

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

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MEDICATION, SAFETY AND WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING

Of the **California Horse Racing Board** will be held on **Wednesday, October 21, 2020**, commencing at **9:30 a.m., via teleconference**. The audio portion only of the California Horse Racing Board regular meeting will be available online through a link at the CHRB website (www.chrb.ca.gov) under "Webcasts."

Please be advised, in accordance with Executive Order N-29-20, the CHRB will provide a teleconference option for its upcoming Race Dates Committee public meeting, to be held on **Wednesday, October 21, 2020**. Committee members and members of the public are strongly encouraged to participate using the teleconference phone number provided below so as to minimize the spread of COVID-19 and reduce the risk of infection during this current state of emergency. No physical location will be provided.

To participate in the teleconference, dial 888-392-4564 and enter 6896291# when prompted. To comment on an agenda item, press *1 during the call to be added to the queue.

The agenda for the regular meeting will consist of the following matters:

AGENDA

Action Items:

1. Report and discussion on **CHRB/CAHFS Postmortem Program for fiscal year 2018-2019**.
2. Report and discussion on **CHRB medication violations for fiscal year 2019-20**.
3. Discussion regarding the **proposed amendments to CHRB Rule 1866, Veterinarian's List**, to allow the official veterinarian to require diagnostic imaging prior to a horse being removed from the vet's list.
4. Discussion regarding the **proposed adoption of CHRB Rule 1866.4, Thyroxine Restricted**, to restrict the usage of thyroxine within a CHRB inclosure.
5. Discussion regarding the **proposed amendments to CHRB Rule 1927, Fire Prevention**, to modify the requirements for racing associations to make adequate provisions for fire prevention, protection against fires, and fire suppression within a CHRB inclosure.

6. **General Business:** Communications, reports, requests for future actions of the Committee.

Additional information regarding this meeting may be obtained from Amanda Drummond at the CHRB Administrative Office, 1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone (916) 263-6000; fax (916) 263-6042. A copy of this notice can be located on the CHRB website at www.chrb.ca.gov. *Information for requesting disability related accommodation for persons with a disability who require aids or services in order to participate in this public meeting, should contact Amanda Drummond. Requests will be swiftly resolved by CHRB staff.

**MEDICATION, SAFETY AND WELFARE
COMMITTEE**

Gregory L. Ferraro, DVM, Chairman

Alex Solis, Member

Damascus Castellanos, Member

Scott Chaney, Executive Director

Cynthia Alameda, Assistant Executive Director

STAFF ANALYSIS
REPORT AND DISCUSSION ON CHRB/CAHFS POSTMORTEM PROGRAM FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019.

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND:

The California Horse Racing Board (Board) [Rule 1846.5, Postmortem Examination](#), provides that every horse which suffers a fatal injury on the racetrack in training or in competition, or which dies or is euthanized within an area under the jurisdiction of the Board, shall undergo a postmortem examination at a diagnostic laboratory which is under contract with the Board to determine the injury or sickness which resulted in euthanasia or natural death. The Board, in partnership with the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) has operated the Postmortem Examination Program since February 1990.

The program has three primary objectives: 1) to determine the nature of injuries occurring in racehorses, 2) to determine the reasons for these injuries, and 3) to develop injury prevention strategies. To accomplish this, a broad, cooperative approach was organized involving the development of a contract with the CAHFS to perform a necropsy on every horse that died spontaneously or was euthanized on racetracks or at training facilities under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Board/CAHFS partnership has become a national and international model for the racing industry to improve the safety and welfare of racehorses.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION PROGRAM

Conducted for the California Horse Racing Board
July 1, 2018–June 30, 2019



UC DAVIS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

*California Animal Health and
Food Safety Laboratory System*

Postmortem

Examination

Program

**California Animal Health and
Food Safety Laboratory System**

**School of Veterinary Medicine
University of California, Davis
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 752-8700**

May 2020

**Equine Welfare and
Racing Injury Prevention
Committee**

Jeff Blea, DVM
Jim Cassidy
Frosty Franklin, DVM
Gloria Haley
Ellen Jackson
Richard Mandella, Chair
Dino Perez
Tom Robbins
Jeff Salmon
Donald Smith, DVM
Rick Arthur, DVM, ex-officio
Rick Baedeker, ex-officio
Susan Stover, DVM, Ph.D., ex-officio
Francisco Uzal, DVM, Ph.D., ex-officio

Cover and Page 14 photos: Benoit Photo
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POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION PROGRAM

Introduction

The Postmortem Examination Program has been in operation since February 1990, and has performed examinations on 7,205 horses as of June 30, 2019. Initiated by the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB), the program is a partnership with the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) to meet three primary objectives: 1) to determine the nature of injuries occurring in racehorses, 2) to determine the reasons for these injuries, and 3) to develop injury prevention strategies. To accomplish this, a broad, cooperative approach was developed involving the establishment of a contract with the CAHFS to perform a necropsy on every horse that died spontaneously, or was euthanized on racetracks or at training facilities under the jurisdiction of the CHRB. This visionary partnership has become a national and international model for the racing industry in an effort to improve the safety and welfare of racehorses.

Pathologists at the CAHFS' Davis, Tulare, and San Bernardino laboratories conduct postmortem examinations and compile detailed information on each horse, which is then reported to the CHRB. A broad range of specimens are collected and shared with veterinary scientists in other departments of the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis (UC Davis). Specimens from selected cases from CHRB horses necropsied at CAHFS laboratories are frequently shipped to the J.D. Wheat Veterinary Orthopedic Research Laboratory at UC Davis for in-depth analyses. This helps to more precisely determine the causes and risk factors that

led up to catastrophic injuries in racehorses resulting in their death or euthanasia. Funding for postmortem examinations and ancillary testing is provided by the CHRB. Racing associations provide transportation of the horses to the nearest laboratory facility, and additional studies are frequently funded by the Center for Equine Health, UC Davis, and by private sources.

Information from the tests and data gathered are analyzed in order to elucidate the specific cause of catastrophic injuries. In addition to musculoskeletal injuries, which comprise between 70 and 80% of the submissions, medical causes of disease and/or death (colic, pneumonia, etc.) are also studied.



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*California Animal Health and
Food Safety Laboratory System*



SUBMISSIONS

General Submission Information

During the 2018-19 fiscal year, 144 horses were submitted to CAHFS as part of the CHRB Postmortem Program. With only six cases over the 138 horses received during fiscal year 2017–18, the numbers continue to show a significant reduction in fatalities compared to several years ago. This was also the second lowest number of fatalities since the beginning of the program. The graph below (Figure 1) shows the number of horses that have been submitted to the program since 1990 by fiscal year. The first year of the program (1990) began in February and does not represent a full fiscal year. The bar graph below shows that the number of horses submitted for the CHRB program had been increasing slightly almost every year until 2005-06, after which an overall decline in submissions occurred and continues to date.

The CAHFS' Davis and San Bernardino laboratories performed all the necropsies during this fiscal year. At the time of submission, the CHRB track official

Table 1. Activity at Time of Injury/Fatality

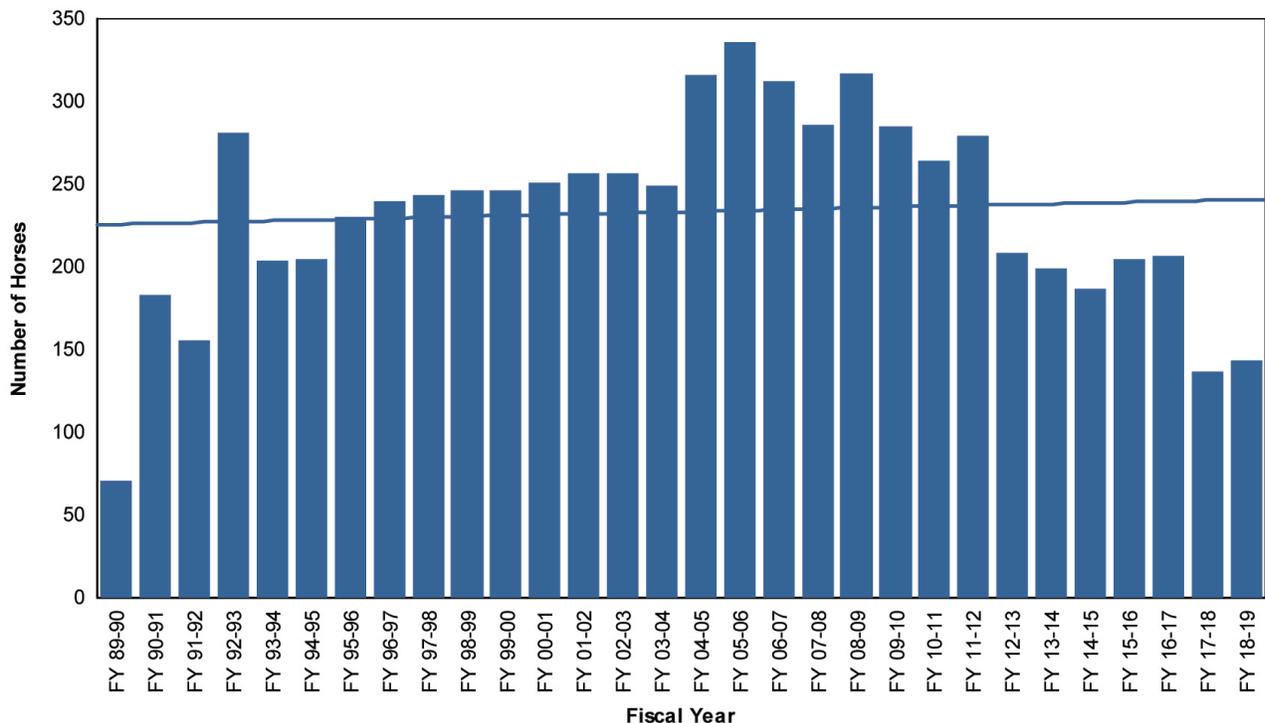
| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Non-Exercise | 34 (24%) |
| Racing | 53 (37%) |
| Training | 57 (39%) |
| Total | 144 (100%) |

categorizes the activity of the horse at the time of injury into one of three types: non-exercise, racing or training (Table 1).

