In the Matter Of:

INDIANA HORSE RACING COMMISSION MEETING

IHRC Meeting

March 10, 2015

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2	INDIANA HORSE RACING COMMISSION	
3	MEETING	
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5	HELD ON	
6	MARCH 10, 2015	
7	9:00 A.M.	
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9	INDIANA STATE LIBRARY	
10	140 N. SENATE AVENUE	
11	INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	
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15	ROBIN P. MARTZ, RPR	
16	NOTARY PUBLIC	
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1	APPEARANCES
2	Thomas Weatherwax, Chairman Greg Schenkel
3	George Pillow Susie Lightle
4	Joe Gorajec, Executive Director Lea Ellingwood, Esq.
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6	Holly Newell, Esq. INDIANA HORSE RACING COMMISSION
7	1302 North Meridian Street, Suite 175 Indianapolis, IN 46202
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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: It is now 9:00, and I'd like to start our meeting on a timely basis because we have a full agenda. On behalf of all the other fellow commissioners, I want to welcome each and every one of you here today for our hearing and welcome you.

At this time, Robin, would you raise your hand.

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

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: First of all, I think the first order of business would be to recognize a true leader in our industry, a pillar in this community, and someone that a lot of us have come to know for a great long time. That's Steve Schaefer. As you well know, Steve's funeral was yesterday. Some of you were there. And I'm sorry I couldn't make it.

I'd just like to take a moment right now for a moment of silence to pay tribute to a beautiful individual.

(At this time a moment of silence was observed.)

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you. Also, we are honored today to have a former chair of the Indiana

1 Horse Racing Commission, Sarah McNaught. (Audience applause.) CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I offered to have her 3 come up here and sit with us, but she didn't think 4 it would be proper. We also have -- first of all, I think we 7 should take a moment to review the minutes of our last meeting. I would ask my fellow commissioners 8 if you have any corrections or if there was any 9 10 additions to the minutes as presented to us. 11 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Having missed that 12 meeting, but I still will go ahead and offer a 13 motion to accept. CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: That's blind faith. 14 15 COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I would second. 16 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We have a motion and a 17 second. All those in favor say "aye." 18 THE COMMISSION: "Aye." 19 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: They are approved. 20 This is a time when I think, Joe, you would 21 like to introduce some really outstanding individuals that are going to be a part of, a key 22 part of our association. And that's the new 23 24 stewards and judges. JOE GORAJEC: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 25

my pleasure to introduce to the Commissioners and to the public our new team of judges for 2015 and beyond. We have three new judges. Mike Hall is our presiding judge. And Mike's in the back. Wave Mike. And with Mike is Kevin Gumm and Dave Magee.

(Audience applause.)

JOE GORAJEC: And you might have read a little bit more about Dave than the others because Dave gave up a Hall of Fame driving career to join our team in the judges' stand. We are delighted to have him and the others. They're a great addition.

I would like to say that our former presiding judge, Tim Schmitz, who has done an outstanding job for us throughout the years, has been with the Commission as presiding judge for 19 years, is leaving us on very, very good terms. We have entered into a contractural relationship with him for this season. He is going to be helping our new team with the transition. In fact, he will be there on Saturday for the first set of qualifiers.

So I would just like to thank Tim for his years of service and just wanting to reiterate that he's departing from the racing commission on the absolute best of terms.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We welcome and are very

honored to have these outstanding gentlemen be a part of our racing team. I also asked the staff if it was a typo when I was looking at David Magee's bio on his wins. There was too many zeros there. But that's an outstanding career for all of you.

And I think that what that tells me as a layman person that the drivers and the owners will have a lot of respect for you because you've been there and done that. I think that speaks volumes for our state. We are so happy to have you.

Next on our agenda we have Holly. Is this something you are going to take over right now?

MS. NEWELL: That's fine. Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Why don't you go ahead and explain to us the steps because this is a little different procedure than having Lea here with you here. We will have a different approach.

MS. NEWELL: Right. Yes, we are today. Item number two on the agenda is the consideration of the objections filed by Respondent Tom Amoss to recommended orders issued by the Administrative Law Judge Gordon White on October 14, 2014 and January 28, 2015. Mr. Amoss objected to two orders. The first is Judge White's refusal to Mr. Amoss's Motion to Dismiss. That's the October

order. And the second is Judge White's recommending that Commission staff's Motion for Summary Judgment be granted. That's the January order.

I will leave it to the parties to address the details of the case, but the underlying disciplinary action stems from a positive equine drug test in 2011. Procedurally, the case has taken a number of turns, but as stated, at issue today are the denial of Amoss's Motion to Dismiss and the granting of staff's Motion for Summary Judgment.

The granting of a summary judgment means that the ALJ did not conduct an evidentiary hearing, instead concluding that staff was entitled to judgment as a matter of law, and there were no questions of fact that required an evidentiary hearing.

The recommended order provides for a 60-day suspension of Mr. Amoss's IHRC license, a \$5,000 fine, and loss of purse related to the race at issue. The Commission has reviewed the filings of both parties and will consider today's arguments. The Commission will consider only the record before it. I do have with me the entire record if there

are any issues with it.

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After today's arguments close, the Commission will deliberate and have the option to affirm, modify, dissolve, or remand for further proceedings the proposed decision of the ALJ. Today I will be acting as adviser to the Commission and not as an advocate for Commission staff. Commission staff is represented by Robin Babbitt and Lea Ellingwood. Mr. Amoss is represented by David Pippen, Karen Murphy, and Pete Sacopulos, who entered his appearance today.

We are now ready for oral arguments from both sides. Each party has ten minutes. I will give notice at the two-minute mark and the one-minute mark. Any Commissioner may ask a question at any time. Because Mr. Amoss is challenging the ALJ's objections, Mr. Sacopulos will go first.

MR. SACOPULOS: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Would you state your name.

MR. SACOPULOS: I will, yes. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today to address the Indiana Horse Racing Commission. My name is Pete Sacopulos. I appear before you today as counsel for Tom Amoss, who is here with me. I practice law

in Terre Haute, Indiana and here today on behalf of Mr. Amoss. He is pleased to have the opportunity to address you today. And at this time I would ask him to do that. Tom.

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TOM AMOSS: Thank you for allowing me to be here today. At last April's Commission meeting, Mr. Gorajec came to you and recommended Indiana adopt thresholds for approved therapeutic medicine, including the threshold of one nanogram, which is one billionth of a gram, for methocarbamol citing the latest science in Europe to abolish the outdated and archaic system called zero tolerance for therapeutic medicine. No racing jurisdiction in the United States uses this system. As Commissioners, you unanimously approved this.

That is the hard science of this case which dates back to 2011. Hero Heart ran on October 21, 2011 and finished second. After the primary lab findings report on November 4th and the split lab finding data was returned on February 22, 2012, we were convinced the case would be dismissed based on the rules governing split sample confirmation.

As Mr. Gorajec stated in that same April 2014 commission meeting, only if both labs confirm the same drug is a positive test called. But

immediately after our motion to dismiss, Commission moved away from the statute and made a motion to test the sample a third time. Every case in Indiana history has been decided by these two tests, the split test versus the primary test as your rules clearly state. This third test was going to be something that had never occurred in Indiana racing before.

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We fought this motion and asked the case go before the Commission. But after a prolonged legal battle, the Commission's request was granted. We take strong exception to the Commission's continual sentiment that my sample tested positive every time it was tested for if that were true, this case would have been brought before you in a timely fashion.

We ask you to consider a very straightforward question. If the Commission were satisfied with the primary split sample findings, why did they petition for an unprecedented third test. Why didn't my case go before the Commission in the spring 2012 for dismissal as we requested.

The motion was granted by the ALJ. And despite our written objection of using Doctor Sams of HFL Laboratory, he was allowed to do the

requested; the ability to test the blood in the sample and use the laboratory they petitioned for.

The ALJ specifically asked in his order for the amount of methocarbamol to be quantified. Despite all positive test results being reported with a measurement, this would be the first and only time my sample was measured for the amount of methocarbamol.

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In the summer of 2013 the results of my blood sample returned. Doctor Sams quantified the level of methocarbamol, as he was required to do, and reported the amount to be an estimated one nanogram, one billionth of a gram. It has come to my attention the Commission is going to challenge the finding and claim that it might be higher than the one nanogram reported. I find this astonishing.

Doctor Sams has the ability to test the sample with the most updated and sophisticated equipment available. One nanogram methocarbamol was the hard science requested by the Commission. It was performed with Commission staff present at HFL Laboratory and reported with an extensive data packet by their scientist, Doctor Sams.

In the April 2014 Commission meeting,
Mr. Gorajec responded to a question from Chairman
Weatherwax. And I quote "Commissioner Weatherwax,
you mentioned concerns about positive tests being
in small minute quantities. To the extent that a
drug is on this list, and methocarbamol is on the
list, and there is not a threshold, then a horseman
runs the risk of having a positive called on him
for a drug that has been demonstrated by the
research of the RMTC and approved by the RCI not to
have a pharmacological effect on the horse. The
option of doing nothing here is having the horsemen
run the risk of getting a positive test that need
not be called a positive."

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Mr. Gorajec's quote speaks directly to my case. How is any punishment justified if the Executive Director feels that this one nanogram of methocarbamol should not be called a positive? In another case that occurred before the adoption of the RMTC rules, it was ruled on using the most current science, Roger Welch, a Standardbred trainer, had a horse test positive for tramadol, which carries a Class A penalty. Class A penalty drugs have the highest potential to effect the performance and have no medical use in horses. The

ARCI penalty is a one-year suspension. This violation occurred in 2012. The following spring in 2013, Mr. Gorajec gave Mr. Welch a penalty of 14 days saying, and I quote, "The Commission staff has done their due diligence reviewing the positive test. And a determination was made that the current RCI classification on this particular drug does not reflect the current science, which shows it better considered a Class B drug."

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Mr. Gorajec set the precedent for using the most current science with this case. I'm asking to be treated in the same way with the Commission using the current science. And the current science shows one nanogram of methocarbamol is not a violation.

The Commission has talked about my record and pointed to a small window of it. I have been training horses since 1987. And in 29 years, I've been cited ten times for medicine positives. All of these overages were approved therapeutic medicine and fall in the lowest category of penalty. Each was treated with a fine. Having run over 12,000 horses in my career, that averages to one violation every 1200 starts or one violation every two and a half years. I did not have any

violation in 2012 or 2013, but I did have an overage in August 2014. I have never been accused of any violation that involved a suspension. That is my complete record.

