

**NOTE:** Government Code section 11340.85 requires the Board to post all notices, initial statement of reasons and texts of rules noticed to the public **until 15 days after the proposed regulations are filed with the Secretary of State by the Office of Administrative Law.**

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD  
TITLE 4, DIVISION 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO AMEND  
RULE 1688. USE OF RIDING CROP

The California Horse Racing Board (Board) proposes to amend the regulation described below after considering all comments, objections or recommendations regarding the proposed action.

PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION

The proposed amendment of Board Rule 1688, Use of Riding Crop, would modify subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again.

PUBLIC HEARING

The Board will hold a public hearing starting at **9:30 a.m., Thursday, October 20, 2016**, or as soon after that as business before the Board will permit, at the **Santa Anita Park Race Track, 285 West Huntington Drive, Arcadia, California**. At the hearing, any person may present statements or arguments orally or in writing about the proposed action described in the informative digest. It is requested, but not required, that persons making oral comments at the hearing submit a written copy of their testimony.

WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD

Any interested persons, or their authorized representative, may submit written comments about the proposed regulatory action to the Board. The written comment period closes at **5:00 p.m., on September 26, 2016**. The Board must receive all comments at that time; however, written comments may still be submitted at the public hearing. Submit comments to:

Harold Coburn, Regulations Analyst  
California Horse Racing Board  
1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Telephone: (916) 263-6026  
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E-mail: haroldc@chr.ca.gov

## AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE

Authority cited: Sections 19420, 19440, and 19562, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Section 19440, 19481, and 19562, Business and Professions Code.

Business and Professions Code sections 19420, 19440, and 19562 authorize the Board to amend the proposed regulation, which would implement, interpret or make specific section 19440, 19481, and 19562, Business and Professions Code.

## INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Business and Professions Code 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 California Horse Racing Board. Business and Professions Code section 19440 provides that 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 are not limited to, adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering. Business and Professions Code section 19562 states the Board may prescribe rules, regulations, and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in this state.

Rule 1688 seeks to curtail and prevent excessive use of the riding crop. Under the current subsection 1688(b)(6) jockeys are prohibited from using the riding crop more than three times in succession during a race without giving the horse a chance to respond. The regulation is viewed as largely successful; however, some in the industry believe subsection 1688(b)(6) does not allow thoroughbred jockeys to put forth their best efforts during the final moments of a race. The Jockey's Guild proposed an amendment to Rule 1688 that would change the number of times a jockey may use the riding crop during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race. The proposed amendment to Rule 1688 will change subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving it a chance to respond before using the riding crop again. This would mean that during the majority of the race, the jockey would be prohibited from using the riding crop more than three times in succession without giving the horse a chance to respond, but in the final 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile, the jockey would be prohibited from using the riding crop more than four times in succession without giving the horse time to respond.

A 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile is one half of a furlong, or 110 yards. With an average stride of between 20 and 23.5 feet, a thoroughbred horse can travel a distance of one 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in approximately nine to ten seconds. Currently, subsection 1688(b)(6) provides that the jockey may not use the riding crop more than three times in succession without giving the horse time to respond. This means that during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, the jockey may use the riding crop approximately three times, or a maximum of nine strikes. The proposed amendment would allow an additional strike each time the riding crop is used during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, which means the jockey may strike the horse up to 12 times. The last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race is when a jockey may need to encourage the horse. Thoroughbred

races start fast and end slow; the last quarter of the race is the slowest. During the final few seconds of a race, the proposed amendment will allow the jockey whose mount is within placing distance of the finish line to encourage the horse to put forth a little extra effort. However, it should be reiterated that if the horse is clearly out of the race, or has obtained its maximum placing, subsection 1688(b)(4) prohibits the use of the riding crop. The jockey who strikes the horse under such circumstances may be called before the stewards.

Board Rule 1685, Equipment Requirement, provides a description of the riding crops allowed for use in flat racing (Thoroughbred and quarter horse racing). The regulation states riding crops shall be unaltered from the original manufacturer; shall have shaft and flap; shall weigh no more than 8 ounces and shall not be more than 30 inches in length. The riding crop is a tool that is used to encourage race horses. Advocates of the proposed amendment to Rule 1688 state the ability to use the riding crop four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race may, in some instances, be the difference between a winning or non-winning ride. Jockeys are required to give their full effort in a race. Board Rule 1682, Requirements for Horse, Trainer and Jockey, states: "Jockeys going to the post in any race shall race their mount to win, shall give their best effort in the race to their mount and the public, and shall ride their mount out until the finish line is passed." The proposed amendment to Rule 1688 gives the jockey the ability to use the riding crop four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, thus allowing for race riding that will not leave the wagering public feeling as if the jockey did not give his or her best effort.

The riding crop is also a tool for maintaining control of the horse. The riding crop is used in certain instances for safety because it provides a measure of control over the horse in critical situations; however, excessive or inappropriate use of the riding crop presents a horse welfare issue. Rule 1688 currently addresses unwarranted use of the riding crop. Under the rule, jockeys are forbidden to strike a horse on the head or flank and cannot use the riding crop during the post parade or after a race, except to control the horse. Also, striking the horse is penalized if it causes welts or breaks in the skin, and cannot be used when a horse is "clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum pacing." The rule defines correct use of the riding crop as showing the horse the riding crop before using it, using the riding crop in rhythm with the horse's stride and using the riding crop as an aid to keep a horse running straight. If the stewards believe a jockey is acting improperly with the riding crop, they have the ability to call the jockey in and impose a fine or suspension. This includes any use of the riding crop during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a race if the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum pacing.