The vast majority of catastrophic injuries (76%) occurred during or immediately following training or racing. This is in agreement with previous years, in which most fatalities were exercise-related. The third category of fatalities, accounting for 24% of submissions, included horses in the non-exercise

Continued

Figure 1. Number of Horses Submitted to the CHRB Postmortem Program by Fiscal Year



SUBMISSIONS • continued

group. These were horses suffering primarily from medical conditions, such as colic, infectious diseases or other conditions, although a few musculoskeletal injuries occurred in the non-exercise group of horses.

As in the past, for FY 2018–19 the vast majority of submissions (126; ~87%) were Thoroughbreds (Table

2). Eighteen of the horses submitted (~13%) were Quarter Horses. No other breed of horse was submitted. This is similar to the past few prior fiscal years.

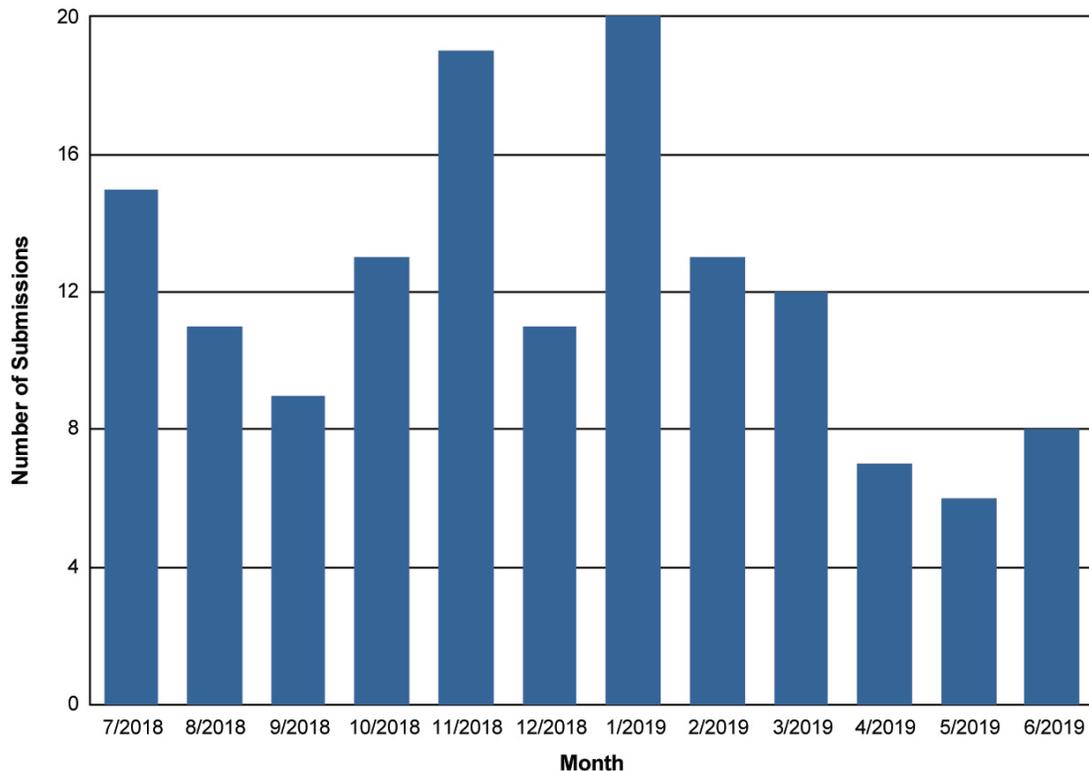
The number of horses submitted per month was variable (Table 2 and Figure 2). This is very similar to submission patterns over the last few years.

Continued

Table 2. Submissions by Breed and Month

| Breed | Jul 18 | Aug 18 | Sep 18 | Oct 18 | Nov 18 | Dec 18 | Jan 19 | Feb 19 | Mar 19 | Apr 19 | May 19 | Jun 19 | Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Quarter Horse | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| Thoroughbred | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 126 |
| Grand Total | 15 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 144 |

Figure 2. Number of Horses Examined by Month



SUBMISSIONS • continued

The largest proportion of submissions (~77%) were horses between 2 and 4 years old (Table 3). Approximately 23% of all racehorses submitted were 2 years of age or less. The number of horses submitted with catastrophic injuries or death dropped dramatically after the fourth year of age (Table 3 and Figure 3). This distribution is consistent with the age

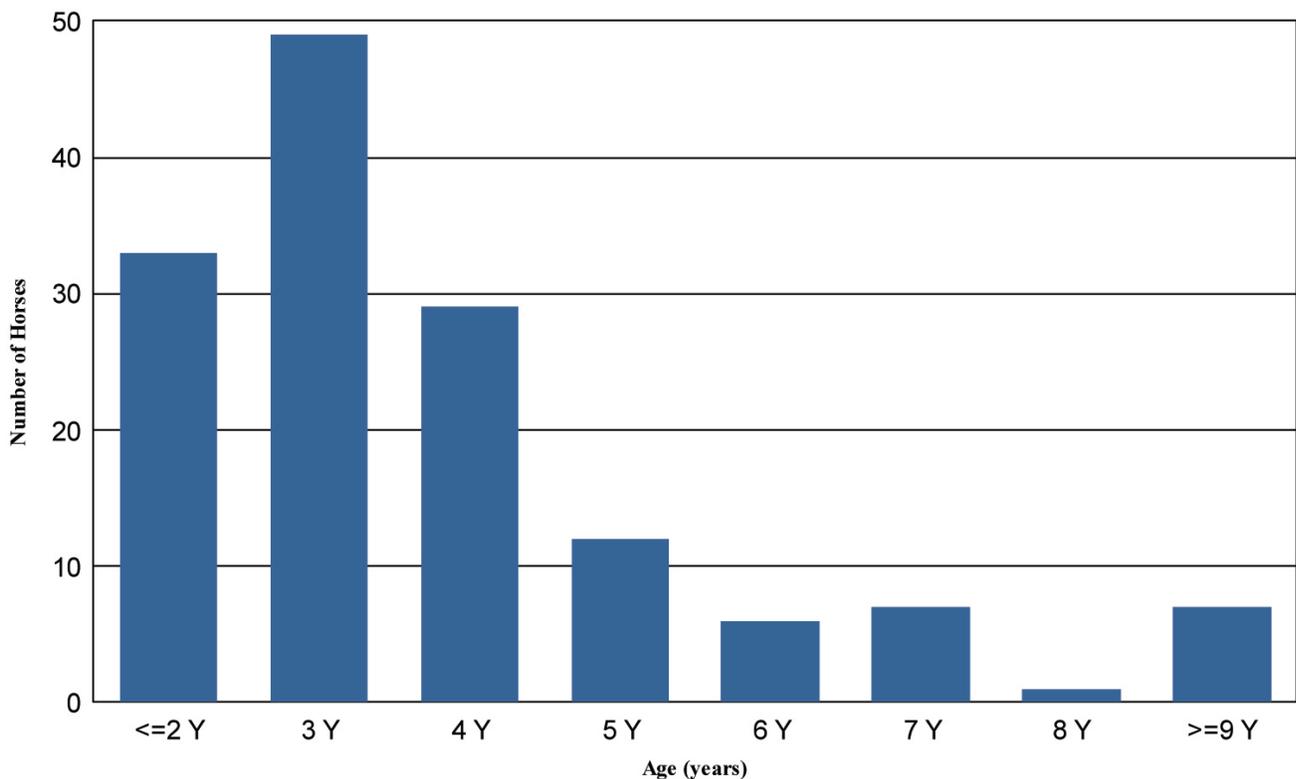
distribution that was seen in prior years. We cannot conclude if horses 5 years of age and greater are less susceptible to the injuries of racing, because the total number of horses in each age group that are racing and training on facilities controlled by CHRB are not known to us. Pony horses accounted for most of the submissions for horses 9 or older with gastrointestinal disease being the most common diagnosis.

Submissions By Breed and Age

Table 3. Submissions by Breed and Age

| Breed/Age | <=2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | >=9 | Total |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Quarter Horse | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 |
| Thoroughbred | 25 | 45 | 25 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 126 |
| Total | 33 | 49 | 29 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 144 |

Figure 3. Number of Horses Examined by Age



SUBMISSIONS • continued

Submissions By Gender

The gender distribution of the horses submitted during 2018–19 is shown in Table 4. Males represented ~60% of the total group, with 26% of males being intact (stallions), and 74% geldings. Females comprised ~40% of the group, all of them being intact.

Table 4. Distribution of Horses by Gender and Category

| Gender | Non-Exercise | Racing | Training | Total |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Female | 14 | 25 | 19 | 58 |
| Male | 4 | 4 | 14 | 22 |
| Gelding | 16 | 24 | 24 | 64 |
| Total | 34 | 53 | 57 | 144 |

INJURIES

As previously mentioned, the categories of injury represent the activity of the horse or circumstances at the time of the fatal or catastrophic injury. The largest cluster of fatal injuries, ~77%, occurred in 2-, 3-, and 4-year-old racehorses (Figure 3 and Table 5). Non-exercise related deaths occurred in most age groups (Table 5).

