplinary action against offending individuals according to AQHA's disciplinary procedures. Further, show management may immediately expel offenders from show grounds in order to preserve the decorum of the show and shall file a written report with AQHA concerning the transaction.

(g) Prohibited surgical procedure or injection of foreign substance or drugs: Any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug that could affect a horse's performance or alter its natural conformation or appearance is prohibited, except

for those surgical procedures performed by a duly licensed veterinarian for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the horse. However, no foreign substance or drug which is of such character as could affect a horse's performance is acceptable, whether or not administered to protect the health of the horse and, on the contrary, is prohibited. Upon discovery of the existence of prohibited surgery or injection of foreign substance or drug, show management shall immediately report the matter to AQHA.

(h) Alteration of Tail Function: For the purpose of this rule, normal tail function is defined as "being able to raise the tail to or above the horizontal plane." See diagram below. A horse's inability to raise its tail to or above the horizontal plane in response to a tail test conducted on-site by an AQHA-approved veterinarian shall be considered a violation of this rule.

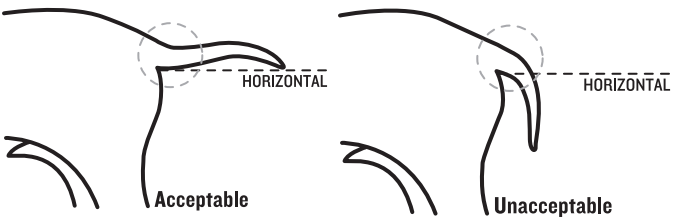
(1) The above prohibition includes application or administration of any drug, chemical, foreign substance, surgical procedure, or trauma, accidental or intentional (as to trauma, this prohibition applies to horses foaled after January 1, 1990), which results in, or could result in, alteration of normal tail function, carriage, conformation or overall appearance of the horse.

(2) In the case of trauma to a horse's tail which does alter or could result in alteration of tail function, to shorten the stipulated one year period prior to consideration for reinstatement provided below, the owner shall file a written report concerning the injury and its circumstance with AQHA within 30 days of the occurrence.

(A) Upon receipt of this report, at the owner's expense, AQHA may require a veterinarian examination that becomes a part of the horse's file. The veterinarian must be approved by AQHA.

(B) Within one year from the filing date by the owner of the trauma report, if the Executive Committee has, in the meantime, barred the horse from participation in AQHA-approved events, or if an owner's report has been filed, after one year from the date of Executive Committee action barring the horse, the owner may request, in writing, a re-examination of the horse and rehearing before the Executive Committee for a determination as to whether the horse's tail function, carriage, conformation and overall appearance is normal. If the Executive Committee's determination is adverse, the owner may repeat his request for reinstatement at the expiration of one year from the date of the latest hearing. The owner shall have the burden of persuasion to prove normal tail function and appearance.

(3) If, upon examination by AQHA or show representative (after obtaining prior AQHA authorization), a horse's tail function or appearance is found to be abnormal, the horse shall be immediately reported to AQHA. Upon written notification to the owner by AQHA, the horse's participation privileges in AQHA-approved events may be temporarily suspended pending hearing.



(4) A horse found to have abnormal tail function or appearance may have its participation privileges reinstated if, upon examination by AQHA's approved veterinarians, the tail is found to be normal in both appearance and function. A minimum of one year from the time of suspension of privileges must elapse before the horse is eligible for re-examination at the owner's expense. After such examination, participation privileges of the horse will remain suspended until reconsideration by the Executive Committee or any appropriate committee of the Association, which the owner must request in writing. The owner shall have the burden of persuasion to prove normal tail function and appearance.

(5) Violation of this rule is grounds for the Executive Committee, or an appropriate committee of the Association, to bar the horse from future participation in AQHA-approved events or shows for such period as determined appropriate, and upon request, the owner shall deliver the horse's registration certificate to AQHA for such ineligibility to be prominently marked on the face of the registration certificate. Although ownership of the horse may thereafter be transferred to another party, the transfer of ownership will not dissolve or shorten the term of ineligibility.

