
Overview of Equine and Human Safety and Welfare Policies and Procedures Within California’s Horse Racing Industry

Horse racing has been taking place in California since the 1800s, but horse racing as we now know it – under the pari-mutuel wagering system – was not made possible until the electorate passed a constitutional amendment in 1933. The expressed intent of the Horse Racing Law is to allow pari-mutuel wagering on horse races, and: assure protection of the public, encourage agriculture and the breeding of horses in the state, provide uniformity of regulation for each type of horse racing, and provide for maximum expansion of horse racing opportunities in the public interest. To accomplish these objectives, the constitutional amendment created the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB).

There are currently four privately operated race tracks, five racing fairs, and one training-only facility licensed and operating in California. Additionally, there are 28 non-track satellite wagering facilities located throughout the state in tribal casinos, sports bars, restaurants, card clubs, and other businesses. All locations, except for the training-only facility and the Humboldt County Fair are open to the public during their off seasons for simulcast wagering, which is the process of transmitting the audio and video signal of a live racing performance from one facility to a satellite for re-transmission to other locations or venues where pari-mutuel wagering is permitted.

Pari-mutuel, from the French Pari-Mutuel or mutual betting, is a betting system in which all bets of a particular type are placed together in a pool, and payoff odds are calculated by sharing the pool among all winning bets. Pari-mutuel betting differs from banked-games and fixed-odds betting in that the final payout is not determined until the pool is closed – in fixed-odds betting, the payout is agreed at the time the bet is sold. Horse racing in California can generally be broken into four categories: Thoroughbred race meets; Quarter Horse race meets; harness race meets; and, State and county fair race meets.

In fiscal year (FY) 2017-18, more than \$3.1 billion was wagered by fans of California horse racing. Of the total wagered, more than \$2.5 billion was returned to winning ticket holders, and \$660 million was withheld as the “takeout” for such purposes as horseman’s purses, race-track operations, and government taxation. There are over 17,000 licensed jobs tied to the horse racing industry in California.

The CHRB reports that equine fatalities in California horse racing have been reduced by nearly 60 percent over the last 13 years, with much of that decrease in the last year alone. In FY 2017-18, there were 138 equine fatalities at CHRB licensed facilities. The total includes fatalities during racing, training, and other non-exercise related fatalities. The CHRB monitors all equine fatalities within licensed facilities through official veterinarians, safety stewards, the Equine Medical Director (EMD), and the CHRB/University of California, Davis (U.C. Davis) post-mortem program.

Fatalities at CHRB Facilities by Track and Surface July 1, 2017 — June 30, 2018

Track	Racing*			Training**			Other***	Total
	Dirt	Synthetic	Turf	Dirt	Synthetic	Turf		
Cal Expo (Harness)	0			1			2	3
Cal Expo (State Fair)	0			0			0	0
Del Mar	4		2	6		0	0	12
Ferndale							0	0
Fresno	0			0			0	0
Galway Downs				0			0	0
Golden Gate Fields		12	2		12	0	4	30
Los Alamitos	23			6			12	41
Pleasanton	1			1			1	3
San Luis Rey Downs				4			0	4
Santa Anita	10		10	17		0	7	44
Santa Rosa	1		0	0		0	0	1
TOTAL	39	12	14	35	12	0	26	138

*Racing includes any fatality associated with racing.

**Training includes any fatality associated with training.

***Other includes any non-exercise related fatality, including stable area accidents. The most common cause of death in the Other group is gastro-intestinal diseases, such as colic, colitis, and enteritis, followed by respiratory disease, primarily pneumonia and pleuropneumonia, and neurological diseases, including West Nile Virus and equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (EPM).

Source: *Annual Report 2017-2018* California Horse Racing Board

Recent Events Affecting Horse Racing in California.

Santa Anita Park (Santa Anita) is a Thoroughbred race track in Arcadia, California. The park includes a one-mile natural dirt main track which rings a turf course measuring just short of a mile. In addition, the park has a unique downhill turf course which crosses onto the main dirt track for 80 feet and then returns to turf. The current date allocations for Santa Anita run from December 26, 2018, through June 25, 2019. The Santa Anita area endured an almost unprecedented amount of rain during the winter of 2018-19.