Table 5. Category of Injury/Fatality by Age

| Category/Age | <=2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | >=9 | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Non-Exercise | 7 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 34 |
| Racing | 9 | 21 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 |
| Training | 17 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 57 |
| Total | 33 | 49 | 29 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 144 |

During this fiscal year, Thoroughbred horses suffered more training (57) than racing (39) catastrophic injuries (Table 6). This is different from most previous years when the percentage of racing fatalities was higher than that of training catastrophic injuries.

Quarter Horses suffered no catastrophic injuries during training in this period. This continues the trend down during the previous three years, and is similar to the years before when catastrophic injuries of Quarter Horses during a training session were infrequent.

Continued



INJURIES • continued

The number of Quarter Horse submissions during 2018–19 (n=18) was lower than the previous years (25 in 2017–2018), continuing the decline that had started several years ago. Figure 4 shows the historical number of Quarter Horses submitted to the program since its inception.

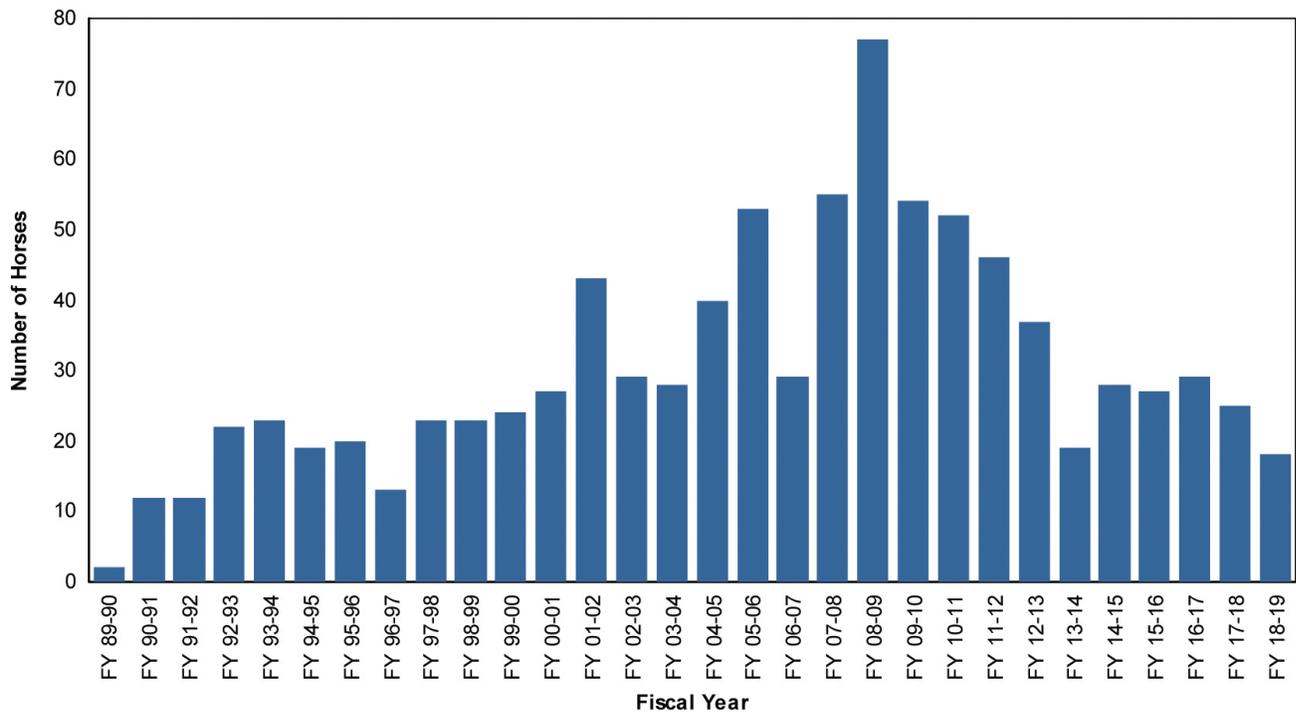
In 2018–19, ~79% of the total primary injuries or conditions in all breeds were due to musculoskeletal problems (Table 7), which is consistent with what has been observed in previous years. Of this group, ~82% of injuries affected the front or rear legs (Table 8). The injuries listed in these tables represent the

Continued

Table 6. Category of Injury/Fatality by Breed

| Injury Class by Breed | Non-Exercise | Racing | Training | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Quarter Horse | 4 | 14 | 0 | 18 |
| Thoroughbred | 30 | 39 | 57 | 126 |
| Total | 34 | 53 | 57 | 144 |

Figure 4. Number of Quarter Horses Submitted to the CHRB Postmortem Program by Fiscal Year



INJURIES • continued

primary injury to the horse. In many cases, several primary findings for each horse submitted were recorded. Thus, the total number of reported injury types exceeds the number of horses submitted. This is especially true in severe injuries involving multiple bones in the limbs. In these cases, multiple related injuries, such as tendon and ligament ruptures, are identified concomitantly.

Musculoskeletal injuries are most likely to occur during racing or training. Because these injuries are by far the most common, the investigative efforts at

the University of California, Davis, have focused more on causes and prevention of limb injuries.

Table 8 lists catastrophic injuries by limb and other axial locations. The number of front limb injuries sustained during racing (37) was lower than those injuries sustained during training (41). There were variable numbers of right and left rear limb injuries, but very similar numbers of right (18) and left front (19) limb injuries during racing.

Table 9 (on page 9) lists the specific type of musculoskeletal injuries by breed.

Table 7. Organ Systems Affected

| Breed | GI | MS | Nerv | Resp | Inte | WB | Total |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Quarter Horse | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Thoroughbred | 8 | 98 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 126 |
| Total | 10 | 114 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 144 |

(GI= Gastrointestinal; MS= Musculoskeletal; Nerv= Nervous; Resp= Respiratory; Inte= Integumentary; WB= Whole body.)

Table 8. Musculoskeletal Structures Affected

| Structure Affected | Non-Exercise | Racing | Training | Total |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Left Front | 2 | 19 | 23 | 44 |
| Left Rear | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Right Front | 0 | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| Right Rear | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Pelvis | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Skull | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Vertebra | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Various Structures* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 13 | 53 | 55 | 121 |

* Includes tenosynovitis and laminitis of more than one limb.



INJURIES • continued

Table 9. Musculoskeletal Injury Type by Breed

| Diagnosis | Quarter Horse | Thorough- bred | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Carpal Fracture – Left | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Carpal Fracture – Right | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Fedlock Failure – Left Front | 2 | 30 | 32 |
| Fedlock Failure – Left Rear | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Fedlock Failure – Right Front | 2 | 24 | 26 |
| Fetlock Failure – Right Rear | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Humerus Fracture – Left | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Humerus Fracture – Right | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Laminitis | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Metacarpus III Fracture – Left | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Metacarpus III Fracture – Right | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Metatarsus III Fracture – Left | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Metatarsus III Fracture – Right | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| P1 Fracture – Left Front | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| P1 Fracture – Left Rear | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| P1 Fracture – Right Rear | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pelvis Fracture | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Radius Fracture – Right | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Skull Fracture | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Tarsus Fracture – Left | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tenosynovitis | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tibia Fracture – Right | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Vertebra Fracture | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 18 | 103 | 121 |



INJURIES • continued

Track Surface and Musculoskeletal Injuries in Thoroughbreds

The distribution of musculoskeletal injuries in Thoroughbreds was evaluated when comparing the three types of track surfaces in which these horses performed. Table 10 shows the limb distribution of injuries in horses running on different surfaces. As before, this data shows that for the current fiscal year the absolute number of injuries on dirt surfaces was higher than on other surfaces. Because the total number of horses racing on each surface is not known to CAHFS, it cannot be determined from this data whether the injury rates differ by track surface.

Table 10. Musculoskeletal Injury: Affected Limb by Track Type

| Structure Affected | Dirt | Synthetic | Turf | N/A* | Total |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Left Front | 27 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 44 |
| Left Rear | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Pelvis | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Right Front | 30 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 36 |
| Right Rear | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Skull | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Vertebra | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| Various Structures** | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 78 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 121 |

*Injuries that did not occur on a racing/training surface. **Includes tenosynovitis and laminitis of more than one limb, and diaphragmatic rupture.