(6) The exhibitor, owner and/or absolutely responsible person defined by AQHA rules are each responsible for a horse's condition and presumed to know all AQHA rules and regulations and the penalty provisions. Such individuals voluntarily act in entering, exhibiting or causing to be exhibited a horse in an approved show, makes the individual eligible for disciplinary sanctions, whether or not the owner, exhibitor and/or absolutely responsible person had actual knowledge of the surgery or the presence of the foreign substance, drug or trauma, or directly authorized the surgical procedure, injection or had knowledge of the trauma. Purchase and subsequent exhibition of a horse with such condition in an approved show makes an individual responsible under this rule.

(7) Every owner, exhibitor and/or absolutely responsible person shall, upon request of show management or AQHA representative, permit examination of a horse for determination of the presence of prohibited surgery, foreign drug or substance and normal tail function, and refusal to comply with such request shall constitute grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation at the show, or from further approved events pending hearing; shall bar the horse from participation in future approved events or shows for such period as determined by the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee; and shall constitute grounds for suspension of AQHA membership of the owner, exhibitor and/or absolutely responsible person.

(8) Pending final hearing by the Executive Committee or such other appropriate hearing committee, AQHA's Executive Vice President may, by giving written notice of action to the record owner at his current address as shown on AQHA records, temporarily suspend a horse from further participation in an AQHA-approved event or show, and request the return of its registration certificate, if preliminary examination indicates a violation of this rule.

(9) The definition of an absolutely responsible person as provided in AQHA's rules prohibiting administration, internally or externally of a horse, of medication, drug, mechanical device or artificial appliance pertains also to this rule.

(10) AQHA representatives may examine any registered American Quarter Horse for an altered tail if entered in any event held in conjunction with an AQHA-approved show, whether or not said event is approved by AQHA.

(i) Prohibited medication, drug, mechanical device or artificial appliance. No person shall cause to be administered internally or externally to a horse, either before or during an approved event, any medication, drug, mechanical device or artificial appliance which is of such character as could affect its performance or appearance at that event, **EXCEPT FOR THOSE CONDITIONALLY PERMITTED THERAPEUTIC MEDICATIONS, THE USE OF WHICH IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THE THERAPEUTIC MEDICATION ADDENDUM FOLLOWING SUBSECTION (I) OF THIS RULE AND NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS.** Upon discovery of administration of such drug, medication, mechanical device or artificial appliance, show management shall immediately report the matter to AQHA. Any action or substance, administered internally or externally, whether drugs or otherwise, which may interfere with the testing procedure, or mask or screen the presence of such drug, is forbidden.

(1) Presence of such medication or drug in a horse participating in an AQHA-approved event shall be grounds for the Executive Committee to take the following action if it is determined that the use of said drug or medication was not within the guidelines set forth in the Therapeutic Medication Addendum following subsection (j) of this rule:

(A) The horse shall be disqualified from all classes in which it participates at the show;

(B) Bar the horse from participation in further AQHA-approved events or shows for such period as determined appropriate, and, upon request, the owner shall deliver the horse's registration certificate to AQHA to be held during the period of the horse's suspension from participation. Although ownership of such horse may, thereafter, be transferred to another party, the transfer of ownership will not dissolve or shorten the terms of these suspensions; and

(C) The responsible individual as defined in this rule may be disciplined under AQHA's general disciplinary procedure or may be offered an administrative penalty as determined appropriate by the Executive Committee.

(2) The below specified individuals are absolutely responsible for a horse's condition, are presumed to know all rules and regulations of AQHA and the penalty provisions of said rules, and their voluntary action in presenting or causing the horse to be presented at show grounds for exhibition, entering a horse or exhibiting one in an approved show, and their absolute responsibility for the condition of the horse makes them eligible for disciplinary sanctions, whether or not they had actual knowledge of the presence of a forbidden drug, directly participated in the administration thereof, innocently miscalculated its retention time in the horse's system, or any other reason for its presence is established.

(3) It is presumed the sample of urine, saliva, blood or other substance tested by the approved laboratory is the one taken from the horse in question, its integrity is preserved, and that all procedures of such collection and preservation, transfer to the laborato-

ry, and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate, and the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the horse in question and correctly reflects the condition of the horse during the show in which he was entered, with the burden on the exhibitor or other responsible party to prove otherwise at any hearing in regard to the matter conducted by AQHA.