Since the start of racing in December through March, there have been 24 horse fatalities associated with the training or racing of horses at Santa Anita. Of the fatalities, 23 horses experienced a catastrophic injury during either a training or a race, and one horse experienced a fatal heart attack. Following the 19th fatality of the meet on February 25, the owners of Santa Anita announced the closure of the park and brought in a third-party racing surface consultant to evaluate the track. Following two days of cancelled trainings, the track was determined to be ready, and the track was reopened. A 21st horse suffered a fatal injury on March 5, and the owners once again suspended racing to allow for further

investigation of the track. The main track was reopened for light training on March 11. On March 14, the 22nd horse to suffer a fatal injury led to the owners suspending training and racing at the track indefinitely.

During the closure in March, the owners also announced a series of proposed changes to track policy aimed at improving horse and jockey safety. The proposed changes included restricting the use of medications, increased transparency of veterinary records, increasing the time required for horses to be on-site prior to a race, and addressing the use of the riding crop. Additionally, the turf and dirt track were further investigated and tested. On March 28, the CHRB approved a number of proposed changes at Santa Anita, and racing resumed the next day. On March 31, the 23rd horse suffered a fatal injury during a stakes race on the downhill track.

Racing had continued uninterrupted and without incident for 46 consecutive days, with more than 1,200 race starts, nearly 7,200 workouts, and the running of the track's signature race, the Santa Anita Derby on April 6. However, on Friday, May 17, an unraced three-year-old experienced a catastrophic shoulder injury during a morning training. On Sunday, May 19, a horse running in a maiden claiming race experienced a catastrophic injury to the pelvis, becoming the 25th horse fatality since the beginning of racing at Santa Anita in December.

In late February, a number of television news reports and newspaper articles began raising awareness to the clustering of horse fatalities. On March 14, United States Representatives Paul Tonko and Andy Barr announced the "Horseracing Integrity Act of 2019" to create a uniform national standard for drug testing in race horses in order to help ensure a safer environment for horses and riders at all tracks. On March 15, the CHRB and the Los Angeles County District Attorney (LADA) began working cooperatively on a joint investigation into the fatalities. That investigation is ongoing.

On April 2, United States Senator Dianne Feinstein sent a letter to the CHRB, in which Senator Feinstein asked for more information from the CHRB about "what the California Horse Racing Board is doing to both investigate this matter and address some of the concerns that these incidents have rightly raised," among other things. In addition to the joint investigation, on April 16, the LADA announced the creation of a task force to further investigate the conduct and conditions surrounding the recent events. On April 18, at Santa Anita, the CHRB conducted its regular monthly meeting. During public comment, the CHRB heard from a number of people expressing their views on animal rights, the importance of racetrack jobs, and other issues concerning the life of a race horse.

On May 10, The Jockey Club, which is the breed registry for Thoroughbred horses in the United States, released the results of a national and Kentucky-based poll conducted April 16-21 regarding horse racing. According to the poll, horse fatalities are the single most important factor facing the horse racing industry with 69 percent of respondents saying that it is a "very important" issue. The poll also found that the issues matter to people almost evenly across party lines and among Americans of all races and ethnicities.

California Horse Racing Board Policies and Procedures

The principal functions of the CHRB are to adopt rules and regulations to protect the public and ensure the safety of human and equine athletes; license racing associations and racing-industry participants; allocate race days to racing associations and fairs; encourage innovative expansion of wagering opportunities; monitor and audit pari-mutuel handle and takeout; assess racing surfaces and implement safety standards; enforce laws, rules and regulations pertaining to horse racing; act as a quasi-judicial body in matters pertaining to horse racing; and collect the state's lawful share of revenue derived from horse racing meets.

The CHRB is a seven-member commission appointed by the Governor, located in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Racing associations wishing to conduct horse racing in the state must obtain both a license to conduct a horse race meeting, and be allocated race days by the CHRB. Race dates are allocated by the CHRB for such time periods and at such racing facilities as the CHRB determines will best serve the purpose of the Horse Racing Law, and that are in the public interest. The granting of a license does not commit the CHRB to the allocation of racing dates, and conversely, the allocation of racing dates does not commit the CHRB to the granting of a license to a racing association.

If the CHRB decides to take an action against a licensee, the process begins with the filing of a complaint alleging a rule violation. The CHRB is required to give notice of the complaint, and to provide an opportunity for a hearing. These guidelines are governed by the Administrative Procedure Act. Short of an allegation of an actual rule violation, the CHRB is limited in its ability to take action against a licensee to limit, place conditions on, or suspend a license.