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As for the alleged five positive tests in a year which the Commission has referred to, they make no reference to the fact that three were within a month, and I was not notified of any them until all the horses had run.

They also don't mention that I appeared before the Kentucky racing commission in February 2012 concerning the three overages, which included this Indiana-alleged overage. The Kentucky commission treated the three violations as one, and I was given a fine. Given that the ARCI penalties are the same state to state, we asked Indiana to reciprocate with Kentucky. The Commission refused.

What is the explanation concerning many other trainers that have had multiple positive tests in Indiana this past year who were treated differently from me? They include Wayne Minnock who had four positives in Indiana in one month for dexamethasone. Dexamethasone and methocarbamol fall under the exact same ARCI penalty guidelines. Mr. Minnock was only fined. I understand the

positives came close together and were counted as one offense. I don't understand why mine were counted individually when his were not.

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The Indiana statutes have a whole section on due process. Yet, when applied to my case, I question whether the Indiana Administrative Code or the Indiana Horse Racing statutes were followed. I have never even had a disciplinary hearing with the stewards.

My case began with Mr. Gorajec calling me on the phone and telling me my penalty. From there, my case was assigned to an administrative law judge. And after almost three years he gave a recommended order for summary judgment. Summary judgment is a rarely used outcome that has strict guidelines. And when defined in Webster's dictionary, it says there's no disputed facts in the case. How can this case be a candidate for summary judgment? Just as importantly, how can this case be affirmed making it a dangerous path for future cases when the Commission staff sees fit.

At last spring's Commission meeting,

Commissioner Pillow asked Mr. Gorajec about the

appeals process. Mr. Gorajec pointed out that he

could only make a recommendation. And that the ALJ
will then make a recommendation and present it to
the Commission. And the Commissions is the
decision maker.

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Rule 71 IAC 8.5-1-7 from the Indiana

Administrative Code pertaining to drug

classification and penalties says the penalties are
to be set by the most current ARCI guidelines.

This is the exact rule we discuss later today on
the cobalt regulation in agenda item six. How does
this same rule apply to the cobalt cases from last
year? Does it apply now where cobalt is a one-year
suspension or after the changes to the statute
occur at this Commission meeting making it a
two-week suspension?

This is another example of medication violations being regulated by the most current ARCI guidelines despite the violations occurring in the past. Again, I'm only asking to be treated in the same fashion.

The suspension of any license should be handled with great care and after careful consideration. It should be about fairness. For one nanogram methocarbamol Mr. Gorajec has asked to be suspended 60 days, remove the horses from my

barn, and require that they be given to trainers with no affiliation to me. This will put 32 of my employees out of work. I'm also to be fined \$5,000. He's asking you to severely damage my career as well as my reputation. I have spent over \$130,000 defending myself. The taxpayers of Indiana have spent at least that much money as this case is being handled by an attorney outside the Commission staff.

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I respectfully ask each Commissioner, how much more penalty do I have to suffer for one billionth of a gram of an approved therapeutic medicine that does not constitute a violation in any racing jurisdiction in the United States? Thank you for taking the time to listen to me.

MR. SACOPULOS: Holly has explained the options that you have, but there are some nuances to those options. One is that you can as a commission find that the primary test was not confirmed by the split sample, which we believe to be the case. If that is, in fact, what your finding is, then pursuant to 71 IAC 8.5-3-4, there can be no penalty against Mr. Amoss.

If on the other hand you find that the split sample does confirm the primary test, then we look

- 1 to whether or not the rule that you all approved in
- 2 | April of 2014 should be applied retroactively.
- 3 Under theory of amelioration, rules that are more
- 4 | lenient are usually, under Indiana law, applied
- 5 retroactively. Those that are more stringent apply
- 6 proactively. If we apply the rule that was
- 7 | approved by this commission allowing one nanogram
- 8 of methocarbamol in April of 2014 and apply it
- 9 retroactively, the outcome would be the same. The
- 10 | test results would be that there was not more than
- 11 one nanogram. The result would be no penalty
- 12 against Mr. Amoss.
- 13 A third result that can happen here is that
- 14 | you find that --
- MS. NEWELL: Pete, you're about out of time.
- 16 Wrap it up.
- 17 MR. SACOPULOS: I will -- that the split is
- 18 | confirming, and that you will not apply the rule
- 19 retroactively. If that's the case, then you will
- 20 | have to surrender the purse and would ask that an
- 21 appropriate and fair resolution be presented with a
- 22 | fine that would be appropriate and a few number of
- 23 days but certainly not 60 as sought by the
- 24 | Commission.
- 25 Finally, and my last point is, summary

judgment in this case is wholly and completely 1 2. inappropriate. Under Indiana Trial Rule 56, it 3 sets the standard. There can be no material 4 dispute as to a material fact. The main fact in this case is disputed, whether or not the split is 5 confirming of the original primary test. 6 summary judgment motion in this case is not only 7 inappropriate, its entirely inappropriate. 8

Those are our positions. Mr. Amoss and I would be glad to answer any questions. We are glad for the opportunity to address you today.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you so much.

MS. NEWELL: Mr. Babbitt.

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MR. BABBITT: Mr. Chair, Vice-chair, Members of the Commission, Executive Director, counsel.

I've got ten minutes. I would love to respond to everything they said. We don't have time. This thing's been going on three years. So I'm going to get to the crux of the matter.

As you know, Lea and I are representing the Commission staff in this matter. This race happened in late 2011. I was finishing my tenure as outside counsel to the Commission. Lea was beginning hers. So we've decided that I would continue in this case. So we're acting together.

Mr. Amoss, on the other hand with Mr. Sacopulos's appearance, is now being represented by four lawyers. They are very capable lawyers. They have left nothing on the table. And that probably is one of the reasons that it's taken so long to get here to you today. As the ALJ put this recommended order, it's right on the mark, and we're going to ask you to affirm it.

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This is a fairly simple case on the facts as it comes to the Commission, but it had some complex legal issues. And so the Commission designated an administrative law judge, who is a lawyer, a very good lawyer known to the Commission, who listened to every argument that was made, thoughtfully and deliberately ruled on those arguments, and ultimately came up to exactly the right conclusion. And I submit to you, and I will talk to you a little bit about this as I get through the argument, the fairest possible result under the circumstances.

Why is the only real option to affirm the ALJ? Well, the facts are simple. There was a third methocarbamol positive that Mr. Amoss had in 2011. He'd had in late 2010, within 365 days of that, a naproxen positive in Louisiana, which was his

- 1 | fourth violation in the period of 365 days.
- 2 | Because of that, the Association of Racing
- 3 | Commissioner International guidelines say that you
- 4 | look at multiple violations within a 365-day
- 5 | period. And that a minimum fine and suspension is
- 6 a suspension of 30 days and a fine of \$2500.
- 7 | Because there were four, the Executive Director
- 8 recommended to the ALJ, and the ALJ confirmed that
- 9 it was appropriate, that a 60-day suspension and a
- 10 | \$5,000 fine is appropriate.
- 11 Now, I'm going to talk about the summary
- 12 | judgment motion because we have a very different
- 13 | view of summary judgment. Summary judgment has
- 14 been used in other cases before the Commission.
- 15 The rule, Trial Rule 56C says that if you file a
- 16 motion, an adverse party has 30 days after service
- 17 of that motion to serve any opposing affidavits and
- 18 | then to designate to the court or the
- 19 | administrative law judge each material issue of
- 20 fact which the party asserts precludes the entry of
- 21 | summary judgment.
- 22 So in this particular case we got through the
- 23 | testing issues, and that's a whole other
- 24 discussion. They were well fought. And ultimately
- 25 what Mr. Amoss didn't tell you was when we started

this case in very early 2012, his lawyers suggested to us that a third test be done, and that it quantify the amount of methocarbamol. We agreed with that. So it was their suggestion.

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We both agreed that it would go to Doctor Sams at HFL. They then decided at some point unilaterally that they didn't want the test. So they didn't go to the ALJ and say can we stop the testing. They went to Doctor Sams and said stop the testing.

We went forward and said we are very comfortable, not only with the original test but with the split. We think that there's a violation on that. But in order to bend over backwards to be fair with you, here's what we'll do. We will do a third unprecedented test. And if it comes back negative, we'll treat it like a split sample.

A negative is no methocarbamol in the system. If it comes back negative for methocarbamol, we'll dismiss the case because we don't want there to be any issue. We want to get to the truth. That's what we're interested in.

Even though they had agreed to it and suggested it, they decided that they would fight it for months. We had many filings, many arguments,

etc. And the ALJ said go forward with the testing.

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Now, why did we ask it to be quantified?

Because that was the original test they agreed to.

And we didn't want to start changing the test. We didn't need it to be quantified, but we did it because that was the test they asked for.

Let me get back to the summary judgment. So you've got this process that, and it's simply a put-up-or-shut-up process. When you file a summary judgment, as we did February 3, 2013, we filed a motion. We filed four affidavits. We filed all the test results. The Executive Director filed an affidavit. All the scientists filed an affidavit. We said here's why there's a violation, and here's why the proposed sanction is appropriate.

They then had an obligation for 30 days to come back in and say here are all these things. They asked for one continuance. I agreed to it. They then came in and said we need more time, we need to do discovery.

Here's what they said in their motions. Very, very interesting. They said "In order to designate each fact that will preclude the entry of summary judgment, Trainer Amoss is obligated under the trial rules to support relevant supporting

evidence." So they have to not only provide the supporting evidence, but then they to have designate it. Remember, they have three different lawyers who were acting for them during this period.

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He asked for additional time at that point. We objected to it. The ALJ said take as much time as you need. Go forward with the process. They understood exactly what the process was. That was in their filing.

So what happens? What did they do? They came forward at the time their response was due, and they said dismiss the case for these other reasons. What didn't they do? They didn't say, here are the designated facts upon which our opposition is based. Here are the things that you should consider ALJ. They didn't file any of those things. They came back and said on a legal basis, the case should be dismissed. They did not meet the very standard that they asked for.

Now, I think it's very important because if you don't do that, the Supreme Court has said Indiana courts are limited. Before I get there, the legislature in 2011 enacted a provision of the Indiana Administrative Orders and Procedures Act

that made summary judgment the same as in a trial court. And that's important because it had been a little bit different. The legislature comes in and says we're going to do it the same way as courts.

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Here's the language in the legislation, subsection B. "Except as other otherwise provided in this section, an administrative law judge shall consider a motion filed under subsection A as would a court that is considering a motion for summary judgment filed under Trial Rule 56 of the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure.