Other Organ Systems Affected by Injuries

Gastrointestinal:

Of the gastrointestinal system diagnoses, colitis and intestinal displacements were the most frequently observed problems. The causes of the three colitis cases were non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and *Clostridioides difficile*. Both are listed among the most common causes of colitis of horses in California and elsewhere. Displacements included small and large intestinal torsion, strangulation, volvulus, colonic impaction, and entrapment, which are listed as some of the most common intestinal displacements in horses.

| Diagnosis | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Colitis | 3 |
| Intestinal Displacement | 8 |
| Total | 11 |



Other Organ Systems Affected by Injuries continued

Integumentary:

As usual, diseases of the integumentary system were rare during this reporting period. The cellulitis cases were of bacterial etiology, including *Staphylococcus aureus* and other unspecified bacteria. The predisposing factor and port of entry of these infections was not determined in any of the cases.

| Diagnosis | Total |
|--------------|----------|
| Cellulitis | 3 |
| Total | 3 |

Nervous:

Equine protozoal myelitis keeps occurring in racehorses, although at low prevalence. An unusual case of equine herpes virus type 1 myelopathy also occurred. Wobbler syndrome (compressive myelopathy) is another neurological disease seen occasionally in racehorses.

| Diagnosis | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Equine Protozoal Myelitis | 1 |
| Wobbler Syndrome | 2 |
| Equine herpes virus type 1 myelopathy | 1 |
| Total | 4 |

Respiratory:

The number of respiratory disease cases in 2018–19 was low and consisted of a single case of pneumonia, the cause of which was bacterial although the species was not determined.

| Diagnosis | Total |
|-----------------|----------|
| Pleuropneumonia | 1 |
| Total | 1 |

Whole Body:

The number of unexplained sudden deaths in horses was slightly higher than in the previous year (7 cases reported in 2017–2018; 9 cases reported in 2018–2019).

| Diagnosis | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Anaphylaxis | 1 |
| Anesthesia | 2 |
| Diaphragmatic rupture | 2 |
| Unexplained sudden death | 9 |
| Total | 14 |



RESEARCH SUPPORT

- Sponsors:**
- Center for Equine Health, with funds provided by:
 - State of California Satellite Wagering Fund
 - Southern California Equine Foundation
 - Private donors
 - Dolly Green Foundation
 - Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation, Inc.
 - Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Racing Association

| | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| Pathologists and Collaborators: | Mark Anderson | Janet Moore |
| | Rick Arthur | Akinyi Nyaoke |
| | Francisco Carvallo | Sarah Puchalski |
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| | Vanessa Dahl | Monika Samol |
| | David Fyhrie | Tiffany Sarrafian |
| | Tanya Garcia | Matt Sheley |
| | Lucy Gomez | Susan Stover |
| | Omar Gonzales | Jennifer Symons |
| | Viviana Gonzalez | Shrini Upadhyaya |
| | Dave Hawkins | Francisco Uzal |
| | Ashley Hill | Leslie Woods |
| | Linda Huang | |

During this period, CAHFS implemented a Fellowship Training Program on the musculoskeletal system of horses, created in collaboration with CHRB. Dr. Monika Samol joined the CAHFS San Bernardino laboratory on August 1, 2018. Under the supervision of a pathologist, Dr. Samol performed the majority of CHRB necropsies of horses submitted to the San Bernardino laboratory that had sustained catastrophic musculoskeletal injuries. In addition, she performed a detailed examination of musculoskeletal specimens from CHRB horses necropsied in the Davis laboratory of CAHFS and shipped to San Bernardino for this purpose. The main goals of this program are to train veterinarians in the examination of the musculoskeletal system of racehorses, and to improve consistency and case documentation for the CHRB necropsy program. The first year of this program was very successful, and significant improvements were made in the consistency of case description, case documentation, and turnaround time of the reports.



OUTREACH AND PRESENTATIONS TO SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

- Postmortem Program of CAHFS for the CHRB. Monika Samol. Meet the experts outreach meeting, South Coast Research and Extension Center, University of California, Irvine, CA. June 15, 2019.
- Musculoskeletal Fellowship at CAHFS. Monika Samol. Meeting for official CHRB racetrack veterinarians. Davis, CA. June 18, 2019.
- Considerations for Injury Prevention, California Horse Racing Board Regulatory Veterinarians, Stewards, Investigators; California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System. Susan Stover. Davis, CA. June 18, 2019.
- Evidence of Subchondral Lesions Preceding Proximal Sesamoid Bone Fracture in Thoroughbred Racehorses. Susan Stover. Veterinary Orthopedic Society, Breckenridge, CO. February 4, 2019.
- Surface Consideration for Injury Prevention, Bisphosphonates in Athletes. Susan Stover. Tahoe Equine Conference, Incline Village, NV. January 28, 2019.
- Pathology of Racehorses With Dry Specimen Presentation. Racing Regulatory Meeting. Susan Stover. San Francisco, CA. November 30, 2018.
- Training Considerations for Injury Prevention. Susan Stover. Moonee Valley Racecourse, Racing Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. November 19, 2018.
- Training for Injury Prevention, Beyond the Wire. Susan Stover. Laurel Park Racetrack, Laurel, MD. November 6, 2018.
- The Path to Injury Prevention. Susan Stover. American College of Veterinary Surgeons Surgical Summit, Phoenix, AZ. October 26, 2018.
- Strides for Injury Prevention (justification for PET imaging). Susan Stover. Southern California Equine Foundation, Santa Anita Racetrack, Arcadia, CA. October 12, 2018.
- Anatomy, Anatomic Nomenclature, Biomechanics and Fracture Classification. Catastrophic fractures and associated preexisting injuries in racehorses. Lecture and gross pathology workshop. Susan Stover. XI Argentine Meeting of Veterinary Pathology and 12th Seminar of The C.L. Davis / S.W. Thompson Foundation in Argentina. La Plata, Argentina. August 8, 9, 10, 2018.
- Postmortem Program of CAHFS for the CHRB. Francisco Uzal. Meeting for official CHRB racetrack veterinarians. Davis, CA. June 18, 2019.
- Annual Report; Postmortem Program for the CHRB. Francisco Uzal. Santa Anita Racetrack, Arcadia, CA. October 2019.
- The Postmortem Program of the California Horse Race Board. Lecture and gross pathology workshop. Francisco Uzal. XI Argentine Meeting of Veterinary Pathology and 12th Seminar of The C.L. Davis / S.W. Thompson Foundation in Argentina. La Plata, Argentina. August 8, 9, 10, 2018.



SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Hitchens PL, Hill AE, Stover SM. 2018. Relationship between historical lameness, medication usage, surgery, and exercise with catastrophic musculoskeletal injury in racehorses. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*, 5:217

Spriet M, Espinosa-Mur P, Cissell DD, Phillips KL, Arino-Estrada G, Beylin D, Stepanov P, Katzman SA, Galuppo LD, Garcia-Nolen T, Murphy B, Stover SM. 2019. F-sodium fluoride positron emission tomography of the racing Thoroughbred fetlock: Validation and comparison with other imaging modalities in nine horses. *Equine Veterinary Journal*, 51:375-383.

Huang W, Yaraghi NA, Yang W, Velazquez-Olivera A, Li Z, Ritchie RO, Kisailus D, Stover SM, McKittrick J. 2019. A natural energy-absorbent polymer composite: The equine hoof wall. *Acta Biomaterialia*, 90:267-277.





UC DAVIS

VETERINARY MEDICINE

*California Animal Health and
Food Safety Laboratory System*

*University of California, Davis
West Health Sciences Drive
Davis, California 95616*

STAFF ANALYSIS
REPORT AND DISCUSSION ON CHRB MEDICATION VIOLATIONS FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2019-20.

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

BACKGROUND:

Business and Professions Code (BPC) [section 19580](#) provides that the Board shall adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines and penalties relating to equine medication in order to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in the state. BPC [section 19581](#) states no substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the Board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof. California Horse Racing Board (Board) [Rule 1843, Medication, Drugs and Other Substances](#), provides that no horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any drug substance or its metabolites or analogues, foreign to the horse except as hereinafter expressly provided. No drug substance shall be administered to a horse which is entered to compete in a race to be run in this state except for approved and authorized drug substances as provided in these rules. Urine and blood samples are obtained post-race from the winner of every race, the 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, narcotics, tranquilizers, depressants and potent stimulants. A positive post-race test sample will result in the Board taking action against the license of the responsible party. Any licensee found to be responsible for the presence or administration of any drug substance resulting in a positive test may be subject to penalties as set forth in the Board's rules and regulations.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CHRB Medication Violations

FY2019-2020

There were 119 medication or drug violations in FY11-20 including 20 Class 1, 2 or 3 violative samples and 99 Class 4 or 5 violative samples from 33,119* samples analyzed.

| | Class 1, 2 or 3 | Class 4 or 5 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Post-race paired blood and urine (8862) plus post-race blood only (573) | 18 (0.19%) | 71 (0.75%) |
| Work Bloods (884) | 2 (0.2%) | 23 (2.6%) |
| TCO2 (12,304) | 0 | n/a |
| Out-of-Competition (1,896) | 0 | 5 (1.4%) |

- Post-race samples include 8,862 paired blood and urine samples plus 573 blood only samples for a total of 18,035 post-race samples.
- 884 Work Bloods are post-work blood samples required for removal from the Veterinarian's List or to be eligible to start as required per CHRB 1588
- 12,304 TCO2 samples were drawn on Thoroughbreds pre-race and harness primarily pre-race.
- 1,89 Out-of-Competition(OOCT) samples are obtained from horses at times other than race day including 343 post-workout samples.

* 590 hair samples not included

Class 1, 2 or 3 Violations* FY 19-20

| Drug | SoCal TB's | NorCal TB's | Fairs | Cal Expo | Los AI | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Acepromazine | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Caffeine | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Clenbuterol | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 5 |
| Cobalt (>50ng/ml) | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fluphenazine | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Gabapentin | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Hydroxyzine | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Lidocaine | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Metaproteranol | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Methamphetamine | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Zilpaterol | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 20 |

* Does not include 2 testosterone findings in hair

Class IV & V Violations FY 19-20

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Betamethasone | 3 |
| Cetirizine* | 1 |
| Cobalt (<50ng/ml) | 1 |
| Dantrolene | 1 |
| Dexamethasone | 7 |
| DMSO | 1 |
| Flumethasone | 4 |
| Flunixin | 6 |
| Isoflupredone | 9 |
| Methocarbamol | 11 |
| Methocarbamol & Phenylbutazone | 2 |
| Methylprednisolone | 1 |
| Naproxene | 1 |
| Phenylbutazone* | 40 |
| Phenylbutazone & Flunixin | 2 |
| Scopolamine | 4 |
| Triamcinolone Acetonide | 5 |

There were **99** Class IV or V violative samples from **77** trainers and **98** different horses. **71** of the violations were during racing; **23** violations were working for removal from the Veterinarian's List under 1866: and **5** were out-of-competition post-work under 1868.