The CHRB directs a statewide staff in the licensure and oversight of all race meets in the state where pari-mutuel wagering is conducted, as well as off-site simulcast wagering locations and advance deposit wagering companies. To assist with day-to-day oversight, the CHRB contracts with stewards and veterinarians for on-track activities, and with U.C. Davis, for drug testing and safety-related services. The horse racing industry operates seven days a week, 365 days a year. Even when there is no live racing, the stable areas and training facilities remain active.

Racing supervision. Racing officials appointed or approved by the CHRB are responsible for on-site supervision of race meets. The racing officials include official veterinarians, racing veterinarians, safety stewards, horse identifiers, and horseshoe inspectors. The official veterinarians, overseen by the EMD, enforce regulations relating to veterinary practices, medication, and the health and welfare of the horse. Official veterinarians consult with the EMD and track veterinarians to examine horses for fitness, maintain a health and racing soundness record, review confidential reports of veterinary treatments, maintain records of infirm horses, approve prescribed therapeutic treatment regimens, and otherwise act as the CHRB's veterinary advisors.

Safety stewards enforce compliance with safety standards. Additionally, they monitor training to ensure that exercise riders, outriders, and pony riders observe all rules, including wearing safety vests and helmets; establish horse ambulance protocol for quick response; confirm the use of certified paramedics on ambulance crews; file official reports for all serious racing and training accidents; attend necropsy reviews and assist with the investigation of selected horse fatalities; conduct field sampling and testing for the Track Surface Standards program; and, perform pre-meet track safety inspections.

Laboratory services. To protect horse and jockey welfare and the integrity of racing, the CHRB requires analysis of blood and urine samples from horses in competition. The Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (Maddy Lab) at U.C. Davis, is the authorized drug-testing laboratory for California horse racing. The Maddy Lab analyzed over 56,000 samples in FY 2017-18.

Urine and blood samples are obtained post-race from the winner of every race, horses finishing second and third in certain stakes races, and from any other horses selected at random from each program, as well as other horses designated by the stewards. Post-race testing includes in-depth testing for anabolic steroids and over 1,800 other prohibited drugs, from regularly used therapeutic medications to potent stimulants such as ethylphenidate.

Racing Safety Program. Existing law requires the CHRB to establish safety standards to improve the safety of horses, riders, and workers at the racetrack. Additionally, existing law requires the stewards to prepare a report that identifies the circumstances and likely causes for all on-track accidents. The CHRB's Racing Safety Program (RSP) focuses on continuing education, fatality investigations and necropsy reviews, vests and riding crop use during training, and industry safety efforts, among other things.

Other safety measures that have been recently adopted and contributed to the decreased fatalities during FY 2017-18 include: new procedures concerning training, and additional veterinarians on staff during training and racing; requiring harness drivers to wear safety vests when riding; monitoring the use of riding crops during training; enhanced veterinary checks for horses with a 90-day layoff or more before entry; requiring medical records to be transferred to the new trainer when a horse is claimed; and enhanced diagnostic imaging techniques to detect problems.

Equine Postmortem Program. The State of California monitors all equine fatalities within CHRB racing and authorized training facilities. This is accomplished through official veterinarians, safety stewards, the EMD, and the CHRB/U.C. Davis Postmortem Program. The goal of the program is to study the nature of injuries occurring in racehorses, to determine the reasons for these injuries, and to develop strategies to improve the health, safety, and welfare of horses.

Existing law requires a necropsy for all horse fatalities within a CHRB facility. Musculoskeletal injuries are the most common cause of fatalities at CHRB facilities, consistently around 80 percent of all fatalities. The ultimate goal of the program is to improve detection of injuries earlier to reduce serious non-fatal injuries and prevent catastrophic fatalities on the track. There is a distinct link between equine

safety and jockey safety. Nearly a third of all jockey falls and over half of all jockey injuries are associated with a sudden death or catastrophic injury to the horse.

Permanently Disabled Jockeys Fund. The Permanently Disabled Jockeys Fund (PDJF) is an independent charitable organization that provides financial assistance to jockeys who have suffered catastrophic on-track injuries. Starting in 2003, 20 percent of the proceeds from California charity racing days have been required to be provided as an endowment to assist with qualified disabled jockeys. The PDJF is required to provide an annual accounting and to report to the CHRB on its activities indicating compliance with endowment guidelines.