The legislature is very smart. And they could have said doesn't apply to the Indiana Horse Racing Commission because the rules don't apply to the Utility Regulatory Commission and a lot of other agencies. No, it applies to the horse racing commission. They said the agency has to treat it like a court.

Why is that important? Because the Indiana Supreme Court in the case that we've cited to the ALJ, the HomEq Servicing versus Baker case says that if you don't submit designations and affidavits or ask for a continuance of the hearing before it goes forward to do these things, if you rest on the record, you can't come back later and

say, okay, but consider this. They say, the

Supreme Court said the trial court lacks discretion

to permit the party to thereafter file a response

or submit information to contest it. They had

months, months and months and months and decided

not to do it.

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Now what are they doing? They went to the ALJ. They didn't submit it. The ALJ looks at all the evidence and says, hey, I'm looking at what was designated. Absolutely appropriate. You had all the time in the world. You had fine legal representation. You didn't comply with the rules. I can't consider all of this stuff you're throwing up against the wall. Much of it that Mr. Amoss talked about today.

We've got responses to all of that, by the way, but we can't get into those because they didn't designate them. They didn't put them in play as they should have.

Now, I do this very, very respectfully. I submit to you if a judge doesn't have the authority to do that under Trial Rule 56, then the Commission can't let a person like Mr. Amoss sandbag the ALJ, not put the information out there and say but I'm going to come and beg with the Commission my

version of the facts, only my version of the facts and ask you to change the result procedurally even though if a judge, if somebody did that to a judge, a judge couldn't do that. If a judge did that, it would go up to the court.

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The court would say you can't do it. You have ground rules you didn't live by. Due process goes both ways. It goes not only for a person who is the subject of the disciplinary action, but it goes for the Commission. It protects the interest of all of the horsemen because, quite frankly, these are the rules that all of the horsemen have to play by. So we can't pick out Mr. Amoss and say he's a nice guy. He's a nationally renowned trainer so we'll treat him with a different set of rules. That's what he's asking you to do.

My respectful premise to you is it's not only appropriate to affirm the administrative law judge's very thoughtfully reasoned decision and very complete and the right decision, but it's something that you need to do. You don't have the discretion now to come in and reopen the record. In a way that would create chaos in the disciplinary process. And, quite frankly, it wastes our time as we go through and try to vet

| this out --

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MS. NEWELL: Time's up.

MR. BABBITT: My time's up. We also have, I would simply tell you the retroactivity argument didn't fly. And we object to that completely. There's no factual basis for it either. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you very much. We heard the testimony from both sides. Holly, is there anything else? Do you want to give us a summary on this?

MS. NEWELL: Just procedurally speaking, you are at the point now where you can begin your deliberations. You still are welcome to ask anybody any questions that you may have. And you're at the point where you're going to look at these two orders, and you are going to decide if you want to affirm, modify, dissolve, or remand.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Of course, there's a lot of testimony you heard, but also we've read a lot about this case. You gave me this to read over the weekend.

MS. NEWELL: That's just part of it, yes.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Is this what Mr. Amoss provided that Robin was saying was more or less

after the fact and couldn't be considered? 1 2 MS. NEWELL: Right, there is contention 3 between the parties about what was on the record 4 that could be considered by the Commission. The 5 Commission can only consider what was made part of the record at the appropriate time. 6 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: What I have done for three days is I have read in detail something 8 9 you're telling me I can't take and look at. 10 MS. NEWELL: I would defer to arguments from 11 the parties on that, but, yes, I believe there are 12 certain items within that particular filing that 13 Commission staff is arguing was not properly put 14 before the ALJ. Therefore, it is not proper for 15 your consideration at this time. 16 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Have any of my fellow Commissioners read all this that came after the 17 18 original paperwork was given? 19 That was the substantial e-mail MS. NEWELL: 20 filing that you received. 21 COMMISSIONER LIGHTLE: Is that the one we just 2.2 received?

MS. NEWELL: A week ago.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I don't want to confuse the issue. It's just that we have to kind of focus

on what we can deliberate and what we can look at and what we can accept for this case because a lot of this is done to defend and help Mr. Amoss by throwing doubt on what we're looking for. We can't look at things that we can't already be accepted through the judicial process that got us here.

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MS. NEWELL: To the extent that you guys are deliberating and you begin to consider anything that might be a concern because it was not presented for the record, I would welcome Mr. Babbitt or Miss Ellingwood or Mr. Sacopulos to speak to that issue. They are going to be far more familiar with the intricacies of this record than I am, but, yes, there is definitely some question as to what was provided in that filing that you may properly consider.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Go ahead, Commissioner Lightle.

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I have a question about that if everything wasn't presented, I have a problem with that.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: This was additional testimony or records that I received. You didn't get this.

MS. NEWELL: Yes, she did. Everybody received

l it.

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2 | COMMISSIONER LIGHTLE: I received it.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: We all got it.

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Everything?

MS. NEWELL: You have everything. The filing was made March 2nd. And you guys would have received it that same day or the next day.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I have a question for Mr. Amoss or his staff or his attorney, you're saying here that two drugs stamped for their own as Indiana's own medication chart shows. Could you explain why we're doing something that you don't agree with on that? I know these drugs take on a different physical nature sometimes after they are in the body of the horse. I don't know if that's what you're trying to say.

TOM AMOSS: Yes, sir. The two drugs you are speaking of are methocarbamol, which was what the primary laboratory said they found, and a drug called guaifenesin, which is what the split laboratory's data said was found. Each year Mr. Gorajec presents a list, and that is part of the record, of all the drugs that we are allowed to use. There is a withdrawal time associated with each of those.

Guaifenesin and methocarbamol are listed separately on that list. Just as importantly, they are listed with two separate withdrawal times. So our contention is if one is the same as the other, which they claim it is, why are there two different withdrawal times, why do you stop on one four days out but on another five days out if, indeed, they are the same thing.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: That was the question I had. Could we get an answer?

MS. NEWELL: Mr. Babbitt could respond appropriately. I would not be the person to ask for that.

MR. BABBITT: With respect to that particular issue, the rules provide very clearly that once there is a positive, the only way that a split will be dismissed is if there is a negative finding.

And the split can find either the primary drug or a metabolite of the primary drug. Guaifenesin is a metabolite of methocarbamol. And so, therefore, it was split.

We have an affidavit in the summary judgment materials that says that's a positive. There is no evidence in the record that that is a negative test. They claim that it didn't confirm. The

regulations of the Commission say the confirmation of a metabolite is sufficient confirmation of the primary drug. That was a positive.

2.2

In fact, as you read through the ALJ's decision, he said those two are enough. That's enough. But we went ahead and did the third one, just to make sure because if there wasn't methocarbamol in there, and they had asked for the test, we wanted to make sure that we gave them an opportunity to check that. That's why the third test was done. It came back positive for methocarbamol. So they found methocarbamol, a metabolite of methocarbamol, methocarbamol, three positive tests.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you. Commissioner Schenkel.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: I'm not a lawyer so

I'm not sure that I understand all the legal

citations. I'm not familiar with all them. To me

one of the issues here is the timing of all this

and the time that has elapsed since the original

tests. One of your contentions, if I understand it

correctly, is this should be dismissed because the

rules changed since the alleged violation occurred

in 2011.

I'm not sure how we would deal as a regulatory agency or how the legislature would deal with things if they started applying laws and regulations retroactively. The whole legal arguments aside, the whole process, the whole common sense approach to that just baffles me from that standpoint.

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I am less than convinced that had you not drawn this out over the last three years, we wouldn't even be having that discussion. And, yet, that seems to be one of the bases that you're arguing. So I don't understand that logic. I don't understand that, and I don't like that approach to doing business in that way. If we take that action now and start applying rules retroactively, we might as well pack it in and go home and let you guys just do what you do and hope for the best.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: You're welcome to respond.

MR. SACOPULOS: First of all, we take exception with these three tests being positive. Secondly, it's important to know when the proposed --

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Can I ask you a

question?

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MR. SACOPULOS: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: If you object to those three tests being positive, I understand that I can object to what my doctor found yesterday in my tests. But if I don't have something that disputes those or shows otherwise, then what's the basis?

MR. SACOPULOS: There is in the materials we submitted to you a letter from the state veterinarian in Louisiana disputing that. That's in the materials given to you.

But timing wise, I think it's important.

First of all, there is precedent for under the doctrine of amelioration for a retroactive application if the punishment is less. If the punishment is more severe, then proactively it does not apply backwards but it applies forward.

But in terms of time, Mr. Gorajec and Mr. Babbitt are seeking 60 days from Mr. Amoss. Coincidentally, it's almost 60 days after this event, this race was run that the proposal to change the rule to one nanogram was proposed. And in any of these tests, if you look, one nanogram, any one of these tests, if you apply the one nanogram test, there's no violation.

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COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Sorry to challenge
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 2.
     you.
          MR. SACOPULOS:
                          Sure. Go right ahead.
 4
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Sixty days, that
 5
     doesn't sound right because as I understood it, the
     original was in 2013. The rules changed in 2014.
 6
     That's not 60 days.
 7
          MR. SACOPULOS: But that's when the proposal
 8
 9
                The new rule, you're correct, was
     was made.
10
     adopted in April of 2014.
11
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Right, but that's --
12
          MR. SACOPULOS: But there was consideration of
13
     a change in position in advance of the change.
14
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL:
                                  There's a lot of
15
     considerations and proposals going on across the
16
     street right now in the legislature, and we're not
17
     going to -- well, I'm sorry.
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          MR. BABBITT: May I speak to that issue?
19
     race was run October 21, 2011. The Commission's
20
     action was almost two and a half years later, not
21
     60 days later. So that's a misstatement.
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          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Any other questions from
23
     the Commission? Comments? Thoughts? Thank you.
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          MR. SACOPULOS: Thank you.
25
          TOM AMOSS: Thank you.
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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We have, as Holly pointed out, several options. I will repeat them for you because I have them right here. We can affirm, modify, dissolve, or remand this case before us. Affirm means that this goes forward just as we heard today by our counsel.

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I guess if you modify, change, dissolve, or send back to the ALJ is another decision that we could make. But I think you understand that the summary judgment is pretty well clearly spelled out even in the General Assembly as to what our true authority is. So this is why we're here. This is why we're a part of this. Of course, we, as Commissioners, are charged with trying to maintain, and we must maintain the highest integrity we can for the racing industry and this state and this country.