* 3 Class IV violations were associated Class 1,2 or 3 violations from the same sampling.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CHRB RULE 1866,
VETERINARIAN'S LIST, TO ALLOW THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN TO REQUIRE
DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING PRIOR TO A HORSE BEING REMOVED FROM THE VET'S
LIST.

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

ISSUE:

[Assembly Bill \(AB\) 1974 \(Gray\)](#), was signed by Governor Brown on September 29, 2020 and adds Business and Professions Code (BPC) section 19583.5 which stipulates specific requirements for a horse being remove from the Veterinarian's List. California Horse Racing Board (Board) [Rule 1866](#), Veterinarian's List, authorizes the official veterinarian to place horses deemed to be unfit to compete in a race on the veterinarian's list due to veterinary treatment, physical distress, injury, lameness, unsoundness, or infirmity. Additionally, Board Rule 1866 specifies the amount of time a horse must remain on the Veterinarian's List before being eligible for removal. Currently Board Rule 1866 does not specify that that official veterinarian can require diagnostic imaging prior to removal of the Veterinarian's List.

ANALYSIS:

The proposed amendment to Board Rule 1866 incorporates the changes as specified in AB 1974 and authorizes the official veterinarian to require diagnostic imaging prior to removal from the Veterinarian's List. Specifically, the proposed amendments modify Board Rule 1866(b)(2) to require that a horse placed on the Veterinarian's List due to an injury or being sick may not workout for 72 hours after being placed on the list without permission of the official veterinarian. Additionally, subsections (c) – (e) were added to specify other requirements for horses working out while being placed on the Veterinarian's List for other reasons, in order to codify with existing Board Rules 1866.2 and 1866.3. Board Rule 1866(f)(1) – (3) has been added to authorize the official veterinarian to require diagnostic imaging prior to remove from the Veterinarian's List and to clarify that the owner's of the horse are responsible for costs associated with this imaging. This language is consistent with language already present in [Board Rule 1845\(m\)](#). Lastly, the proposed amendments will modify 1866(g)(1) - (4) to incorporate changes from AB 1974 that stipulate when a horse can be removed from the Veterinarian's List, depending on how many times within 365 days they have been placed on the Veterinarian's List due to being lame or unsound.

BACKGROUND:

[BPC section 19440](#) provides that the Board shall have all powers necessary and proper for it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the Board shall include adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. [BPC section 19562](#) provides that the Board may prescribe rules, regulations and conditions under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in this State. BPC section 19583.5 establish conditions for removal of a horse from the list and provide that a horse determined to be unsound or lame for the first, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th time in a 365-day period is ineligible to be removed from the list for a specified period of time.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1866. VETERINARIAN'S LIST

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

1866. Veterinarian's List.

(a) The official veterinarian shall maintain a Veterinarian's List of those horses determined to be unfit to compete in a race due to veterinary treatment, physical distress, injury, lameness, unsoundness or infirmity.

(1) When a horse is placed on the Veterinarian's List, the trainer of such horse shall be notified within 72 hours.

(b) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as:

(1) sick; or

(2) ~~having received veterinary treatment-shockwave therapy;~~

~~(3) injured, may not workout for 72 hours after being placed on the list without the permission of the official veterinarian.~~

(c) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as:

(14) unsound; or

(25) lame, may not workout for ~~72 hours~~ seven days after being placed on the list without the permission of the official veterinarian.

(d) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as:

(1) receiving a veterinary treatment of an intra-articular injection of corticosteroid, may not workout for 10 days after being placed on the list.

(e) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as:

(1) receiving a veterinary treatment of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy or Radial Pulse Wave Therapy, may not workout for 30 days after being placed on the list.

(fe) The official veterinarian ~~may~~ shall require any horse placed on the Veterinarian's List to undergo a veterinary examination prior to resuming training at any facility under the jurisdiction of the Board.

(1) The official veterinarian may require any horse on the Veterinarian's List to undergo diagnostic procedures, including but not limited to diagnostic imaging, endoscopy, and biological sample analysis as part of their veterinary examination prior to being allowed to train or race at Board inclosures.

(2) The owner(s) of a registered horse shall pay all costs associated with the administration of diagnostic imaging.

(3) Consent to the procedures in this section and agree that the pre-race examination conducted under the direction of the official veterinarian or racing veterinarian shall constitute a veterinary-client-patient relationship within the meaning of California Code of Regulations, title 16, section 2032.1.

(gd) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List shall be removed from the list only after having established or demonstrated to the satisfaction of the official veterinarian or the racing veterinarian that the horse is then raceably sound and in fit physical condition to exert its best effort in a race.

(1) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as lame or unsound for the first time within a 365-day period must stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of ~~40~~ 15 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(2) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as lame or unsound for the second time in 365 days must stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of ~~30~~ 45 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(3) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as lame or unsound for the third time in 365 days must stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of ~~60~~ 75 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(4) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as lame or unsound for the fourth time in 365 days must stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 180 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(~~h~~e) A horse may be required to perform satisfactorily in a workout or standardbred qualifying race to demonstrate its physical fitness, and if so a blood and/or urine post-work test sample shall be taken from the horse and the provisions of this article shall apply to such official workout in the same manner as to a scheduled race.

(~~i~~f) For the purpose of this regulation, "workout" means an exercise session near full speed, or close to full speed.

Authority: Sections 19440, ~~and 19562,~~ and 19583.5
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19440, ~~and 19562,~~ and 19583.5
Business and Professions Code.

Assembly Bill No. 1974

CHAPTER 251

An act to amend Sections 19440 and 19640 of, and to add Sections 19578.2, 19583.5, 19583.7, 19583.9, 19583.10, 19585, and 19620.3 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to horse racing, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 29, 2020. Filed with
Secretary of State September 29, 2020.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1974, Gray. Horse racing: welfare and safety of racehorses and jockeys.

(1) The Horse Racing Law establishes the California Horse Racing Board within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. That law vests the board with all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out the Horse Racing Law and makes the board responsible for, among other things, adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and parimutuel wagering and administration and enforcement of all laws, rules, and regulations affecting horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

This bill would add as a board responsibility the adoption of rules and regulations that protect and advance the health, safety, welfare, and aftercare of racehorses. The bill would require the board to establish and maintain a whistleblower program through which an owner, trainer, jockey, or stable-area employee may call designated persons under strict confidentiality to report questionable activity or concerns relating to the health and safety of humans or horses under the Horse Racing Law.

(2) The Horse Racing Law also requires the board to adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines, and penalties relating to equine medication in order to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in the state. That law requires that those policies, guidelines, and penalties include, at a minimum, provisions that prohibit, among other things, a substance of any kind from being administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and its quantity and composition. That law provides that violations of this provision, as determined by the board, are punishable as set forth in regulations adopted by the board. A violation of the Horse Racing Law is a crime.

This bill would prohibit a trainer from administering, directly or indirectly, or otherwise permitting to be administered, any medication to a horse under the trainer's care that is racing or training at a board-approved racetrack, unless the medication is prescribed for that specific horse and administered

strictly in accordance with board regulations. The bill would prohibit a trainer from applying to a horse's feet on racing day any type of topical medication designed to alleviate pain, soreness, or tenderness of a horse's feet.

(3) The Horse Racing Law requires every veterinarian who treats a horse within the inclosure to report, in writing, on a form prescribed by the board, to the official veterinarian in a manner prescribed by the official veterinarian, the name of the horse treated, the name of the trainer of the horse, the time of treatment, any medication administered to the horse, and any other information requested by the official veterinarian.

Existing regulations of the board require that horses that are injured, unsound, or lame are subject to immediate placement on the Veterinarian's List with criteria for removal that may include diagnostic imaging, examination of blood, and counsel with attending veterinarians and that such a horse is prohibited from working out for 72 hours after being placed on the list without the permission of the official veterinarian. The regulations require the official veterinarian to require any horse placed on the list to undergo a veterinary examination before resuming training at any facility under the jurisdiction of the board. The regulations establish conditions for removal of a horse from the list and provide that a horse determined to be unsound or lame for the first, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th time in a 365-day period is ineligible to be removed from the list for a specified period of time.

This bill would codify with certain modifications these regulations as to horses determined to be unsound or lame and would authorize the board to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of these provisions. The bill would also prohibit a thoroughbred or quarter horse that is 4 years of age or older that has not competed in a race or has previously raced but has not raced in the preceding 365 days from racing, unless the horse has passed an examination and a postwork official blood test or tests required by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director, administered by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee. The bill would require the horse to race within 30 days of meeting these requirements. The bill would also require a thoroughbred or quarter horse that has not raced within 120 days but has raced within 365 days to have an examination performed by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee within 14 days before entry, and based upon that examination, the bill would authorize the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee to require the horse to work before being allowed to enter in a race, as specified.

The bill would require that all horses at a licensed thoroughbred, fair, or quarter horse race meet be subject to veterinary monitoring during morning training, as specified, and would require the use of diagnostic imaging as an accepted component of prerace examinations by an examining veterinarian, as specified. The bill would also require a racing association to provide a location within the inclosure where a horse can be observed jogging in a circle in both directions by the official veterinarian or the equine

medical director's designee, if needed, as part of the prerace examination process.

The bill would authorize, at the discretion of track stewards, the video surveillance of horses that ship in on racing days for purposes of monitoring compliance with the Horse Racing Law.

(4) Existing law establishes the Fair and Exposition Fund for the purpose of allocating moneys to provide financial support for the network of California fairs.