Thankfully, through advances in medicine, technology, and safety procedures, a number of accidents on the racetrack that may have proven fatal decades ago, are now survivable. While some jockeys return from their injuries to ride again, others have been permanently disabled, and are faced with rising medical expenses throughout the rest of their lives, unable to work in any occupation ever again. Almost every jockey riding today has broken bones or has had a brush with death. Since 2006 in California, 10 jockeys who have suffered career-ending injuries have received assistance from the PDJF. Currently, due to deaths, there are eight jockeys either living in California or who were injured in California receiving assistance, or about to start receiving assistance from the PDJF.

Other Issues Affecting Horse Racing

Racetrack surfaces. Proper footing is imperative to keeping horses and rider safe. The goal of racetrack surface testing is to create a consistent surface everywhere on the track. The testing of track surfaces include examining the track's composition, as well as testing how well the surface holds up during use. Once these tests are completed, suggestions for improvement can be made regarding footing composition or how the footing is maintained. The primary tool track surface investigators use is the Orono biomechanical surface tester, which replicates the direction, speed, and impact of a horse's leading hoof traveling at a gallop.

There are typically three different types of horse track surfaces in the United States; dirt, turf, and synthetic. Dirt was the first surface used in horse racing and remains the most common. Dirt surfaces tend to produce the fastest race pace of the three types. Depending on the weather conditions, a dirt track can be labeled from fast, wet-fast, to sloppy, sloppy-sealed, and muddy. Turf racing is generally easier on a horse's body than a dirt course, tend to produce the slowest race pace, and are the surfaces most affected by changes in the weather. Turf is the most common track surface in Europe. Synthetic surfaces are any of a number of proprietary man-made surfaces which can allow racing to take place in bad weather conditions, and are sometimes referred to as all-weather surfaces. Synthetic surfaces are generally a mixture of sand, synthetic or elastic fibers, and wax.

In 2006, the CHRB required that any state racing association operating at least four continuous weeks of racing to install a synthetic racing surface by the end of 2007, or face a loss of dates. This resulted in

four California race tracks converting to a synthetic surface; Santa Anita, the Del Mar Fairgrounds (Del Mar) in San Diego County, Golden Gate Fields along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay, and the now closed Hollywood Park in Inglewood.

Following two renovations of its initial synthetic surface, Santa Anita petitioned the CHRB in 2010 to authorize a return to a dirt surface. Santa Anita sited improper drainage on the synthetic track, which lead to the loss of several days of racing as reasoning for returning to dirt for the 2010-11 winter meeting. In April, 2014, Del Mar announced that they would be removing their synthetic track and installed a dirt surface. Golden Gate Fields continues to use a synthetic surface called Tapeta, made up of a layer of four to seven inches of sand, fiber, rubber, and wax, installed on top of a porous membrane. Critics of synthetic tracks point to problems during times of extreme heat which make the surface sticky and difficult to run in, and the fact that waxes and polymer tend to break down over time. Additionally, some synthetic tracks experienced drainage problems, and issues where fine particles kicked up during the race lingered in the air for extended periods of time leading to respiratory complications

Generally, synthetic surfaces have tended to be safer than dirt or turf tracks. The Jockey Club has been gathering data from racetracks nation-wide since 2009, the organization released an updated version of its Equine Injury Database in March. The data show that the aggregated rate of fatal injury was 1.80 per 1,000 starts from 2009 to 2018. Disaggregated by track surface type: synthetic surfaces experienced 1.20 catastrophic injuries per 1,000 starts; turf surfaces experienced 1.47; and dirt surfaces experienced 1.97.

Epidemiologic studies of the effect of race surfaces on injuries have been inconclusive, however, because the effects of the multiple confounding risk factors are difficult to separate from the race surface effect. The J.D. Wheat Veterinary Orthopedic Research Laboratory at U.C. Davis has recently designed and built a horse racetrack testing device “Track-in-a-Box” which measures the force, acceleration, and velocity of a simulated hoof strike impacting the surface. This laboratory method will allow for controlled studies which will minimize the confounding factors which are unavoidable when testing at racetracks.