So we're going to have to make a decision based upon the evidence that we have. I guess that's the answer to our deliberation.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Holly, did you say we can deliberate?

MS. NEWELL: You may.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We can deliberate.

MS. NEWELL: You are going to do it on the

record. 1 2 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We can ask questions of ourselves, but we are going to be a part of this. 4 COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Okay. MS. NEWELL: Robin will be recording it so please speak up so she can hear you. 6 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: For the sake of just, 7 I mean, I think we need a motion on the floor. 8 MS. NEWELL: If you are prepared to do so, 10 absolutely. 11 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Well, I think we ought 12 to have a motion so it generates the discussion so 13 we know what we're discussing. Otherwise, we would 14 be discussing a variety of hypotheticals. So let's 15 narrow it down. 16 I would move that we uphold the ALJ's recommendations. 17 MS. NEWELL: Both of them. You have the 18 19 Motion to Dismiss and the Motion for Summary Judgment. The dismissal was denied. 20 21 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Then we can begin the 2.2 discussion. 23 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: And then we need a 24 second. COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: And then that motion 25

1 may or may not prevail, but at least we have a 2 formal motion on the floor.

MS. NEWELL: We have a motion from Mr. Schenkel.

2.2

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I have a question. For both attorneys, and Tom just mentioned, why is there so much difference in your thought process on summary judgment? Neither one of you were on the same page about the same term. You can both make it brief.

MR. BABBITT: Unfortunately, oftentimes attorneys are not on the same page on legal issues. This would not be the first time. And instead of making the argument to you again, I would simply say that we are not on that page for the very reasons that the administrative law judge, who was an independent decider. He sat as a judge on this matter.

He said at page five "After obtaining those materials for summary judgment, Amoss made no substantive challenge to the evidence designated by staff. Neither did he claim that additional discovery was necessary nor did he ask for a continuance of the summary judgment hearing, which took place on October 30, 2014, over three months

after he received the materials." He goes on at page six and says "But as far as designating any evidence in response to the Motion for Summary judgment is concerned, he has done nothing."

Inactivity is not an adequate response to staff's designation about evidence.

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Our position is consistent with the ALJ's. You've got to follow the rules. You have to do it appropriately. You can't sandbag the ALJ and come up with something from Louisiana that was never presented to the ALJ and say, here, this makes a genuine issue on the science and come to the Commission and say, by the way, we're going to try to throw all this stuff up against the wall so we can now have you decide on information we never decided to make available to him after months and months of having the opportunity to do so.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Mr. Sacopulos.

MR. SACOPULOS: Thank you. Summary judgment is the ultimate end of the case. You're putting somebody out without allowing them to try the case. In this case these tests themselves create a material issue of fact, which is whether or not there is methocarbamol or not. We have one test that says there is. There's one test that

estimates it, the third lab, that Doctor Sam's test is an estimation. And the third is one that shows a metabolite but not methocarbamol.

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The tests were done by different techniques; one using a liquid technique, one using a gas technique. And so I think the exact outcome of these tests is at dispute. And that is the heart of the issue is whether or not you have a primary and a split that are confirming.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you.

MS. NEWELL: Just as a point of clarification because the Commission did raise the issue, the letter from Louisiana Doctor Garber, when was that? Is that under proper consideration? I can't tell the timing on that. Was that presented to the ALJ for consideration?

MR. BABBITT: It was not presented to the ALJ for consideration. That's clear by the order. There were materials that were referenced in the objections which were never presented to the ALJ. Certainly nothing was designated. Then there was information in Mr. Amoss's response. For the record, we are objecting to the consideration of any of those things.

Having said that, we understand that you, like

- 1 judges, have the right to see anything that anybody
- 2 | files, but it's assumed that you will only rely on
- 3 | the things that you are supposed to rely on.
- 4 | That's the way that both the judges and an
- 5 | administrative agency would consider materials.
- 6 But the answer is no. As is clear from his order,
- 7 | that was not designated. And if it came in, it may
- 8 | have come in with the materials from Mr. Amoss. I
- 9 don't remember.
- 10 MS. NEWELL: The Parker affidavit is included
- 11 | in the March 2nd filing.
- MR. BABBITT: In the March 2nd filing. That
- 13 | was not a designation.
- 14 MS. NEWELL: I just wanted to clarify that.
- 15 TOM AMOSS: May I respond to that, please.
- 16 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Yes, please.
- 17 TOM AMOSS: In the materials you have the
- 18 | motion to dismiss way back in 2012 when we said the
- 19 primary sample did not match the split finding
- 20 | samples. Those materials were submitted to the
- 21 ALJ. One of the things presented to him at that
- 22 | time was the affidavit from Doctor Garber that he's
- 23 referring to. So that actually was part of the
- 24 record with the ALJ back in 2012.
- 25 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Is that true?

MR. BABBITT: That was a part of an underlying submission we made that was never designated as a material issue. You have to do two things. You have to submit an affidavit, and then you have to come forward. That affidavit does not address the issue nor did they argue it. You won't find it in the filings or the argument that they made to the ALJ.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you.

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COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I understand that, this whole situation. I understand all this. My problem with it, I think, is the penalty phase and exactly what the penalty is. That's what my question is.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: You're saying that you would rather -- of course, we have a motion to accept everything as we have it presented. We don't have a second. But you're saying you're leaning more towards a modification?

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Yeah, of the penalty. I think that's my -- that's the only thing I'm concerned about. I think everything else is pretty much stated, you know. It happened. That's what it was. It's all lined out. I don't see any argument to it, but the penalty part is what I

question. That's my only question. 1 2 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We better finish what we started here first. 4 COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I just think that I would like for us to think more about -- he needs to 5 be -- there has to be a penalty obviously but how 6 much of a penalty. Can we think about that? 7 That's the only thing I'm saying. 8 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: That's obviously 10 something we can do. We have the ability to change 11 this, modify the ruling or the ALJ's opinion. 12 do I have a second to Commissioner Schenkel's 13 motion to accept everything as submitted? COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Or you can make 14 15 another motion. 16 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: It could die for a lack 17 of a second. All right. Commissioner Lightle. COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I won't second that 18 19 motion because I think that we should discuss the 20 penalty part of this. 21 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So you withdraw your 2.2 motion? 23 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Yes, sir. 24 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So now let's have a 25 discussion on what we can agree upon.

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I'm just one up here.

You all do your thing, but I think we don't have to throw this strong of a penalty at him. I think the situation is that it's pretty well been proven what the situation is. But I think the penalty phase is, it's more than what it should be by what we've seen before.

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MS. NEWELL: You can have the parties speak to this. Executive Director Gorajec is the one that recommended the 60 days penalty. He can speak to it or you can consider it amongst yourselves, however you want to approach this. But with respect to the calculation of the penalty, that started with Commission staff, and you're welcome to ask them about that.

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: I know you talked about a 30 day and then it went into a 60 day. I would like that clarified as to why the 60 day and 5,000 and taking horses. I'm just looking at the whole penalty phase. And I think it's pretty severe. So I would like to ask the question. Maybe we could talk about that.

JOE GORAJEC: One of the things we do as Commission staff, and this usually starts with the stewards at the Thoroughbred meet, is when we get a

positive test, we run the fines and the suspensions
list from the ARCI, Association of Racing
Commissioners International, that has a history on
all the licensees and all of the rulings against
them so we can look at what the prior violations of
an individual is.

2.2

And the model rule that we consider in assessing penalties is the ARCI model rule, and it's referenced in our own rules for Commission staff to consider and the Commission to consider. And it's a graduated, it's a graduated penalty scheme in that there's a penalty for a first offense, then a second offense, and then a third offense within a 365-day period. And that's what we looked at.

And we also look at, there's different categories of drugs. And the penalties that are recommended take into account the categories. So there are, a Category A would call for a very severe penalty, a Category B less, and a Category C even less than that, but you have to pay the price for multiple violations.

Well, when you looked at Mr. Amoss' record -I don't have it in front of me so I'm giving you, I
think, a very good estimate of what his record was

- 1 | when we looked at it. He had a naproxen positive.
- 2 And I think it was November or December of 2010.
- 3 | It's a Class C. In a Class C first offense there
- 4 | is no, there is no suspension. There's a fine, no
- 5 suspension.
- 6 Then he gets a positive test at Churchill
- 7 Downs in May for, guess what drug? Methocarbamol,
- 8 | the same drug that we are talking about for this
- 9 positive. So now he's got a second positive test,
- 10 | methocarbamol, in May.
- 11 Early October he gets another positive,
- 12 | methocarbamol at Keeneland. Late in October he
- 13 gets another positive, methocarbamol in Indiana.
- 14 | Then, like, the day after, he gets another
- 15 | methocarbamol positive. So in that window he's got
- 16 one, two, three, four, five positive tests. We
- 17 | don't count the one that came after ours.
- 18 Now, in this grid that you consider from the
- 19 | RCI; first positive test, no suspension; second
- 20 positive test, 15 days; third positive test, 30
- 21 days. Now, they don't even have, they don't even
- 22 | have a recommended penalty for a fourth event.
- 23 They're not even thinking that someone is going to
- 24 get four violations in the same year. Mr. Amoss
- 25 | got four violations. But the grid doesn't even

take that into account.

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Mr. Amoss said something about Kentucky. I'm going to say something about Kentucky. Kentucky failed Mr. Amoss. Okay. If Kentucky, if Kentucky went by the ARCI drug classification guidelines, if they went by their model rules, when Mr. Amoss got a positive test in May at Churchill Downs, okay, they should have called him in and said, you know what, Tom, this is your second violation. You got a naproxen. You got a naproxen in Louisiana. This is your second one. So you're going to get a 15-day suspension. And, oh, by the way, you better find out the source of this problem and clean it up because the next one is going to cost you 30 days.

Did Kentucky do that? They did not do that.

That's Tom Amoss. We're going to let it slide.

Okay. We're not going to, we're not going to impose the ARCI model rules on Mr. Amoss. Okay.

We're just going to give him a fine. It's a parking ticket. Just give him a fine. Okay.

So he gets another one. He gets another one in October at Keeneland. And he gets one later at Keeneland. So when Kentucky gives him a fine for his third offense, and let's, let's, let's take, let's take the situation where he wasn't notified

of the early October and the late October methocarbamol positives in Kentucky until, let's say, sometime after the fact. So let's consider those as one, just for the sake of discussion.