(4) Pending final hearing by the Executive Committee or such other appropriate hearing committee, the Executive Vice President may, by giving written notice of his action to the owner of record at his current address as shown on AQHA records, temporarily suspend such horse from further participation in an AQHA-approved event or show.

(5) Every exhibitor shall, upon request of show management or AQHA representative, permit a specimen of urine, saliva, blood or other substance to be taken for testing, and refusal to comply with such request shall constitute grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation at the show, shall bar the horse from participation in future AQHA-approved events or shows for such period as determined by the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee, and shall constitute grounds for suspension of AQHA membership. If the laboratory report on the chemical analysis of saliva, urine, blood or other sample taken from the horse indicates the presence of a forbidden drug or medication, this shall be taken as prima facie evidence such substance has been administered to the horse either internally or externally.

(6) An individual is absolutely responsible for a horse's condition if:

(A) he/she designates himself/herself on the entry blank as exhibitor, or authorizes another to designate him as exhibitor on the entry blank;

(B) he/she signs the entry blank on behalf of himself or another, or causes an agent or representative to sign it;

(C) he/she physically participates in the event by riding or showing the horse; or

(D) he/she is the actual trainer, having presented or caused to be presented the horse at the show grounds for exhibition. Both the exhibitor designated on the entry blank and one having actual possession of the horse while physically participating with the horse in the event are conclusively presumed to be authorized by the owner to execute all documents, necessary or convenient, to allow the horse's participation in an AQHA-approved event, including documents pertaining to drug testing and the use of Lasix. If an individual is prevented from performing his/her duties, including absolute responsibility for the condition of the horse, by illness or otherwise, or is absent from the show, he/she shall immediately notify the show secretary, and appoint a substitute, and such substitute shall place his/her name on the entry blank forthwith. The exhibitor and owner acknowledge an exhibitor represents the owner in regard to his/her horses entered in an approved show.

(7) Not withstanding the general prohibition of this rule against artificial appliances, the use of a pacemaker or prosthetic eye may be permitted if the owner files written request for permission and submits documentation as requested, which request will then be submitted to AQHA's Executive Committee for consideration, after which, if the request is approved, such authorization will be noted on

the horse's registration certificate.

(8) Tails may be lengthened by hair to hair attachment only with no attachments of any kind to the tailbone. The use of weighted tails is illegal.

(j) Humane treatment. No person shall exhibit any horse which appears to be sullen, dull, lethargic, emaciated, drawn or overly tired.

(k) No person on show grounds, including, but not limited to, barns, stalls, practice area and show arena, may treat a horse in an inhumane manner, which includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Placing an object in a horse's mouth so as to cause undue discomfort or distress.

(2) Tying a horse up or around in a stall or when lounging or riding in a manner as to cause undue discomfort or distress. In addition, leaving a bit in a horse's mouth for extended periods of time.

(3) Use of inhumane training techniques or methods; poling or striking horses legs with objects, excessive spurring and/or excessive jerking of reins.

(4) Use of inhumane equipment, including, but not limited to, saw tooth bits, hock hobbles, tack collars or tack hackamores.

(5) Any item or appliance that restricts movement or circulation of the tail.

(6) Inhumane treatment which results in any bleeding.

THERAPEUTIC MEDICATION ADDENDUM

(DOES NOT APPLY IF PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS)

(l) EXHIBITORS, 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.

(1) Forbidden drugs or substances:

(A) Any drug or substance considered a Class I or Class II substance as defined in the most recent edition of ARCI's Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances.

(B) Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer or sedative which could affect the performance of a horse (stimulants and depressants are defined as substances that stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous system).

(C) Any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, that might interfere with the detection or quantitation of any substance defined in (A)(B) or (C).

(D) Any anabolic steroid in halter classes, section (2) below does not apply.

(E) Any nonsteriodal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) other than those listed in section (3)(C)(1-8) below.

(F) Any metabolite and/or analog of any of the above described forbidden drugs or substances.