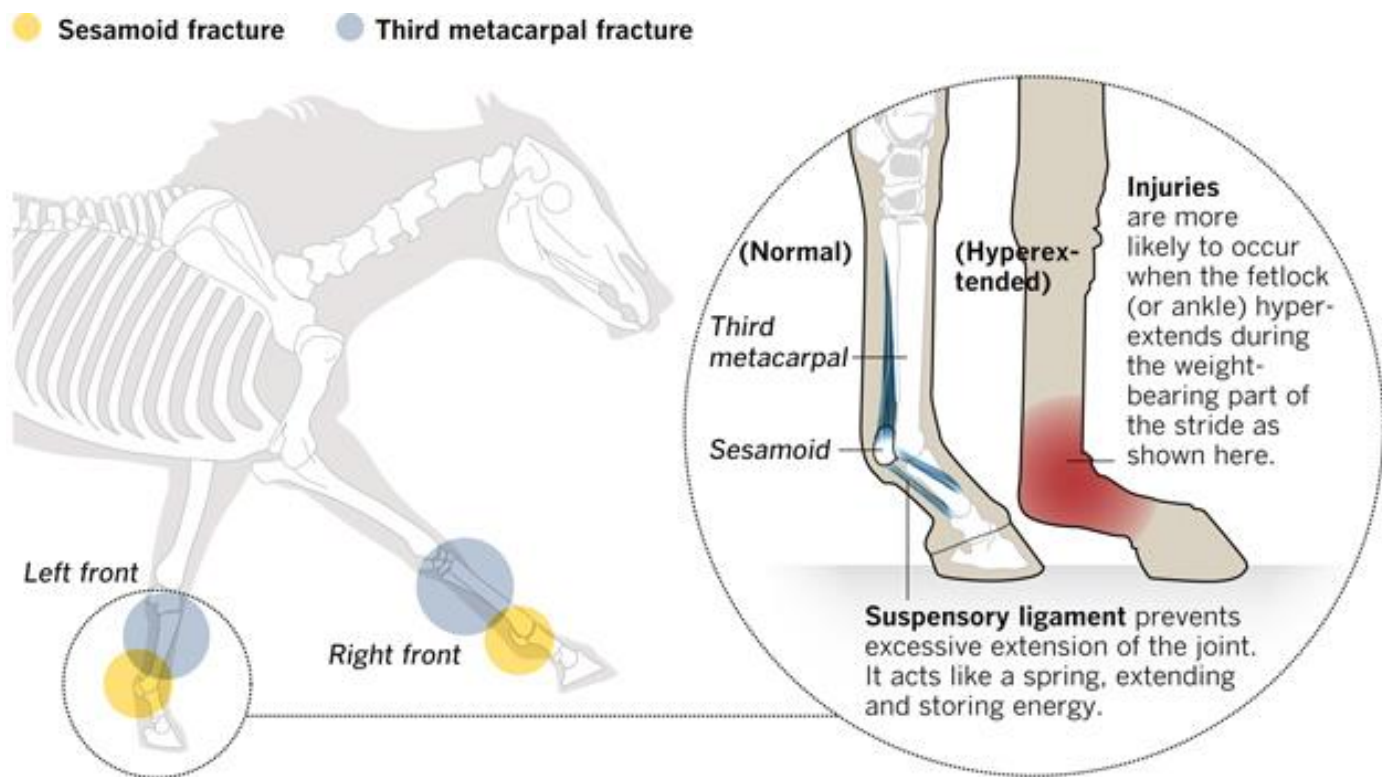
SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE OF EQUINE INJURY DATABASE STATISTICS FOR THOROUGHBREDS (JAN 1 – DEC 31)

	2016			2017			2018			2009-2018		
	Fatal injuries	Starts	per 1000 starts	Fatal injuries	Starts	per 1000 starts	Fatal injuries	Starts	per 1000 starts	Fatal injuries	Starts	per 1000 starts
ALL	483	314459	1.54	493	305929	1.61	493	293555	1.68	6134	3401042	1.80
Turf	65	59629	1.09	79	58259	1.36	65	54323	1.20	778	530440	1.47
Dirt	385	225898	1.70	384	220428	1.74	394	211535	1.86	4897	2489157	1.97
Synthetic	33	28932	1.14	30	27242	1.10	34	27697	1.23	459	381445	1.20