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Kentucky should have given him 30 days. It's a third offense; a naproxen, then methocarbamol in May, and then two methocarbamols in October.

That's just in Kentucky, not even counting the methocarbamol he had here in Indiana. Okay. So not only did Kentucky not follow their own model rules, they didn't follow their own rules. Okay.

In Kentucky you don't have to consider a violation, a penalty that occurs in another state. So they didn't have to consider what happened in Louisiana, but they should have considered their own. They should have considered their own. They should have considered their own. They should have considered what happened in May when they gave in October. No, they didn't do it.

That's one of the problems with this industry. One of the problems with this industry, and if you read the trade journals and you listen to what the fans are saying, they are sick and tired of having people get drug infraction after drug infraction, after drug infraction and getting slapped on the hand. These aren't parking

tickets where you pay a few dollars, and then you go about your business.

2.2

These aren't, these aren't significant drugs.

Okay. I agree a hundred percent with Mr. Amoss.

These are therapeutic medications. Okay. And if he got a therapeutic medication violation at Indiana Grand, and it was his first one, and it was a Class C, he would have paid a fine, no suspension. And that's what it would be. But it wasn't his first one. It was his first one here, but it wasn't his first one in 365 days, which you're supposed to consider.

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: So Indiana does consider all of them?

JOE GORAJEC: Yes. And, quite frankly, the model rules suggest that you consider all of them because if you didn't, a trainer can go from one state to another state, to another state, to another state and get one positive after another positive, after another positive, after another positive, and they would all be first offenses. That's not the way it's supposed to work.

You're supposed to, you're supposed to get penalized more significantly for a second and third and fourth violation. And one of the things that

Mr. Amoss says is that, you know, these are, these are therapeutic medications. And he's absolutely right, but that's taken into account by the penalty scheme.

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We're citing him for the lowest caliber of, one of the lowest calibers of the penalty scheme.

We're not, we're not, we're not saying he's got a B violation or an A violation. We're talking about a C violation, which are really pretty modest. But if you get, you know, a second and a third and a fourth, then you should have it increased.

So, again, I don't think -- he cites Kentucky. Kentucky didn't do what they were supposed to do, and we're living with it because if Kentucky called him in, if Kentucky called him in and said, Tom, you're getting 15 days; your next one, okay, you're going to get 30 days, you better find out the problem, we would have never even had this problem probably because he knew he'd be facing a penalty. He knew he'd be facing a fine. Okay.

In my mind we're not here because -- he's got a methocarbamol in October. He's got another one the day after in Keeneland. Okay. We're here because he doesn't want to serve a suspension. The other ones he took. I mean, he didn't appeal

those. He just wrote a check.

2.2

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SACOPULOS: May I respond to this.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Yes because we raised these questions.

MR. SACOPULOS: The Indiana Horse Racing Commission has historically adopted the theory of consolidation without notice. And that is where someone has a positive, presumably a positive. And then another race is run without the person having gotten the result, and then another race. You see that in Standardbred. That is the, that is at its heart part of the tripelennamine problem this Commission is facing where Standardbred people run far more frequently.

MS. NEWELL: Pete, we're not going there today.

MR. SACOPULOS: What I'm saying is there are plenty of examples before this commission that would allow these positives, alleged positives to be consolidated to one, to be considered or condensed to one.

With regard to Mr. Gorajec's comments about Kentucky, I don't think there's anything before this commission indicating preference for

- 1 Mr. Amoss. What is clear and before the Commission 2 is he's been punished for those in the state of 3 Kentucky. The other thing is if you want to have 4 somebody appear before you that's a trainer 5 licensed in this state, you will find nobody,
- nobody that has tested more than Mr. Amoss. He's
 been the leading trainer. The way you get that is
 you get a lot of wins. And when you get a lot of
 wins, you get a lot of tests. He's as tested as
 anybody is.
 - COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Pete, you said something about alleged?
 - MR. SACOPULOS: We do not believe these are positives. We do not believe these three tests are positive.
 - COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Thank you.

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- MR. SACOPULOS: Also, Mr. Amoss has reminded me that part of the consideration here is that we would ask the Commission, as it normally does, to consider all mitigating factors, many of which Mr. Amoss addressed in his presentation.
- COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Where is your evidence that disputes the findings of whether or not they're positive?
- 25 MR. SACOPULOS: The affidavit supplied from

the veterinarian, state of Louisiana.

2.2

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: One letter. Okay.

TOM AMOSS: Besides that one letter from that chemist who is someone we hired to examine that, we also have a document from your own veterinarian, Doctor Sams, where he is asked the question about this conversion from methocarbamol to guaifenesin, which the split sample says they did. And the letter is in there. And it specifically says that Doctor Sams knows of no test, this is a quote, where methocarbamol could be converted completely into guaifenesin, which is what the lab at UC Davis said they did.

On top of that, Mr. Gorajec is right about the penalties, but he's leaving out a very important part of the ARCI rules, which says those penalties that he has described are minus mitigating circumstances. So, yes, I guess you can say that's true, but he's not telling you the mitigating circumstances are part of the penalty that the ARCI says. He mentions a number of positives.

I just want to remind for the record that I gave an example of someone that had four positives in Indiana this year within a month and was only fined. Again, as I said in my statement, I just

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want to be treated like everyone else.
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 2
          MR. SACOPULOS:
                          Thank you.
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX:
                                Thank you. Okay.
 4
     now have a better understanding, Commissioner
 5
     Lightle, of the penalties. I think that speaks to
     how we got here and maybe what the recommendation
 6
     was for this severe action.
 7
          Now we have to go back to the original
 8
     subject, I guess, of the original discussion before
 9
10
          We can affirm, modify, I guess, dissolve, or
     remand. And I would like to have a motion.
11
12
          I will make the motion that we affirm both
13
     charges after hearing this full testimony.
14
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: I will second that.
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          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We have a second. Now,
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     any discussion? Now we're going to vote. Call for
17
     the question. Those in favor of this motion,
     please raise your right hand.
18
19
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: (Raises right hand.)
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          COMMISSIONER PILLOW: (Raises right hand.)
21
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: (Raises right hand.)
2.2
     Three to one. I believe that's a majority.
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          MS. NEWELL:
                       It is.
24
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Because Commissioner
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     McCarty is not here.
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1 MS. NEWELL: Right.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: It passed three to one to affirm. Thank you. Go ahead.

MR. BABBITT: Given that the Commission has affirmed the ALJ's determination, I simply wanted the Commission to be aware that the practice is then to start the suspension on the first day of the race meet in Indiana, which I believe is April 21st of 2015. So that would be the intention of the staff. I'm only telling the Commission that so they know that that is when the 60 days would begin.

MS. NEWELL: Is that the wish of the Commission?

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Yes.

MS. NEWELL: I want to make sure the order.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Counsel, is there any other steps that these people take now or is this final?

MS. NEWELL: This is not final. I wanted to speak to that a little bit right here now. What is taking place is a really important step, but it's not over. I will write up an order reflecting what your wishes were. However, Mr. Amoss has the right to further appeal. He may take this case to the

1 trial court. If it goes that far, the court may or
2 may not rule with the Commission.

2.2

The bottom line and the important part is though, I would admonish you not to speak to Mr. Amoss or Mr. Babbitt or Mr. Gorajec about this particular case. If there are questions, they can come to me, and the parties can come to me as well. We need to continue to have this separation because this continues to be a live case.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I hear you. Okay. We thank you.

Well, now the next item on our agenda is Lea. Well, maybe before we do that, if you have to feed your meter or do something, let's take a 15-minute break.

(A brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: If I could have your attention, please. Legal staff has asked that I make a point of clarification for the vote on the record. Holly.

MS. NEWELL: Yes, I believe that the record will reflect a three-to-one vote on the Amoss matter.

Commissioner Lightle, was your vote a nay vote or was it an abstention?

1 | COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Abstention.

2.2

MS. NEWELL: If the record could reflect a three-zero vote with Commissioner Lightle abstaining, please.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you. Now, back to our agenda. Lea, you're going to give us an update on the litigation.

MS. ELLINGWOOD: I am, Chairman. For those of you who are new to the Commission since the last time we had a litigation update, just let me know. We like to keep the Commission updated with respect to litigation that's been initiated against the Commission itself or against staff members who are acting in their professional capacity.

In 2010 Commission staff --

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: If I could have the discussion in the back please stop. Go ahead.

MS. ELLINGWOOD: In 2010, the Commission staff received a complaint that included some fairly disturbing allegations of animal abuse and neglect. That complaint prompted an investigation by the Commission staff into Mr. Eddie Martin, which included a consensual entry on his farm in Florida.

Mr. Martin, who is a former IHRC commissioner and a former executive director of ITOBA, initiated

a lawsuit against the IHRC in the Marion County
Superior Court claiming that he had suffered, and
I'm quoting, a near complete loss of his business
and enormous injury to his person as a result of
staff's investigation to the tune of approximately
\$13 million.

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On January 22nd of this year as a result of Mr. Martin's agreement to drop this case, the court dismissed Mr. Martin's state claim against the Commission. Mr. Martin also filed a federal lawsuit against the Commission for \$13 million as a result of our investigation. That suit was also dismissed by the court upon party agreement.

Mr. Martin received no award of funds as a result of this lawsuit and is permanently barred from initiating future litigation on these claims. This is the final three lawsuits Mr. Martin had filed against the Commission. In addition to the state and federal lawsuit regarding staff's investigation, Mr. Martin had previously filed an appeal of his exclusion, which was ultimately determined by the Court of Appeals who found in favor of the Commission.

If there are any questions, I am happy to answer them.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So in a nutshell, is this a final chapter of this total situation?

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MS. ELLINGWOOD: It is. The litigation, I can't remember when the Court of Appeals case regarding the exclusion began, but as you can tell, it's been a number of years. So the staff is very happy with the resolution.

Mr. Martin had named the Chairman personally in his lawsuit, the Executive Director Joe Gorajec. And he also named the Director of Security Terry Richwine in his lawsuit. While I can't speak for them, I suppose they are probably pretty happy this has come to an end.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you. Very good. Any other discussions from the Commission?

The next, Joe, do you want to give us an update on this cobalt testing that we implemented last year?

JOE GORAJEC: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Items four, five, and six on the agenda are all cobalt related, and they are all intertwined. I just want to remind the Commission that back in September when the Commission passed the rule regarding the regulation of cobalt, one of the things that they asked Commission staff to do is come back prior to

the commencement of the 2015 race meets with any proposed changes, and also come back and report on any activity with regard to new science or any activity with regard to movement within the industry nationally or internationally regarding the subject of cobalt regulation.