The Horse Racing Law provides that any unallocated balance from the total revenue received by the Department of Food and Agriculture pursuant to that law, except as specified, is hereby appropriated without regard to fiscal years for allocation by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture for capital outlay to California fairs for, among other things, fair projects involving public health and safety and projects that are required to protect fair property. That law also provides that a portion of these funds may be allocated to California fairs for general operational support.

This bill would create the Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account in the State Treasury. The bill would, notwithstanding the above provisions, require that moneys from specified license fees imposed pursuant to the Horse Racing Law be deposited in that account and be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years for allocation by the Department of Finance to the board for equine safety measures to improve the integrity and safety of horse racing that include, among other things, contracting for additional state veterinarians, stewards, and infrastructure support related to the safety and welfare of racehorses and jockeys. Because the bill would create the Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account, a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(5) Existing law requires all money representing penalties or fines imposed by the stewards of a horse race meeting to be collected by the licensee of the meeting and paid to the board, as specified, for deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

This bill would instead require that all penalty or fine moneys under this provision be deposited by the board in the Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account. The bill would continuously appropriate these moneys, without regard to fiscal years, for allocation by the Department of Finance to the board for horse welfare and safety measures, as described. The bill would require the board to publicly disclose on its internet website the horse welfare and safety measures it funds with these moneys. Because these moneys would be continuously appropriated to the board for specific purposes, this bill would make an appropriation.

(6) By imposing new requirements under the Horse Racing Law, a violation of which would be a crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

(7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 19440 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19440. (a) The board shall have all powers necessary and proper to enable it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the board shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Adopting rules and regulations that protect and advance the health, safety, welfare, and aftercare of racehorses.

(2) Adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(3) Administration and enforcement of all laws, rules, and regulations affecting horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(4) Adjudication of controversies arising from the enforcement of those laws and regulations dealing with horse racing and parimutuel wagering.

(5) Licensing of each racing association and all persons, other than the public at large, who participate in a horse racing meeting with parimutuel wagering.

(6) Allocation of racing dates to qualified associations in accordance with law.

(b) The board may delegate to stewards appointed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 19510) any of its powers and duties that are necessary to carry out fully and effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

SEC. 2. Section 19578.2 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19578.2. At the discretion of track stewards, horses that ship in on racing days may be subject to video surveillance for purposes of monitoring compliance with this chapter.

SEC. 3. Section 19583.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19583.5. (a) Horses that are unsound or lame are subject to immediate placement on the Veterinarian's List with criteria for removal that may include diagnostic imaging, examination of blood, and counsel with attending veterinarians.

(b) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List for being unsound or lame shall not workout for seven days after being placed on the list without the permission of the official veterinarian.

(c) The official veterinarian shall require any horse placed on the Veterinarian's List to undergo a veterinary examination that may include diagnostic imaging before resuming training at any facility under the jurisdiction of the board.

(d) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound or lame shall be removed from the list only after having established or demonstrated to the satisfaction of the official veterinarian that the horse is then raceably sound and in fit physical condition to exert its best effort in a race.

(e) (1) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound or lame for the first time within a 365-day period shall stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 15 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(2) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound or lame for the second time in 365 days shall stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 45 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(3) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound or lame for the third time in 365 days shall stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 75 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(4) A horse placed on the Veterinarian's List as unsound or lame for the fourth time in 365 days shall stay on the Veterinarian's List for a minimum of 180 days before the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

(f) The board may adopt rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.

(g) As used in this section, "workout" means an exercise session near full speed, or close to full speed.

SEC. 4. Section 19583.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19583.7. In addition to any criteria set forth by a racing association, a thoroughbred or quarter horse that is four years of age or older that has not competed in a race or has previously raced but has not raced in the preceding 365 days shall not be allowed to race, unless the horse has passed an examination and a postwork official blood test or tests required by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director, administered by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee. The horse shall race within 30 days after meeting these requirements. A thoroughbred or quarter horse that has not raced within 120 days but has raced within 365 days shall have an examination performed by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee within 14 days before entry. Based upon that examination, the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee may require the horse to work before being allowed to enter in a race. If the horse is required to work, it shall meet the same requirements as a horse that is working to be taken off the Official Veterinarian's List, as specified in Section 19583.5 or any regulation adopted by the board pursuant to that section.

SEC. 5. Section 19583.9 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19583.9. (a) All horses at a licensed thoroughbred, fair, or quarter horse race meet shall be subject to veterinary monitoring during morning training. A licensed trainer and their staff shall be required to cooperate fully with all requests made by board-licensed veterinarians and outriders. All examining veterinarians at a race meet conducting live racing shall be under

the direct supervision of the official veterinarian or the equine medical director.

(b) A trainer shall not administer, directly or indirectly, or otherwise permit to be administered, any medication to a horse under the trainer's care that is racing or training at a board-approved racetrack, unless the medication is prescribed for that specific horse and administered strictly in accordance with board regulations.

(c) A trainer shall not apply to a horse's feet on racing day any type of topical medication designed to alleviate pain, soreness, or tenderness of a horse's feet.

(d) The use of diagnostic imaging shall be an accepted component of prerace examinations by an examining veterinarian. The official veterinarian may order the diagnostic imaging if they believe that the use is warranted. In addition, video footage may be used and maintained by the official veterinarian for the purpose of comparison when a horse is removed from the Veterinarian's List.

SEC. 6. Section 19583.10 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19583.10. A racing association shall provide a location within the inclosure where a horse can be observed jogging in a circle in both directions by the official veterinarian or the equine medical director's designee, if needed, as part of the prerace examination process.

SEC. 7. Section 19585 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19585. The board shall establish and maintain a whistleblower program through which an owner, trainer, jockey, or stable-area employee may call designated persons under strict confidentiality to report questionable activity or concerns relating to the health and safety of humans or horses under this chapter.

SEC. 8. Section 19620.3 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

19620.3. The Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account is hereby created in the State Treasury. Notwithstanding Sections 19606.1, 19616.51, 19620, 19620.1, and 19632, Section 13340 of the Government Code, or any other law, moneys from license fees imposed pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 19460) shall be deposited in the Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account and be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years for allocation by the Department of Finance to the board for equine safety measures to improve the integrity and safety of horse racing that shall include, but are not limited to, contracting for additional state veterinarians, stewards, and infrastructure support related to the safety and welfare of racehorses and jockeys.

SEC. 9. Section 19640 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19640. All money representing penalties or fines imposed by the stewards of a horse race meeting shall be collected by the licensee of the meeting and paid to the board within 10 business days after its close, and the board

shall deposit all those moneys in the Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account established pursuant to Section 19620.3, and be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years for allocation by the Department of Finance to the board for horse welfare and safety measures. The board shall publicly disclose on its internet website the horse welfare and safety measures it funds with these moneys. For purposes of this section, horse welfare and safety measures shall include all of the following:

- (a) Contracting for additional state veterinarians.
- (b) Adding additional stewards.
- (c) Improving or adding race track infrastructure to directly improve the safety and welfare of horses and riders.

SEC. 10. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE PROPOSED ADOPTION OF CHRB RULE 1866.4,
THYROXINE RESTRICTED, TO RESTRICT THE USAGE OF THYROXINE WITHIN A
CHRB INCLOSURE.

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

ISSUE:

Over the past several years, the California Horse Racing Board (Board) has developed and amended several rules to limit the use of race date medications and reduce fatalities in racing. One of the recommendations to reduce fatalities in horse racing was to regulate the use of thyroxine (levothyroxine sodium), a prescription medication used to treat hypothyroidism. The Stronach Group witnessed a large number of sudden deaths during racing and training at Maryland race tracks of horses who were found to be on thyroid supplementation prior to their deaths. The practice of prescribing levothyroxine to large numbers of racehorses has drawn scrutiny and raised questions about the legitimacy of its use in horses engaged in training and racing as hypothyroidism is extremely rare in adult horses.

ANALYSIS:

The American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) and Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTTC) issued a thyroxine advisory in August noting the practice of prescribing levothyroxine to large numbers of racehorses has drawn scrutiny and raised questions about the legitimacy of its use in horses engaged in training and racing. They also pointed to multiple instances where records indicate levothyroxine was prescribed for every horse in a trainer's care.

This is not a new issue for the Board. Subsequent to the [Sudden Death Reports](#) in 2013, the Board issued an [advisory](#) requiring a specific diagnosis and other prescribing, reporting and labeling restrictions for thyroxine and any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analogs.

Notwithstanding the Board's advisory, so far in 2020, veterinarians reporting to the official veterinarians on just the Southern California Thoroughbred circuit and their auxiliary training centers have reported 256 prescriptions for thyroxine from January 1, 2020, through the first week in October. Over half of the prescriptions are for two trainers and 80% of the thyroxine has been prescribed by just three veterinarians.

Hypothyroidism is rare in horses and especially so in young racehorses. Nevertheless, thyroid hormones, primarily as levo-thyroxine, are commonly prescribed. Thyroxine has been associated with cardiac arrhythmias and atrial fibrillation in humans and

anecdotally similar cardiac arrhythmias and atrial fibrillation have been reported in horses. While we cannot assert a cause and effect relationship, one sudden death in 2020 occurred 5 days after the horse was prescribed thyroxine.

Racetrack veterinarians have relied on their clinical evaluations or measurement of serum T3 and T4 concentration to diagnose a medical condition justifying a thyroxine prescription. T3 & T4 are unreliable indicator of thyroid function. Circulating T3 and T4 concentrations are normally low in racehorses compared to sedentary, non-racehorse population. Medications commonly prescribed to racehorses (e.g. phenylbutazone, corticosteroids; trimethoprim/sulfa); high protein diets or high carbohydrate roughage diets which are the norm for racehorses, and most importantly exercise all lower T3 & T4. Exercise in particular naturally suppresses T3 and T4. For these reasons T3 and T4 testing do not justify a hypothyroid diagnosis. Veterinarians have argued a “positive” clinical response in a thyroxine treated horses is evidence of hypothyroidism. That is incorrect.