Source: Equine Injury Database from The Jockey Club

Enhanced imaging devices. As a part of its horse racing safety reform package, Santa Anita purchased a Longmile Positron Emission Tomography Scan machine, called a MILE-PET. The MILE-PET can provide rarely seen imaging of a horse's ankle (fetlock) in the hopes of detecting injuries earlier, allowing for the fetlock joint to be scanned while the horse is standing. Additionally, the new technology will allow veterinarians to identify lesions in the proximal sesamoid bone (PSB) that are not currently visible with other diagnostic imaging. Fetlock joints or PSB injuries are involved in over half of all horse racing fatalities, and 19 of the 25 catastrophic injuries at Santa Anita involved the PSB.

According to the J.D. Wheat Veterinary Orthopedic Laboratory, most fatalities due to a skeletal injury are predisposed by horses training or racing with a pre-existing injury, and that demonstrated risk factors for some injuries include hoof conformation, toe grabs, training intensity, lay-up enhanced, and diagnostic techniques for detection of mild injuries. Further, the laboratory has discovered that pre-existing injuries also play a role in fractures of the PSB that result in fetlock breakdown, the most common cause of fatality in Thoroughbred and Quarter Horses.



Source: *Los Angeles Times* "Racehorse deaths and injuries" published March 24, 2012.

Use of medications. Furosemide (sold under the brand name Lasix) is used by veterinarians in horse racing to prevent exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH), commonly known as respiratory bleeding, which can occur when race horses run at high speeds. Horses experiencing EIPH can lead to reduced racing performance, and severe EIPH can shorten a horse's racing career.

Lasix is a diuretic used to treat fluid build-up, and can also result in increased performance by race horses, although there are varying opinions in the horse racing industry. Reduction in bleeding and blood entering the lungs allows the horse to breathe more easily during a race and thus run faster. Additionally, usage of Lasix can cause horses to urinate before a race and lose up to 20 or 30 pounds of fluid, increasing the ability of the horse to run faster.

There have been previous attempts to prohibit or limit the use of Lasix including in 2011 when the United States Graded Stakes Committee voted to ban its use in all two year old graded stakes, however that policy never went into effect. Additionally, in August, 2014, 25 prominent trainers stated that they would favor a plan to gradually eliminate race-day medication in the United States. Outside of North America, the medication is widely banned on race days.

A coalition of leading Thoroughbred tracks and organizations across the country, including Santa Anita, Golden Gate Fields, and Del Mar have recently agreed to phase out the use of Lasix beginning in 2020 with two year old races, and listed and graded stakes races beginning in 2021. Additionally, the Los Alamitos Race Course (Los Alamitos) in Cypress, California, has agreed to phase out Lasix beginning in 2020 for Thoroughbred meets.

Use of whips and riding crops. Although the use of a riding crop is not required, existing regulations prevent any jockey or exercise rider from using the crop on a horse in the following ways: on the head, flanks, or on any parts of its body other than the shoulders or hind quarters; during the post parade except when necessary to control the horse; excessively or brutally causing welts or breaks in the skin; when the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum placing; persistently even though the horse is showing no response under the riding crop; or more than three times in succession without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again.

Mandatory in England since 2007, humane crops that do not cause welts and stings inflicted by a traditional riding crop started to become popular in the United States in 2008. Supporters of the humane crops, also known as "cushion crops," argue that they are harmless and actually help to reduce the risk of injury to horses and riders by ensuring that the horse runs in a straight line and does not veer into the path of other horses. Traditional crops have a small, stiff, flat leather "popper" while the cushion crops have wider, longer poppers that absorb the shock while making a firecracker-like sound. For the first time, all riders at this year's Kentucky Derby went to the post with the newly developed 360 Gentle Touch (360 GT) riding crop, engineered by, and in consultation with, jockeys. The 360 GT popper is completely cylindrical, and created from a dense, highly durable foam material which is most easily compared to a very thick Nerf-type ball. Jockeys at Golden Gate Fields and Santa Anita have also been testing the 360 GT.