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And that is a way of bringing item number five to the Commission. That's the introduction of Doctor Dionne Benson. Doctor Benson is the executive director of the RMTC, the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium. And she's appeared before us before. And even though the regulation of cobalt nationally is moving forward, it's moving forward at a pace slower than I and a lot of like-minded people would like.

Having said that, it's through Doctor Benson and the good work of the RMTC that this item is on the agenda of racing regulators. And Doctor Benson and the RMTC are the primary movers in protecting the integrity of the sport in the animal safety and welfare regarding cobalt. So she is probably the best person in the country to give the Commission an update on where we stand nationally with regard to potential cobalt regulation.

I would like to introduce Dionne, and I also

would thank her from coming up from Lexington to 1 2 visit with us. She came early just so the 3 Commission knows on late notice. Doctor Benson 4 arrived in Lexington yesterday afternoon to sit down and meet with the practicing Standardbred veterinarians. And it was a great meeting to have the veterinarians all in one place where they could 7 ask good questions and get intelligent answers. 8 Τ thank Doctor Benson for that.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Welcome, Doctor.

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DOCTOR BENSON: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you.

Just to give you a little update on cobalt, we've since last September, there's been a little bit more research in the area. We have a group in Kentucky that has done some research and done some administration studies of cobalt. And they have done administrations of cobalt at what were reported levels from practitioners. I think the total level was 1.5 milligrams per pound.

And to be honest with you, I've seen the videos that are associated with these administrations, and they're a little bit disturbing for me as a vet and someone who has horses. The horses are sweaty. They're colicky.

They are uncomfortable. None of the horses had permanent symptoms.

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They all recovered, but it was certainly repeated every time these horses -- these horses received multiple administrations. The purpose was to see if there would be an effect on the red blood cell production or erythropoietin production, which is why we understood cobalt was being used. I can tell you from the tests they did, there was no change in the erythropoietin. So even though it's being administered for this purpose, we can't determine it's actually working for that purpose. But what it is is it's a little bit disturbing to see the horses and how uncomfortable they are and how unfortunate for them to have to go through this for something that isn't producing an effect.

But we are looking at it from a horse welfare and safety aspect, which is why we are continuing to set a threshold. The issue with cobalt, and we've gone through this before, so I won't belabor the point, but it's an endogenous substance. It's there normally. We can't say the presence of cobalt in and of itself is a violation of any rule because it is in the environment. It's in the feed. There's a minimum daily requirement for

horses.

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What we can say is we don't know of any reported case where a horse has been cobalt deficient. So horses get enough from the surroundings. Even in racing we have things like vitamin jugs, which have cobalt in them in small amounts. There are some supplements that have small amounts of cobalt. There are some supplements that have supplements that have very large amounts of cobalt.

So I think the goal going forward for us has been to separate what constitutes normal treatment for a racehorse versus these high dose cobalt chloride salts. And, ultimately, where it's going is we're coming into what we are considering a tiered approach to this issue where we look at -the Scientific Advisory Committee has met and discussed this. It has not gone before the RMTC board yet so it's not a recommendation. essentially what they recommended looking at is a tiered approach with a low threshold of about approximately 25 parts per billion, which would equate with a low overage. So almost like the Bute rule had been tiered at two milligrams and five milligrams, this one would have, the thresholds that have been proposed so far have been

1 25 and 50, but it's a multi-tiered approach to 2 recognize there is a potential to get an overage 3 between 25 and 50 with supplementation. Now, it's excessive supplementation of a horse, but you can 4 get there without the use of strict cobalt salts. 5 So we are recognizing that that's not appropriate 6 treatment necessarily of a horse, but certainly if 7 you're over 50, you're at the point where you have 8 9 to use cobalt salts to get it there from all of the 10 products that we have seen.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Question. We implemented the .25 as a threshold.

DOCTOR BENSON: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: How does that fit with what you're seeing and studying and the science?

DOCTOR BENSON: Sure. So what we've seen is if we have populations of horses that are research horses that we can control what they get, we feed them normally. We don't give them vitamin jugs. The natural baseline in a horse, there isn't a horse that's been in that natural baseline population to my knowledge that is over two parts per billion, I believe. And so we know that that normal level is very low.

Now, we've also looked at a group of

racehorses. I want to say it's about 1400 racehorses that we've looked at, a combination of Standardbred, Thoroughbred, and Quarter Horses, including the ones that came out of the study here in Indiana or the results of testing here in Indiana. These are post-race racehorses.

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And largely what you see is you see a large group of horses under ten parts per billion.

Sixty percent of the horses are under ten parts per billion. Then you see another percentage that are above 10 but below 20. And you get very small until you see these huge outliers where you've got numbers like 4800 and 1100, just these really large numbers.

One of the things we are trying to do because though are post-race samples, and we don't know how these horses have been treated or what they've been administered. We're working with a biostatistician and an epidemiologist to be able to say above this number, these horses should be excluded from any determination because they have clearly been treated with cobalt salts.

That's kind of where we are now. We have our base recommendation and the Scientific Advisory

Committee, they asked for this extra step to be

done. Hopefully, we will see a change or we will see confirmation of the numbers that we've looked at. I think the other thing we have noticed across the country is where commissions have started to regulate this substance, the numbers have decreased significantly.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: That's what we're seeing here. That's what we are going to hear and talk about. How many states have implemented a program like we did?

DOCTOR BENSON: There is no state that has implemented a bright line test that is tied to a policy. Minnesota has had a test where if you're above a hundred parts per billion, you get put on the vet's list until you're off. The trainer is required or the owner or trainer is required to pay for the testing.

California has implemented a similar practice, but they, I believe, go down to 25 parts per billion. New York has implemented a testing program where they say they are testing for cobalt, but they haven't actually identified a threshold that will trigger any activity. But I can tell you, and Kentucky hasn't implemented a specific threshold, but they have begun telling trainers and

owners when they do out of competition testing, that one of the substances they are looking for is cobalt. In each of those instances, even without a specific regulation, they have seen their numbers drop precipitously.

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I think it's something that's definitely amenable to regulation, as you have seen. But I'm hopeful that by the RCI convention in April, we will have a suggestion for them, a recommendation. It is then ultimately up to them to determine how they want to treat it.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So this will be a topic of discussion at the national convention.

DOCTOR BENSON: Yes. Our intention is to file it as a -- provided it gets through the RMTC board, we intend to bring it for the RCI. Of course, their prerogative and whether they want to hear it.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you. Any other questions from our Commission?

JOE GORAJEC: I have one question. You gave us a status report on where we're at nationally. Can you comment on where internationally the racing industry is on cobalt?

DOCTOR BENSON: Sure. The Australians have a 200 nanogram rule currently in urine or 200 parts

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per billion. There's been a large body of data
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     collected. And there's been an international study
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     done, of which the RMTC is a part.
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     recommendation that is coming from that group will
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     likely cut the urine threshold to a hundred, and
     the blood recommendation will probably, from that
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     group for an international level, will probably be
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     two tiered, one for race day and one for out of
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     competition testing. And the race day will be, I
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     believe it will end up in the single digits.
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     not sure exactly where. And the out of
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     competition, the last number I've heard was 12 to
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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Doctor Benson, you said that Indiana is the only state that has this threshold?

DOCTOR BENSON: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Why do you think the reason the rest of the country hasn't followed suit? I know that's a difficult question because you're not in there.

DOCTOR BENSON: There have been discussions in a number of states. A lot of states try to wait for RCI to pass something. We originally brought

this before RCI in July of 2014 as a threshold, 1 2. which is before you had enacted your threshold. 3 Essentially, there was a separate study that had come out of the USTA that a press release had gone 4 5 out for suggesting that the threshold had been set, and it should be 70.

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We worked with the investigator in that case to try to get the data and were told we would have it the first of the year. So we held off making any recommendations. We still haven't seen the In our perception we are not going to receive that data. So we determined that in order to move forward on this because it is so important, it is a health issue for horses, we just have to go forward with what we have. And I think what we have is fairly significant with over 1400 horses.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Second part of that, do you see any other states following suit any time, say, in 2015?

Well, California is DOCTOR BENSON: implementing a 25 and 50 tiered threshold system. I get calls on a weekly basis from states asking when we are going to have something. It's not as if the states don't want to act. They just want to --

1 | COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Have some quidelines.

2 DOCTOR BENSON: Yes.

3 | COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Any other questions?

Thank you, Doctor.

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Joe, do you want to go through the progress or the success or what's happened since we have done this. But also please make sure you tell them the .25, what that means for continuity, determination, clarity.

JOE GORAJEC: The 25 parts per billion is where we were at at September. That's where the RMTC was at at that time with the best available science. That's where they continue to be with the best available science. And my recommendation is to stay at that threshold level of 25 because at this time, it is the best available science.

And I just want to piggyback on something that Doctor Benson said is that there's always talk that a horse is a horse, and whether it's a Standardbred or a Thoroughbred, whether it races here or whether it races in Europe. In Europe what they are considering is significantly less than ours. So I think that the racing industry can find some solace in the fact that this 25 is not a burdensome or low

threshold that can easily be reached by just 1 2. showing good horsemanship and feeding of your 3 Twenty-five is really a good solid number. 4 I mean, if Europe is going in single digits and have 12.5 or thereabouts as their high end for out 5 of competition testing, that should give us a 6 comfort level at 25.

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I'm proposing just a few minor changes to our cobalt regulations. As I said I would back in September, and just so you know that the changes I'm proposing have been vetted with the horsemen. I had a meeting with the horsemen last week or the week before where I had the leaders of each of the three horsemen's associations. And we reviewed the regulations. To the extent that they may disagree, they can comment at this time, but I think they were comfortable with it, but I won't speak for them.

The main change that I'm proposing is the penalty of a cobalt positive or cobalt overage going from an A penalty to a B penalty. We talked about the RCI classifications. RCI hasn't acted so they don't have classifications. In the absence of that, we have to do our own.

One of the things about cobalt is I think it's

one of the few substances that really lends itself well to a tiered approach in penalties. Most drugs don't. Most drugs if it's there, it's there, and that's it. Cobalt is a little bit different, especially being an endogenous substance.

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What I'm proposing is it be changed from an A penalty to a B penalty. And a B penalty for a first offense is a 15-day suspension, and I think it's a thousand dollar fine, but it's a 15-day suspension.