The only reliable way to diagnose hypothyroidism to justify a thyroxine prescription is a TRH- (thyrotropin-releasing hormone) response test. Accordingly, the proposed regulation will require a hypothyroid diagnosis based on a TRH-response test before a veterinarian may prescribe thyroxine at a Board facility. New York Gaming Commission has already required a similar restriction at New York tracks. The Stronach Group has imposed similar restrictions at their Maryland and Florida tracks as a matter of policy

The proposed adoption of Board Rule 1866.4 would restrict the use of thyroxine for horses within a Board inclosure. Specifically, the adoption of Rule 1866.4 would require a TRH- response test to be performed by a Board-licensed veterinarian, a positive hypothyroidism test be obtained, and the positive result indicating hypothyroidism be submitted to the official veterinarian or equine medical director for review and approval of a thyroxine prescription. Following approval of the prescription, the thyroxine prescription cannot exceed 90 calendar days without further re-authorization from the official veterinarian or equine medical director and a horse administered thyroxine is ineligible to start in a race for 30 calendar days of last administration.

BACKGROUND:

[Business and Professions Code \(BPC\) section 19580](#) requires the Board to adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines, and penalties relating to equine medication to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in California. [BPC section 19581](#) states that no substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the Board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof. [BPC section 19582](#) provides that violations of BPC section 19581, as determined by the Board, are punishable in regulations adopted by the Board, and that the Board may classify violations based upon each class of prohibited drug substances,

prior violations within the previous three years and prior violations within the violator's lifetime.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

6CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
PROPOSED ADDITION OF
RULE 1866.4 THYROXINE RESTRICTED

1866.4. Thyroxine Restricted

(a) Thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog may only be administered to horses within a CHRB inclosure as follows:

(1) A TRH- (thyrotropin-releasing hormone) response test has been performed by a CHRB licensed veterinarian supporting a diagnosis of hypothyroidism; and

(2) A CHRB licensed veterinarian submits a TRH- (thyrotropin-releasing hormone) response test result to the official veterinarian or equine medical director for review and approval for a thyroxine prescription provided the test result confirm the diagnosis.

(b) The prescription for thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog administration shall not exceed 90 calendar days after which the prescription must be re-authorized by the official veterinarian or equine medical director.

(c) A horse administered thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog, pursuant to this regulation, is ineligible to start in a race for 30 calendar days after administration.

(d) Possession of thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog within the racing inclosure is prohibited without a prescription as required in this regulation

Authority: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.



Thyroxine Advisory

August 18, 2020

The practice of prescribing levothyroxine to large numbers of racehorses has drawn scrutiny and raised questions about the legitimacy of its use in horses engaged in training and racing. There are multiple instances where records indicate levothyroxine was prescribed for every horse in a trainer's care.

- Thyroxine (levothyroxine sodium) is a prescription medication used to treat hypothyroidism. It has also use in the treatment of obesity and insulin resistance in horses. Levothyroxine sodium is commercially available for equine use in powdered formulations such as Thyro-L and Thyrozine.
- Diagnosing hypothyroidism is most reliably achieved by TRH or TSH challenge. (<https://www.vet.cornell.edu/animal-health-diagnostic-center/testing/protocols/equine-thyroid>). NOTE: In the testing link to Cornell's website, "equine" is incorrectly spelled. This is, however, the link, and if 'equine' is corrected to 'equine' the link does not work.
- Measurement of serum T3 and T4 concentration is an unreliable indicator of Thy thyroid function. Horses with normally functioning thyroid glands (euthyroid) experience decreased concentrations of circulating T3 and T4 concentrations as a result of medication use (e.g. phenylbutazone, corticosteroids); high protein diets or high carbohydrate: roughage diets; exercise; and non-thyroid, systemic illness (euthyroid sick).
- A positive clinical response in a thyroxine treated horse is not evidence of hypothyroidism.
- Absent the results of a TRH/TSH stimulation test there is no scientific evidence that a lowered T3 or T4 value warrants administration of thyroxine.
- It is the position of the AAEP and the RMTC that the prescribing and dispensing of levothyroxine on a herd health basis to horses with normal thyroid function is not medically justifiable.

Frank et al in Vet Clin Equine 18 (2002) 305–319:

Many horses receive thyroid hormone supplementation once low TH levels are detected in serum without regard for the type of hypothyroidism present and despite what appears to be an extremely low incidence of primary hypothyroidism in horses. The effects of thyroid hormone supplementation in euthyroid horses or in horses with secondary hypothyroidism has yet to be determined and should therefore be used with

caution. Such supplementation may actually further suppress pituitary function in horses with low thyroid hormone levels due to secondary hypothyroidism.

When used alone, the low specificity of serum TH measurements results in the frequent misdiagnosis of hypothyroidism in horses. A positive response to TH replacement therapy is also often presented as evidence of hypothyroidism. It must, however, be noted that exogenous TH stimulates overall body metabolism, and may therefore also benefit horses suffering from a wide variety of nonthyroidal conditions.

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CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD



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MAY 12, 2014

TO: California Horsemen and Veterinarians

FROM: Rick Baedeker, CHRB Executive Director
Rick M. Arthur, DVM, Equine Medical Director

RE : ADVISORY ON THYROXINE AND INSTRUCTIONS PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD RULES 1840, 1842, 1843 (c), 1843.3 (g) 1864, 1890, 1891 AND 1855 MEDICATION PROCEDURES AND RELATED INSTRUCTIONS

The California Horse Racing Board is concerned by the apparently indiscriminate use of thyroxine in horses racing and training at California tracks. Any thyroxine within CHRB enclosures must be prescribed by a veterinarian licensed by the CHRB. Furthermore, the thyroxine must be prescribed for a specific horse for a specific condition, and it must be properly labeled in compliance with federal and state laws and CHRB regulations.

The CHRB is issuing the following instructions pursuant to CHRB Rule 1855 concerning the use of thyroxine at all facilities within the CHRB's jurisdiction:

- Veterinarians prescribing thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog must include the diagnosis for the basis of prescribing the drug, the dosage, and the estimated last administration date. Thyroxine or thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone analogs may only be prescribed to a specific individual horse for a specific diagnosis and for a specific period of time. The horse, diagnosis, dosage and estimated last administration date must be reported to the CHRB Official Veterinarian on form CHRB-24 (Veterinarian Report). Reference: Rule 1842, Veterinarian Report; 1843(c), Medication, Drugs and Other Substances; Rule 1843.3(g), Penalties for Medication Violations.
- Prescribing veterinarians must include the name of the specific horse, the specific dosage and duration of treatment on the label of any thyroxine or any other thyroid hormone or thyroid hormone analog dispensed to horses within the CHRB enclosure to be in compliance with CHRB 1864, Labeling of Medication. Reference: Rule 1842, Veterinarian Report and Rule 1864, Labeling of Medication.

- Administration of thyroxine or thyroid hormones to horses must be reported by trainers on CHRB-60 (Trainer Medication Report) to the CHRB Official Veterinarian. Trainers are advised administering thyroxine or thyroid hormones to a horse not prescribed the medication is a violation of Rule 1843(c).
- Any thyroxine or thyroid hormones or thyroid hormone analogs found within the racing inclosure and not properly labeled will be confiscated as contraband. Reference: Rule 1840 Veterinary Practices and Treatments Restricted; Rule 1864, Labeling of Medication; Rule 1890, Possession of Contraband; and Rule 1891, Seizure of Contraband.

The CHRB encourages all owners to review their veterinary bills and to consult with their veterinarians if thyroxine has been prescribed to any of their horses. Thyroxine is prescribed for hypothyroid conditions and to assist weight loss in unusual circumstances.

#



Office of Veterinary Affairs
Scott E. Palmer, V.M.D.
Equine Medical Director
Scott.Palmer@gaming.ny.gov

Guidelines for Thyroxine Therapeutic Use Exemption & Thyroid Hormone Testing

Updated August 29, 2020

Commencing immediately, the results of a thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) test will be required before a Therapeutic Use Exemption will be granted to treat a horse with thyroxine.

Veterinarians are reminded that thyroxine is a prohibited substance. See Commission Rule 4043.12. Treatment of a horse with thyroxine may be permissible provided a Therapeutic Use Exemption has been granted. This Memorandum outlines the methodology for the submission and review of a TRH Response Test and a Therapeutic Use Exemption request.

Protocol for the Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone (TRH) Response Test

- A pre-TRH administration baseline blood sample must first be collected.
- One (1) milligram of TRH (Protirelin) shall be injected intravenously.
- A post-TRH administration blood sample shall be collected four (4) hours after administration of the TRH.
- The paired samples shall be submitted together, with a request for either T4 testing or both T4 and T3 testing on each sample. Please follow guidelines for *Sample Collection and Processing*, below.

Sampling Collection and Processing

- Samples may be submitted to any laboratory qualified to perform the TRH Response Test. Should you have a concern whether a laboratory is qualified, please contact the Office of Veterinary Affairs.
- In New York State, the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine Animal Health Diagnostic Center is qualified to conduct such testing.
- Submission protocols of the testing laboratory selected shall be diligently followed.
- The costs and fees associated with all testing are the responsibility of the submitting party.
- Test results shall be e-mailed directly to the office of Veterinary Affairs:
Scott.Palmer@gaming.ny.gov.

Testing Costs & Fees

For illustrative purposes, the present fees and testing costs at Cornell University Animal Diagnostic Health Center have been replicated below. The cumulative cost at Cornell for a TRH Response Test is \$63.00 (\$58.00 test fees + \$5.00 accession fee).