(2) Conditionally permitted therapeutic medication: Any drug, medication or substance that could affect the performance of a horse that is used for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury and

is not specified as a forbidden substance as defined in sections (1)(A) or (1)(E) above.

HOWEVER, THESE DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES ARE FORBIDDEN AND USE THEREOF SUBJECTS THE PERSON TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION, UNLESS ALL CONDITIONS OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION ARE MET.

Each of the following requirements is a condition to authorize administration of conditionally permitted therapeutic medications, which shall be verified in a written medication report, available from AQHA or show management, completed in its entirety, and filed with show management before exhibition of the horse (see C through J below):

(A) Administration by a veterinarian who is licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state, province or country where the event is being held ("Licensed Veterinarian") or from a written prescription (written instructions) by a Licensed Veterinarian which documents administration of medication is necessary for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury. The administration of a conditionally permitted therapeutic medication for the purpose of transport, grooming, training, etc. is not therapeutic under this authorization rule.

(B) The horse must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered.

(C) Identification of the medication: the name, amount, strength/concentration and mode of administration.

(D) Date and time of administration.

(E) Identification of the horse: name, age, sex, color and entry number.

(F) Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration, and name of administering and/or prescribing AAEP veterinarian.

(G) Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If by prescription (written instructions), a copy must be attached to the medication report.

(H) The medication report must be filed with show management within one hour after administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available, if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.

(I) The medication report must be signed by show management and time of receipt recorded on the report.

(J) While the medication report must be filed only if the administered medication will be present in amounts detectable in blood and/or urine samples at the time of competition/sampling, exhibitors are hereby cautioned it is their responsibility to determine whether or not such medication has had time to clear the horse's system. **IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT, A MEDICATION REPORT SHOULD BE FILED.**

(K) Regardless of whether the medication report requirements described above are met, laboratory detection of concentration levels of an otherwise conditionally permitted therapeutic drug that are inconsistent with the administration of a therapeutic dosage of such drug (including, but not limited to, inconsistencies regarding reported dosage and time constraints) shall constitute presumption of a violation of this rule, and the responsible party has the

burden of persuasion to establish that the drug was administered in a therapeutic dosage and not less than 24 hours prior to competition.

(L) Regardless of whether all of the conditionally permitted therapeutic medication requirements listed in section 2 are met, it shall be considered a rule violation if the same plasma or urine sample contains more than one (1) of the permitted NSAIDs listed in section (3)(C)(1-8) below.

(3) Restrictions concerning the use of conditionally permitted therapeutic medications that may be administered within 24 hours of showing:

(A) Subject to the specified restrictions, only those thirteen (13) drugs or medications listed in section (3)(C)(1-13) below may be administered within 24 hours of showing. The provisions in (3)(C)(1-13) below contain rules concerning maximum allowable plasma concentration levels followed by "Guidelines".

The Guidelines are applicable to most horses. Nevertheless, reliance upon the Guidelines does not guarantee compliance with the rules, since the response of individual horses may vary. Exhibitors, owners, and trainers should consult the drug manufacturer and knowledgeable veterinarians for up to date information and more specific advice concerning the therapeutic use of a drug or medication for a particular horse.

THE GUIDELINES, IF NEEDED, WILL MINIMIZE THE CHANCES OF POSITIVE DRUG TESTS. HOWEVER, ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE GUIDELINES ARE ONLY GENERAL GUIDELINES, AND IT IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE TO IT THAT CONDITIONS PREVAIL FOR FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL AQHA RULES. RELIANCE UPON THE GUIDELINES WILL NOT SERVE AS A DEFENSE TO A CHARGE OF VIOLATION OF THE RULE IN THE EVENT OF A POSITIVE DRUG TEST.

Should the testing laboratory report the presence of one of the drugs or medications listed in section (3)(C)(1-13) below in an amount greater than what would be consistent with the Guidelines or at a level higher than a specified maximum permitted plasma concentration, the matter will be reviewed and disciplinary action may be taken.