Now, what I've written into the rules is to have a tiered approach where if it's between 50 and a hundred, it's a straight B penalty. But if it's between 25 and 50, that the judges and the stewards can consider that a mitigating factor. But if it's over a hundred, then they consider it an aggravated factor.

So what we don't want to have happen is have a cookie cutter approach where everything is identical, and someone gets a 27. Maybe they got super duper overly aggressive with the supplement. And someone gets 600. And that one was giving the horse cobalt salts for the intent of enhancing performance. I think we should go out of our way not to treat those the same in the penalty phase.

I think that the new rule is, I think, a nice
reasonable approach. And I think it takes into
account the levels. And it takes into account the
severity of the offense.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: This is something you are going to propose or do they know this?

JOE GORAJEC: The horsemen are aware of it.

It's part of the three emergency rules that you have in item number six.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I'm sorry. I don't want to get ahead of your presentation. I think the thing we want to clarify the .25 parts per billion is a number we are not going to change.

JOE GORAJEC: Twenty-five.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: This is not going to be a moving target down the season.

JOE GORAJEC: No, I would suggest to the Commission that whatever they determine at this meeting would be the rules with regard to cobalt for the entire season. I think it would be appropriate to reconvene and reconsider and review these this time next year to see what's happened in the meantime. But I think the horsemen really want -- the horsemen are of two minds. They only want a rule changed midstream if they think it

benefits them. But having said that, I think that we would be well served to keep these rules, whatever the Commission passes, for the entire race meet so there is no moving target, and all the horsemen know exactly what they are dealing with.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I think that's very important marching orders for all of us because we saw it's tough when you guys are trying to get your act together and understand what you are supposed to do, the last thing you want is for us to change the rules halfway through the year.

Do you want to go to item six, Joe? Are you finished with your cobalt?

JOE GORAJEC: I want to go to item six. And I would like the Commission to approve the three rules. They are listed as six, and the reason it is is that there are three rules for Thoroughbreds, and there are three rules for Standardbreds. The rules are identical, but we have different numbers for the two different breeds. I say Thoroughbreds, and I'll get corrected after the meeting. Flat racing, Thoroughbreds and Quarter Horses.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Is this sort of like saying what you just told us about the thresholds for the penalty?

JOE GORAJEC: Yes. The other two rules have to do with the vet's list. It makes it clear that the Commission is doing what they said they would do in September. And that is starting the out of competition testing for cobalt this year. And that we have taken kind of a tiered approach to putting horses on the vet's list with the cobalt overage.

We want to make sure that if the horse tests positive, that the horse is not reentered until its cobalt level is below the 25 threshold. But horses that have an extremely high threshold level of a hundred or more, I'm suggesting that they sit on the vet's list for a minimum of 30 days before they are even retested.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Commissioner Schenkel.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: For the sake of discussion so can we hear from interested parties and begin the deliberation, I would move that we approve the adoption of these emergency rules.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: All three of them?

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Do I hear a second?

COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Second.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We take that by consent.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: We need discussion.

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COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I want to hear some discussion from the horsemen.

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CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Anyone want to testify in regards to these three emergency rules? Jack.

JACK KIENINGER: Jack Kieninger, Indiana
Standardbred Association, president. We had a
meeting with Joe. Went over the rule changes and
everything, and it was the consensus of the group,
I think, that we are in support of these three rule
changes.

COMMISSIONER PILLOW: That's what I wanted to hear.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Yes. Thoroughbred.

MIKE BROWN: Mike Brown, I'm the executive director of the Indiana HBPA. We were at the meeting. And we think that this is definitely a step in the right direction. These are workable rules. We can live with them. We like the flexibility proposed in them.

We do note for the record that in terms of the science behind all this, the level of which cobalt is supposedly performance enhancing has not been established. And we hope that the level at which this is harmful has not been established.

All that said, we can live with this. We

- think it's a good approach. And we appreciate the fact that we are all able to talk about it beforehand.
 - CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you, Mike. For the Quarter Horse.

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RANDY HAFFNER: I'm Randy Haffner, president of the Quarter Horse Association. And we met with Joe on the 24th. We are in full support of the Commission's position on this.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you, Randy. That gives us a lot of understanding that we're on the same page.

So now we have a motion and a second. Any other discussion by Commission members?

MS. ELLINGWOOD: Chairman, just as a point of clarification, there are two ways in which the rule can be adopted, by emergency rule or the regular rule adoption process. For it to be promulgated through the emergency process under our own policy, we have to clarify which of those two processes we are going to use and why. I think the Executive Director wanted to speak to that point before you vote.

JOE GORAJEC: Yes, I want to, and I forgot to.

I appreciate the reminder.

One of the reasons, the criteria we have in 1 2 the policy is a timeliness issue. And because the 3 race meet is just around the corner, in fact, they are having qualifiers on Saturday at Hoosier Park, 4 5 I would say we certainly have a legitimate reason for the timeliness to pass these as emergency 6 rules. That's what I am recommending. CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We are voting. 8 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: It was listed on the 9 10 agenda that way so that was my motion. 11 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Thank you for that 12 clarification. Any other discussion? Can we vote 13 on this matter now? 14 All those in favor of the emergency three 15 rules say "aye." 16 THE COMMISSION: "Aye." 17 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Unanimous. 18 Now, update on the equine drug testing. Joe, 19 that's something that I think we have all been 20 waiting to here. There's a story here. Do you want to share it with us? 21 2.2 JOE GORAJEC: I would be glad to. 23 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I use the word story 24 loosely. JOE GORAJEC: I won't elaborate on the issues 25

that we had with our laboratory last season because we've talked about them quite a bit. And they have been very well publicized with regard to the untimeliness of the analysis from our primary lab at the time.

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Because of that, as you know, we switched labs in midstream last year in order to get the job done and to do it in the quickest possible way. And for those reasons, we opened up the process starting, in fact, last fall to accept bids for our work, laboratory work for this year.

We issued an RFP. When I say "we," we work with the Indiana Department of Administration, IDOA, with regard to their request for proposal. A state agency like ours does not have the authority to issue contracts of this size on our own accord without going through the state process. So the state process was followed.

We were -- we had two labs that bid on our work. We went through an analysis of the lab. And we have, when I say "we", commission staff, have the responsibility of reviewing the proposals and looking and commenting and scoring on the proposals from what I would call a technical standpoint, more of a quality of work standpoint. IDOA looks at

other things, including price.

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And after considering our submission and reviewing all the other relevant factors, the Indiana Department of Administration awarded the contract to Truesdail Laboratory. Truesdail Laboratory is an accredited laboratory. They are accredited by our regulations. They are also accredited by the RMTC.

It's a lab we are familiar with. Truesdail has done our work in the past from 1994 up through 2013. They were the only laboratory we ever utilized before last year. So that's the laboratory that the contract has been awarded to.

There are a few other items that I want to report on in this particular section because I don't want to report just on the new laboratory. I want to report on our drug testing program. One of the things that I'm adding to the drug testing program is what I am referring to as a quality assurance program or an audit lab.

The Jockey Club funded a reported study that was published last year by, I refer to them as the McKenzie group. And they did a survey of racing commissions across the country, including Indiana. And they made a lot of comments and recommendations

about how the US was deficient in a lot of areas regarding drug testing. Many of them really don't apply to us because we weren't deficient in the areas they cited.

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But one of the things that they mentioned was the lack of significant audit process. They called it a double blind sample program, basically, a means of determining whether your primary laboratory is doing the job it should be doing. And the job it should be doing is detecting drugs or foreign substances in the samples that we sent them that are in violation of our rules.

We've set aside \$100,000 from our budget from our Integrity Fund budget to utilize an audit lab. And it's my expectation -- and the ink hasn't dried on the contract yet. Holly is currently working on one. But it's my intention to utilize Industrial as our audit lab. Industrial, that's the lab we went to the second half of the year. They did a fine job for us. I think they will do good work for us as an audit lab.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Do these people know this, both labs know this is going to happen?

JOE GORAJEC: Truesdail doesn't know it yet. It's not something we are keeping secret. It's

just something we were just starting to work on.

There will be no secrets.

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I think that is a very sound approach. To my knowledge, it's something that no other racing commission has done, at least on this scale. I spoke with Doctor Benson, who has a good plug-in, good tie-in with the laboratories and kind of knows what all the labs are doing. And when I ran this by her yesterday, she said she thinks we were the first, if not the only one, that's doing the audit function on this scale. So I think that's a good step for us.

The two other things that I would like to report about on regarding the drug testing is one of the other criticisms that came out of the McKenzie report for the Jockey Club was the lack of out of competition testing. There are not a lot of states that had an out of competition testing program. And most of them that do, they do not have a vigorous program. We were one of the first states in the country. We were certainly the first in our neighborhood to have out of competition testing.

Out of competition testing is very important because there are some drugs, a good example is EPO

and blood doping agents, that can be given to a horse and affect the performance of the horse but can't be found in the horse on a day of the race.

And the only way to find those drugs in these animals is to test them out of competition when they're in training.

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We have been doing that since 2007. Our program is more expansive than most. In 2007, we've done over 2,000 out of competition tests. We do them at the racetrack. We do them at the training centers, some county fairs. We actually do them on private farms. On occasion, we will actually call someone out of state in the Chicago area and tell them to bring their horse in the next day so it could be tested out of competition.

And we haven't found a lot, but I think it's a very, very effective deterrent because if someone knows that they are subject to out of competition testing, especially for blood doping agents, in our rules we have a recommended minimum penalty of a ten-year suspension. It's a big deal. Okay. So in other states that don't have an out of competition testing program, quite frankly, horsemen, the few unethical horsemen, I don't want to say horsemen in general because most horsemen

wouldn't do this, but a state that doesn't have an out of competition testing program, horses can be blood doped on a routine basis. And unless someone is really, really, really foolish and puts an EPO-type substance in a horse a couple days before a race, it will go undetected. So it's a problem that the industry has. And, quite frankly, a lot of states aren't addressing it appropriately.

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What I'm proposing to do for this season is to nearly double the amount of out of competition tests we do. We average about 250 a year. I set a benchmark for our staff to do 500 this year. And that 500 would put us about 10 percent of all the horses that we test will be out of competition. That will be, if not the highest in the industry, it will be the top two or three as far as the percentage of horses being tested out of competition.

The other item I want to mention with regard to our drug testing program, and we'll be informing the horsemen of this, I think most of them know already, is that based on the rules that the Commission passed in September, we are starting to do cobalt testing out of competition this year. So those samples that we take from those horses are

subject to cobalt testing.