T3 Testing

| Pre-TRH Treatment Sample | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sampling Details: | 1 mL serum or heparinized plasma |
| Collection Container: | plastic or glass tube |
| Coolant: | Refrigerate |
| Cost/Fee: | \$18.00 |
| Reference Range: | 30-80 ng/dL |

| Post-TRH Treatment Sample | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Sampling Details: | 1 mL serum or heparinized plasma four (4) hours post-TRH treatment |
| Collection Container: | plastic or glass tube |
| Coolant: | Refrigerate |
| Cost/Fee: | \$12.00 |
| Reference Range: | 100-250 ng/dL |

T4 Testing

| Pre-TRH Treatment Sample | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sampling Details: | 1 mL serum or heparinized plasma |
| Collection Container: | plastic or glass tube |
| Coolant: | Refrigerate |
| Cost/Fee: | \$16.00 |
| Reference Range: | 1-3 ug/dL |

| Post-TRH Treatment Sample | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Sampling Details: | 1 mL serum or heparinized plasma four (4) hours post-TRH treatment |
| Collection Container: | plastic or glass tube |
| Coolant: | Refrigerate |
| Cost/Fee: | \$12.00 |
| Reference Range: | 3-9 ug/dL |

Interpretation of the Results of the TRH Response Test

Final interpretation of the TRH Response Test will be made by the Office of Veterinary Affairs. Horses seldom have primary hypothyroidism, but often have hypothyroidism secondary to equine metabolic syndrome (EMS) or pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID or Cushing's Syndrome). Few true hyperthyroid horses have been documented.

Normal (euthyroid) racehorses frequently have baseline T3 and T4 concentrations below the standard reference ranges listed above (T3: 30-80 ng/dL and T4: 1-3 ug/dL). However, normal racehorses will have at least twice the levels of T3 and T4 four (4) hours following administration of TRH. Concentrations of T3 generally parallel those of T4 but the former are much more variable. Horses will be considered to have primary hypothyroidism if the pre-TRH concentrations of T4 are below the reference value or low normal and the post-TRH concentrations do not differ from pre-TRH concentrations or may change very slightly.

Obtaining a Therapeutic Use Exemption

- To obtain a Therapeutic Use Exemption for thyroxine, the following shall be submitted to the Office of Veterinary Affairs:
 - A Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone (TRH) Response Test that demonstrates a lack of response to TRH administration.
 - A prescription written by a New York State-licensed veterinarian
 - A written treatment plan, which shall include
 - a diagnosis and justification for treatment
 - the clinical dosage to be used
 - an estimated last date for treatment
- Upon review by the Office of Veterinary Affairs, a submitted treatment plan will be approved or rejected in writing
 - Only upon written approval may a horse be treated with thyroxine
- Containers of thyroxine may be kept on the grounds of a licensed premises only if labeled with the following information:
 - The name and contact information of the prescribing veterinarian
 - The name of the horse for which the thyroxine is prescribed
 - The dosage information for the horse
 - The estimated last treatment date
- A thyroxine container shall contain no more thyroxine than that required for treatment of an individual horse as prescribed for 60 days.

THE STRONACH GROUP

Requirements for identification and treatment of hypothyroid horses in Florida

1. Hypothyroidism is extremely rare in adult horses. Any horse that has clinical signs of hypothyroidism may, however, be tested for treatment.
2. In order to prescribe treatment for hypothyroidism a horse must have a thyroid releasing hormone (TRH) stimulation test. The protocol for this test is available at: <https://www.vet.cornell.edu/animal-health-diagnostic-center/testing/protocols/equine-thyroid>. **A T3 or T4 test without stimulation of the thyroid is insufficient to diagnose hypothyroidism.**
3. The results of the TRH stimulation test must be submitted to the Equine Medical Director or Senior Veterinarian.
4. If approved by the Equine Medical Director or Senior Veterinarian, the horse may be treated with FDA approved medications for hypothyroidism.
5. If a horse is currently on a thyroid supplement, administration should be discontinued, and testing completed as indicated above after a 30-day washout period.¹

¹ Because thyroid supplementation affects the ability of the horse's thyroid to respond to make thyroid hormones, it is important that there be a washout for those horses on thyroxine prior to testing.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION REGARDING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CHRB RULE 1927,
FIRE PREVENTION, TO MODIFY THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RACING
ASSOCIATIONS TO MAKE ADEQUATE PROVISIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION,
PROTECTION AGAINST FIRES, AND FIRE SUPPRESSION WITHIN A CHRB
INCLOSURE.

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

ISSUE:

Pursuant to [California Horse Racing Board \(Board\) Rule 1927](#), Fire Prevention, a written clearance from the fire authority having jurisdiction, stating that an inspection has been made of the site and that the facilities conform with a reasonable standard of fire safety, must be filed with the Board prior to the start of each said race meeting, whereby the inspection shall have been made within 45 days prior to the commencement of the meet. This means that for associations allocated to run at three separate times throughout the year would need to obtain three separate fire clearances, within 45 days of the start of the race. Board Rule 1927 stipulates the specifics of obtaining a fire clearance, including the requirement to have automatic sprinklers and automatic fire alarms, as well as a watchman to patrol at night. Based on input from various racing associations, the requirements as outlined in Board Rule 1927, both to obtain a clearance within the allocated time of their race meet starting, multiple fire clearances, or the specifics as outlined in Board Rule 1927 is nearly impossible to comply with.

ANALYSIS:

Board Rule 1927 has existed since the development of the first CHRB regulations and has never been modified. Additionally, based on recommendation from feedback from stakeholders, it is determined that this Rule is outdated and difficult to comply with.

Board staff spoke with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) regarding the requirements of Board Rule 1927 and the best way to safely amend the rule to make compliance possible for racing associations, but also to ensure continued safety. Upon the recommendation of Cal Fire, it was recommended that the Board leave the approval of the fire clearances up to the local fire authorities and the requirements as outlined in already existing Cal Fire regulations, Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations. As such, the following amendments have been proposed:

Board Rule 1927 has been amended to remove the specific criteria to obtain a fire clearance and will leave the ultimate determination of what is safe or unsafe up to the experts and the local fire authorities. Additionally, further amendments to this rule will

require associations to obtain a Board-approved fire clearance at least once annually in order to ensure a clearance is continuously in effect.

BACKGROUND:

[Business and Professions Code \(BPC\) section 19420](#) provides that jurisdiction and supervision over meetings in California where horse races with wagering on their results are held or conducted, and over all persons or things having to do with the operation of such meetings, is vested in the Board. [BPC section 19440](#) provides that the Board shall have all powers necessary and proper for it to carry out fully and effectually the purposes of this chapter. Responsibilities of the Board shall include adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. [BPC section 19460](#) provides that all licenses granted by the Board are subject to all rules, regulations and conditions prescribed by the Board and shall contain such conditions as are deemed necessary or desirable by the Board for the best interests of horse racing.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is presented for Committee discussion and action.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 17. FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1927. FIRE PREVENTION

Medication, Safety, and Welfare Committee Meeting
October 21, 2020

1927. Fire Prevention

~~A racing association or approved training facility shall provide to the Board. Associations shall make adequate provision for fire prevention, protection against fire, and fire suppression within the inclosure. Before any license is granted to any association, each applicant therefor must inform the Board, in detail, of the fire prevention facilities at or available to its inclosure, and particularly its stable area. When a licensee is unable to stable all the horses participating at its meeting on its grounds, such licensee must advise the Board of the facilities for fire prevention at the additional location where such excess number of horses will be stabled. A a written clearance from the fire authority having jurisdiction. This written clearance shall be supplied to the Board for approval at least once annually such that a Board-approved clearance is continuously in effect. The written clearance must state stating that an inspection has been made of the inclosure and any additional location where any excess number of horses will be stalled and that the facilities conform with a reasonable standard of fire safety, pursuant to Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations and all applicable local ordinances. ~~shall be filed with the Board prior to the commencement of a race meeting. Such inspection shall have been made within 45 days prior to the commencement of the meeting. For the purposes of this regulation, a reasonable standard of fire safety shall require that each building, barn or structure which is used by an association for the stabling of horses or human habitation, be~~~~

~~equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and an automatic fire alarm system, and that the stable area grounds, including any additional location where any excess number of horses will be stabled, be patrolled by a watchman during the hours of darkness. The type and installation of automatic sprinkler and automatic fire alarm systems shall be of such quality as to afford the protection required by this regulation as determined and approved by the fire authority having jurisdiction. Portable structures or sheds fully open on at least one side, with the approval of the fire authority having jurisdiction, and trailer coaches, campers and unroofed stalls are exempted from the automatic sprinkler and fire alarm requirement, so long as they are located within the effective operating distance of exterior wet standpipe fire hose streams and within 150 feet of a manual fire alarm box. Any association whose stable area, including any additional location where any excess number of horses will be stabled, does not conform with a reasonable standard of fire safety as defined in this regulation may petition the Board for an extension of time within which to comply with this regulation or exemption from such requirements. In reviewing any such petition, the Board shall take into consideration any written recommendations from the fire authority having jurisdiction, as well as all other matters pertinent to the petition, including the fact that the Board recognizes that the physical structure of each racing inclosure is unique and, as such, inherent with its own particular problems. Any extension of time or exemption granted by the Board shall be in writing and may be on such conditions as the Board may deem appropriate.~~

Authority Cited: Sections 19420, 19440, 19460 and 19661,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19440 and 19481,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

October 21, 2020
MEDICATION, SAFETY, AND
WELFARE COMMITTEE MEETING

There is no committee package material for item 6