(B) Regardless of whether all of the conditionally permitted therapeutic medication requirements for a specific NSAID listed in section (3)(C)(1-8) below are met, it shall be considered a rule violation if the same plasma or urine sample contains more than one (1) of the NSAIDs listed in section (3)(C)(1-8) below.

(C) Only those thirteen (13) drugs or medications listed in section (3)(C)(1-13) below may be administered within 24 hours of showing:

(1) Phenylbutazone (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: When phenylbutazone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals two 1.0 gram tablets, or two 1.0 gram units of paste, or 10.0 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter). Neither a total

daily dose nor part of an injectable dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. In the event the phenylbutazone is administered orally, half of the maximum daily dose (1.0 gram per 1,000 lbs) can be administered each 12 hours during a five day treatment program. Phenylbutazone should not be used for more than five successive days.

(2) Diclofenac (Surpass) (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Diclofenac (Surpass) is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: Every 12 hours, not more than 73 mg of diclofenac liposomal cream should be administered (not more than 146 mg per 24 hour period) to one affected site. This 73 mg dose equals a 5-inch ribbon of cream not greater than 1/2 inch in width, which should be rubbed thoroughly into the hair over the joint or affected site using gloved hands. Administration of diclofenac cream should be discontinued 12 hours prior to competing. Do not apply diclofenac cream in combination with any other topical preparations including DMSO, nitrofurazone or liniments, and do not use on an open wound. Diclofenac cream should not be administered for more than 10 successive days.

(3) Flunixin (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Flunixin is 1.0 microgram per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Flunixin Meglumine (Banamine®) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 500 milligrams, which equals two 250 milligram packets of granules, or one 500 milligram packet of granules, or 500 milligrams of the oral paste (available in 1,500 milligram dose syringes), or 10.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(4) Ketoprofen (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Ketoprofen is 40.0 nanograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Ketoprofen (Ketofen®) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 gram, which equals 10.0 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(5) Meclofenamic Acid (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel®) is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Meclofenamic Acid is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 12 hours, not more than 0.5 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum 12 hour dose is 0.5 gram, which equals one 500 milligram packet of granules. The medication

should not be used for more than five successive days.

(6) Naproxen (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Naproxen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 4.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 4.0 grams, which equals eight 500 milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(7) Firocoxib (Equioxx) (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Firocoxib (Equioxx) is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Firocoxib (Equioxx) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily does is 45.5 milligrams, which equals 0.1 milligram per kilogram of body weight once daily. No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competition. Firocoxib (Equioxx) should not be administered for more than 14 successive days.

(8) Eltenac (an NSAID) - (PENDING FDA APPROVAL – SEE BELOW) The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Eltenac is 0.1 microgram per milliliter.

Guidelines: When Eltenac is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.25 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 250 milligrams, which equals 5.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Eltenac should not be administered for more than five successive days. **ELTENAC HAS BEEN APPROVED FOR USE PENDING FDA APPROVAL. THIS MEDICATION MAY NOT BE USED UNTIL AQHA HAS NOTIFIED MEMBERS AND EXHIBITORS OF THE FDA APPROVAL. PLEASE WATCH FOR STATEMENTS IN AQHA PUBLICATIONS AND ON AQHA'S WEB SITE AT AQHA.COM UNDER THE SHOWING SECTION.**

(9) Acetazolamide - may only be administered to horses documented through DNA testing to be positive (N/H or H/H) for HYPP (Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis). While these rules do not contain a maximum allowable plasma concentration level for Acetazolamide, laboratory detection of levels of Acetazolamide that are not consistent with administration in accordance with the following Guidelines may result in prosecution of a rule violation.

Guidelines: When acetazolamide is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 3 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 3 grams.

(10) Furosemide or Lasix® - When used must be administered intravenously at least four hours prior to competition.

(11) Isoxsuprine - Guidelines: When administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight

of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.6 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered (usually divided in two equal doses given 12 hours apart). For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1,600 milligrams, which equals 80 20-milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the four hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least four hours prior to competing.

(12) Lidocaine/Mepivicaine - may only be used under actual observation of event management (or designated representative) and/or the official show veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in the surgical repair of minor skin lacerations which, by their very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following surgery. Medication report form must be filed with show management as required in section 2 above.