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I do want to make it clear though that when we said we are doing cobalt testing, we are not doing cobalt testing on every sample we send to the lab. We are not doing it because simply we can't afford it. Our laboratory is going to be charging us \$50 for a test for cobalt. We pay a little over \$100 to get 1800 drugs in the library tested. And we spend 50 for just cobalt itself. So, obviously, we can't send all of our samples to the lab for cobalt testing.

We've set aside \$50,000 for cobalt testing.

So some of the out of competition tests will be conducted for cobalt and some of the post-race samples but certainly not all. Approximately 20 percent of the samples we send will be tested for cobalt. That's my report. I would be glad to entertain any questions.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Any comments, questions? Thank you, Joe. I think we understand.

Next on our agenda, number eight, is that something you want to followup on the split samples?

JOE GORAJEC: Yes. With the changing of the laboratory, I thought it would be a good idea to

put in front of the Commission who has agreed to be a split laboratory for us. And that's really kind of a horsemen's laboratory. The way our rule is written that the primary laboratory has to agree with the Commission as to who the split laboratories can be.

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And I will just let you know that the list of the three labs that I will run by you right now, we have talked to Truesdail about them. They are comfortable with all three laboratories. One of them is UC Davis, University of California at Davis, Doctor Scott Stanley. He's been doing split lab for us I think forever. Great lab. Great reputation. The University of Pennsylvania has agreed to be a split lab and also LGC. That was our primary lab last year. And even though they had some trouble, I don't think any reasonable person would quibble with them on the quality of their work. So those three have agreed to be our split sample labs this year.

I would ask the Commission to approve that list of three.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: One question. How do you determine, Joe, which three labs you use, is there a rotation?

JOE GORAJEC: No. The three laboratories are the laboratories we put in front of the horsemen. So what happens if we get a positive, we show them the list.

2.2

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: They designate it. I just wanted to make sure I understand the process.

JOE GORAJEC: They designate. And one of the things we show them is not only the laboratory, but we also show them the price because there is a price differential between the labs. They often pick the least expensive, which is a reasonable approach. They choose. The Commission has given me the authority to limit the laboratories for certain substances depending on what comes up.

Oh, and I would want to put on the record that these three laboratories have affiliate laboratories that do cobalt testing. So the UC Davis lab, the Ken Maddy lab, they will send the sample to their sister lab at the university. LGC, if they get a cobalt split, they will send it to the University of Kentucky, which did our work last year. The University Pennsylvania, I think they have a lab on site. But it's not necessarily the racing laboratory that will do the cobalt testing, but it will be a lab affiliated with the three you

```
1
     approve.
 2
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Very good. Do we need
     to make a vote on this?
 4
          MS. ELLINGWOOD: No.
          JOE GORAJEC: I would suggest approval.
                                Then we will have to
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX:
 6
     have a motion to accept the split sample with the
 7
     listing of the three labs that Joe's mentioned.
 8
 9
     I hear a motion?
10
          COMMISSIONER LIGHTLE: Yes.
11
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Do I hear a second?
12
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL:
                                  I will second.
13
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We have a second.
     those in favor say "aye."
14
15
          THE COMMISSION: "Aye."
16
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Passes unanimously.
17
          Next is emergency rule regarding the trainers'
18
     eligibility.
19
                              This rule is the repeal of
          JOE GORAJEC:
                        Yes.
20
     a rule regarding continuing ed that I put before
21
     the Commission several years ago when Sarah
2.2
     McNaught was the chair. And this is a model rule
23
     from the RCI. It is an excellent rule. It's a
24
     rule that we tried to implement, and we were
25
     successful to a point.
```

What happened is that as happens in this industry, we ran with the rule that's a model rule, and no one else ran with us. So we're isolated with regard to continuing ed. And it's very difficult when you have horsemen in surrounding states that don't have this requirement.

2.

2.2

Now, four or five years ago when we passed it, that really didn't disturb me. Having said that, in deference to the racetrack who's trying to put on a high quality program with the fullest field as possible, I don't want to have this rule as an impediment for the tracks to have full fields of quality horses.

Now, five years ago when it wasn't that difficult then, you know, it was a different circumstance. But the pool of available horses continues to shrink. And I just can't in good conscience recommend implementing this rule when it can negatively impact the track.

And I oftentimes don't take that approach in my recommendations. If it's an integrity issue or a safety issue whether it affects the track or not, I'm going to make a recommendation for the Commission for an approval of the rule. Cobalt is a good example. Cobalt is a health and welfare

issue with the horse. It is an integrity issue with trainers trying to manipulate the horse's performance, whether it works or not.

So that's something I'm comfortable coming to the Commission saying we're an outlier, but it's a good thing. Here we're an outlier, and it's just not working. So I'm asking the Commission that they allow me to eat this rule and repeal it.

CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Sometimes it's humble pie. Yes, Commissioner Schenkel.

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: It's a model rule that nobody thought was a very good model.

JOE GORAJEC: I did.

2.2

COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Has it been somewhat scrapped nationally or are they looking at this or no? I mean, I understand the written examination on most things. The world has changed. Is anybody developing an online component or to make it easier or have they just decided it's just not worth it?

JOE GORAJEC: The Jockey Club, which has been very progressive in the last half decade or so as far as moving issues forward, is trying to push this regulation. But one of the things about the RCI, and I know from a lot of experience, is that what often happens and they get a good idea, they

- get a good idea, and they vet it at their
 convention. They vote on it. And everyone goes
 back to their home state, and they don't implement
 it. It's still a model rule.
 - COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: It's still a solution searching for the problem.
 - CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: I think you told me there were no online training facilities.

2.2

- JOE GORAJEC: That's really a key component because we've had a very good response from the local horsemen who showed up for some seminars. The HBPA did a great job putting on two seminars the first year. Commission staff held a couple of seminars that were very well received. We get some ship-ins.
- For Standardbred, we get a lot of ship-ins from Ohio. From Thoroughbreds, we get a lot of ship-ins from Kentucky. Neither has this rule. What would happen is the racing secretary would call them and say I need a horse. And they said, well, I may not be able to race it because I haven't gotten the certification.
- CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: The point is well taken.

 That is why this is an emergency rule also?

 JOE GORAJEC: Yes.

1 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: It's striking language 2 rather than adding language. And that's how we view to eliminate this rule. So any other 3 discussion? Commission members, do you have any 4 5 more questions? 6 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Move approval. 7 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Motion. Second. 8 COMMISSIONER LIGHTLE: Second. All those in 9 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: 10 favor say "aye." 11 THE COMMISSION: "Aye." 12 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Number 10. Holly. 13 The Commission has before it for MS. NEWELL: 14 its consideration a settlement agreement between Commission staff and trainer Ron Raper. Mr. Raper 15 admitted violations of certain IHRC rules and has 16 17 been cooperative with an ongoing IHRC staff 18 investigation. In exchange for his cooperation and truthful testimony, IHRC staff proposed reducing 19 20 Mr. Raper's penalty. Absent his cooperation and truthful testimony, Mr. Raper was facing a 21 22 four-year suspension and a \$20,000 fine. 23 However, Mr. Raper has agreed to a one-year 24 suspension stemming from disciplinary matters that 25 came to light pursuant to his cooperation in a

- 1 | separate investigation. Five Raper-trained horses
- 2 | will be disqualified from six 2014 races, and
- 3 purses will be redistributed accordingly.
- 4 Mr. Raper is expected to continue to cooperate and
- 5 offer his truthful testimony in other ongoing
- 6 | matters.
- 7 Please be advised that there will be one
- 8 | modification of the settlement agreement before
- 9 you. Due to a scrivener's error, the incorrect
- 10 | race was identified in paragraph 17F. The horse
- 11 | RD's Ride participated in the first race, not the
- 12 | third race. Commission staff will make the changes
- 13 | and have Mr. Raper sign off so that the purse
- 14 | redistribution is handled appropriately for that
- 15 | particular horse.
- 16 | Commission staff respectfully requests that
- 17 | the Commission approve the settlement agreement
- 18 | with the one modification noted.
- 19 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So that's supposed to be
- 20 | the first race and not the third.
- 21 MS. NEWELL: Right.
- 22 COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: You mentioned the
- 23 suspension is reduced and the fine also.
- MS. NEWELL: Yes.
- 25 CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: So this is going to be

```
1
     ongoing testimony on his part?
 2
          MS. NEWELL:
                       It will be. It relates to
     matters that may be coming before the Commission at
 3
     a later date. That's why we are not going into too
     many details.
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We don't know what these
 7
     are yet, but will we be referred back to this
     gentleman's testimony at a later date?
 8
          MS. NEWELL: You will.
 9
10
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Ouestions from the
11
     Commission members to accept this recommendation
12
     for legal settlement?
13
          COMMISSIONER SCHENKEL: Move acceptance.
14
          COMMISSIONER PILLOW: Second.
15
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Questions? We have a
16
    motion and second.
17
          All those in favor say "aye."
18
          THE COMMISSION:
                           "Aye."
19
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: It's passed.
20
         Now, for the Standardbred racing official list
21
     approval, Hoosier Park, is that you?
22
          JOE GORAJEC: Yes, I recommend approval.
23
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Did this happen after we
24
     had our last meeting?
25
          JOE GORAJEC: Yes. Sixty days prior to the
```

```
1
     commencement of the race meet by our regulation,
 2
     the track is required to submit their list of
     officials for Commission approval. These are the
 3
     Standardbred racing officials. And I would
     recommend approval.
          At the next Commission meeting, you will in
 7
     all likelihood be taking up the Thoroughbred and
     Ouarter Horse officials.
 8
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Are these individuals
 9
10
     that are now serving more or less or are they new
11
     people?
12
          JOE GORAJEC: I think every one is back from
13
     last vear.
14
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Great. So we need to
15
     vote on that too?
16
          JOE GORAJEC:
                        Yes.
17
          COMMISSIONER PILLOW: I will make a motion.
18
          COMMISSION LIGHTLE: Second.
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: We have a motion and a
19
20
     second to approve these fine individuals.
21
          All those in favor say "aye."
22
          THE COMMISSION:
                           "Aye."
23
          CHAIRMAN WEATHERWAX: Passed.
24
          Old business? Hearing none. New business?
25
     Hearing none, we are adjourned.
```

1	STATE OF INDIANA
2	COUNTY OF JOHNSON
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 19th day of
16	March 2015.
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: March 2, 2016
23	Job No. 93924
24	
25	

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