At the CHRB's meeting on March 28, the board voted unanimously to prohibit the use of the riding crop for any purpose other than for the safety of the horse and/or rider when such use becomes necessary to control the horse. Improper use of the riding crop could result in the jockey being fined, suspended, or the possible forfeiture of their share of the purse. The proposed regulatory amendment is being prepared for the required 45-day public comment period. Any comments and information received during the comment period will be considered when the matter comes back to the CHRB for a final vote which is expected to be sometime in August.

California Retirement Management Account. The California Retirement Management Account (CARMA) is a 501c3 nonprofit organization founded in 2007 to raise money for retired race horses. It is responsible for hosting fundraising events, educating owners and trainers on equine retirement, raising awareness, and working to unify the racing industry in support of its equine athletes. Ways in which this is accomplished include facilitating the transition of race horses off the track through its Placement Program and showcasing the breed's versatility as equestrian mounts at its Thoroughbred Classic Horse Show.

CARMA worked closely with the CHRB to adopt a rule change allowing for a 0.03 percent deduction from purses to help fund equine retirement. This deduction which owners can "opt-out" of if they so choose, is used to support Thoroughbred retirement farms and other non-profit programs that care for and retain retired race horses. CARMA manages a grant request process, and since 2008 has awarded more than \$4 million to qualified retirement facilities caring for Thoroughbreds.

Horse Racing Policies at the Federal Level

The Horseracing Integrity Act of 2019. Under current law, the American horse racing industry is regulated state by state, which has led to inconsistent rules and enforcement across 38 racing jurisdictions. To improve the integrity and safety of horse racing by requiring a uniform anti-doping medication control program to be developed and enforced by an independent Horseracing Anti-doping and Medication Control Authority, Representatives Tonko and Barr introduced H.R. 1754, the Horseracing Integrity Act of 2019, on March 14.

Specifically, the proposed federal legislation: establishes a conflict-free, self-regulatory organization responsible for creating and implementing an anti-doping program for the entire horse racing industry; develops standardized lists of permitted and prohibited substances, treatments, and methods for all covered races in the United States; requires full and fair information disclosure to breeding stock purchasers and the wagering public; bans the use of all medications within 24 hours of a race; and, provides for the increased safety and welfare of horses, jockeys, and drivers. H.R. 1754 is currently pending action in the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Related Legislation

Pending equine and human safety legislation:

AB 128 (Gloria, 2019). Would make it unlawful for any person to possess, sell, buy, give away, hold, or accept any horse if that person knows or should know that the animal will be killed for any commercial purpose. (Pending in the Senate Rules Committee)

AB 482 (Quirk, 2019). Would authorize the CHRB to allow for races previously scheduled for daytime hours to be run in the evening when the proposed start time temperatures present a serious risk to horses, jockeys, or other backstretch employees, as specified. (Pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee)

AB 771 (Rubio, 2019). Would make it a felony for any person to directly or indirectly hold or conduct any for-profit horse racing meeting without the proper licenses or approval from the CHRB. (Pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee)

SB 469 (Dodd, 2019). Would authorize the CHRB to suspend a license to conduct a horse racing meeting when necessary to protect the health and safety of horses or riders, and exempts an emergency meeting to consider such a suspension from existing meeting notification requirements in the Bagley-Keene Open Meetings Act. (Pending Referral at the Assembly Desk)

Prior bills chaptered relating to equine and human safety:

SB 977 (Galgiani), Chapter 783, Statutes of 2018. Removed the \$2 million cap on the distributions received from California charity racing days by the PDJF.

AB 1723 (Committee on Governmental Organization), Chapter 420, Statutes of 2017. Authorized, upon approval of the CHRB, moneys in the backstretch welfare fund to be used to provide treatment for, and support the health care needs of, licensees under the Horse Racing Law, employees of racing associations, and members of horsemen's and horsewoman's organizations and other racing-related charitable organizations representing or assisting backstretch personnel, if the need for the treatment and support is related to the person's participation in the horse racing industry.

SB 317 (Denham), Chapter 77, Statutes of 2007. Required applicants for license as an official veterinarian to pass both a written and oral examination, and established qualifications for persons to be admitted to the official veterinarian examination.

SB 921 (Vincent), Chapter 155, Statutes of 2007. Increased the monetary penalty to \$100,000 for a violation for administering unauthorized drug substances to a horse entered in a horse race.

AB 52 (Horton), Chapter 179, Statutes of 2005. Required the CHRB to contract with the University of California to be the primary drug testing laboratory for any required equine drug testing.