(13) Dexamethasone - The maximum permitted plasma concentration is 3.0 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition.

Guidelines: In order to help trainers, owners and their veterinarians achieve compliance with this rule in connection with the therapeutic use of dexamethasone, it should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below. These guidelines include several alternative scenarios for dose time and route of administration. Whenever dexamethasone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Alternative Number 1. (2.0 mg or less per 100 pounds IV or IM at 12 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously or intramuscularly, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous or intramuscular dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 20.0 milligrams, which equals 5.0 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days. Alternative Number 2. (0.5 mg or less per 100 pounds IV at 6 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligram of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 5.0 milligrams, which equals 1.25 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the six hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days. Alternative Number 3. (1.0 mg or less per 100 pounds orally at 6 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram of dexamethasone powder per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered orally, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily oral dose of dexamethasone powder is 10.0 milligrams, which equals one packet of dexamethasone powder (10.0 milligrams per packet). No part of this dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be either consumed or removed at least six (6) hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

(D) Administration of these drugs does not require

that the horse be withdrawn and kept out of competition for a period not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered, nor is there a requirement that a medication report be filed with show management, except when Lidocaine/Mepivicaine is used (see (12) above).

442. EQUIPMENT

(a) Failure by exhibitor to wear correct number(s) in a visible manner shall result in disqualification.

(b) Reruns will not be allowed in instances of equipment failure. When exhibitor equipment failure causes a delay or a run to be discontinued, the judge will disqualify the entry, except in working hunter and jumping.

(c) In any approved class, the judge shall have the authority to require the removal or alteration of any piece of equipment or accoutrement which is unsafe, or in his opinion, would tend to give a horse an unfair advantage or which he believes to be inhumane.

443. WESTERN EQUIPMENT

(a) References to hackamore mean the use of a flexible, braided rawhide, leather or rope bosal, the core of which may be either rawhide or flexible cable. Absolutely no rigid material will be permitted under the jaws, regardless of how padded or covered. Horse hair bosals are prohibited. This rule does not refer to a so-called mechanical hackamore.

(b) References to snaffle bits in western performance classes mean the conventional O-ring, egg-butt or D-ring with a ring no larger than 4" (100 mm). The inside circumference of the ring must be free of rein, curb or headstall attachments which would provide leverage. The mouthpiece should be round, oval or egg-shaped, smooth and unwrapped metal. It may be inlaid, but smooth or latex-wrapped. The bars must be a minimum of 5/16" (8 mm) in diameter, measured one inch (25 mm) in from the cheek with a gradual decrease to center of the snaffle. The mouthpiece may be two or three pieces. A three-piece, connecting ring of 1 1/4" (32 mm) or less in diameter, or a connecting flat bar of 3/8" to 3/4"(10 mm to 20 mm) measured top to bottom, with a maximum length of 2" (50 mm), which lies flat in the horse's mouth, is acceptable. Optional curb strap attached below the reins on a snaffle bit is acceptable.

(c) References to a bit in western performance classes mean the use of a curb bit that has a solid or broken mouthpiece, has shanks and acts with leverage. All curb bits must be free of mechanical device and should be considered a standard western bit. A description of a legal, standard western bit includes:

(1) 8 1/2" (215 mm) maximum length shank to be measured as indicated in the diagram on page 137. Shanks may be fixed or loose.

(2) Concerning mouthpieces, bars must be round, oval or egg shaped, smooth and unwrapped metal of 5/16" to 3/4" (8 mm to 20 mm) in diameter, measured 1" (25 mm) from the cheek. They may be inlaid, but must be smooth or latex wrapped. Nothing may protrude below the mouthpiece (bar), such as extensions or prongs, **including upward prongs** on solid mouthpieces. The mouthpiece may be two or three pieces. A three-piece, connecting ring of 1 1/4" (32 mm) or less in diameter, or a connecting flat bar of 3/8" to 3/4" (10mm to 20 mm) measured top to bottom with a maximum length of 2" (50 mm), which lies flat in the horse's mouth, is acceptable.

(3) The port must be no higher than 3 1/2" (90 mm)