Subsection 1688(b)(6) requires the jockey to give the horse time to respond before using the riding crop again. Giving the horse time to respond allows the jockey time to gauge the effect of the initial use of the riding crop, and to decide if it will be used again. There are certain outward signs a jockey can look for to determine if a horse is responding to the riding crop, such as the relative position of the horse to other horses in the race over time, whether or not the horse increases or decreases speed when the riding crop is used, and whether the horse moves laterally away from or towards the side where the riding crop was used. The requirement that the horse be given time to respond causes the jockey to pause before using the riding crop again, and helps to remind the jockey to be careful and judicious in how the crop is used.

## POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW OF ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF PROPOSAL

The proposed amendment of Board Rule 1688, Use of Riding Crop, would modify subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again. The CHRB considers animal welfare and good sportsmanship fundamental for the success of horse racing. The proposed amendment of Rule 1688 provides direction on the appropriate use of the riding crop so that it will be used for safety, correction, or to encourage the horse without causing pain, while allowing the jockey to put forth his or her best effort in the final moments of the race. If the safety practices of riders improve, the public will see horse racing as a sport that cares, which may result in an increase of attraction to the sport. An increase of attraction to the sport could result in an increase in wagering which will have a positive economic impact on the industry.

Consistency with existing state regulations: During the process of developing these regulations and amendments, the CHRB conducted a search of any similar regulations on this topic and concluded that these regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

## DISCLOSURE REGARDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Mandate on local agencies and school districts: none.

Cost or savings to any state agency: none.

Cost to any local agency or school district that must be reimbursed in accordance with Government Code Sections 17500 through 17630: none.

Other non-discretionary costs or savings imposed upon local agencies: none.

Cost or savings in federal funding to the State: none.

The Board has made an initial determination that the proposed amendment to Rule 1688 will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

The following studies/relevant data were relied upon in making the above determination: none.

Cost impact on representative private persons or businesses: The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

Significant effect on housing costs: none.

## RESULTS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The adoption of the proposed amendment of Rule 1688 will not (1) create or eliminate jobs within California; (2) create new businesses or eliminate existing businesses within California; or (3) affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within California. The proposed amendment is a benefit to California because it allows the jockey whose mount is within placing distance of the finish line to put forth his or her best effort while promoting the protection of jockey and horse health and safety. The CHRB considers animal welfare and good sportsmanship fundamental for the success of horse racing. The proposed amendment of Rule 1688 provides direction on the appropriate use of the riding crop during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, so the riding crop will be used for safety, correction, or to encourage the horse without causing pain. Allowing the jockey to put forth his or her best effort and promoting safety practices of riders, will demonstrate to the wagering public that the jockey can give his or her best effort, and to the public in general that horse racing is a sport that cares about the welfare of the horse, which may result in an increase of attraction to the sport. An increase of attraction to the sport could result in an increase in wagering which will have a positive economic impact on the industry.

Effect on small businesses: none. The proposal to amendment of Rule 1688 does not affect small businesses because horse racing is not a small business under Government Code Section 11342.610.

## CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with Government Code Section 11346.5, subdivision (a)(13), the Board has determined that no reasonable alternative it considered or that has otherwise been identified and brought its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

The Board invites interested persons to present statements or arguments with respect to alternatives to the proposed regulation at the scheduled hearing or during the written comment period.

## CONTACT PERSON

Inquiries concerning the substance of the proposed action and requests for copies of the proposed text of the regulation, the initial statement of reasons, the modified text of the regulation, if any, and other information upon which the rulemaking is based should be directed to:

Harold Coburn, Regulations Analyst  
California Horse Racing Board  
1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Telephone: (916) 263-6026

E-mail: [haroldc@chrb.ca.gov](mailto:haroldc@chrb.ca.gov)

If the person named above is not available, interested parties may contact:

Andrea Ogden, Manager, Policy and Regulations

Telephone: (916) 263-6033

E-mail: [andreao@chrb.ca.gov](mailto:andreao@chrb.ca.gov)

#### AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATION

The Board will have the entire rulemaking file available for inspection and copying throughout the rulemaking process at its offices at the above address. As of the date this notice is published in the Notice Register, the rulemaking file consists of this notice, the proposed text of the regulation, and the initial statement of reasons and all available information of which this proposal is based on. Copies may be obtained by contacting Leeland Turner, or the alternative contact person at the address, phone number or e-mail address listed above.

#### AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED TEXT

After holding a hearing and considering all timely and relevant comments received, the Board may adopt the proposed regulation substantially as described in this notice. If modifications are made which are sufficiently related to the originally proposed text, the modified text, with changes clearly marked, shall be made available to the public for at least 15 days prior to the date on which the Board adopts the regulation. Requests for copies of any modified regulations should be sent to the attention of Leeland Turner at the address stated above. The Board will accept written comments on the modified regulation for 15 days after the date on which it is made available.

#### AVAILABILITY OF FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS:

Requests for copies of the final statement of reasons, which will be made available after the Board has adopted the proposed regulation in its current or modified form, should be sent to the attention of Leeland Turner at the address stated above.

#### BOARD WEB ACCESS

The Board will have the entire rulemaking file available for inspection throughout the rulemaking process at its web site. The rulemaking file consists of the notice, the proposed text of the regulation and the initial statement of reasons. The Board's web site address is: [www.chrb.ca.gov](http://www.chrb.ca.gov).

## INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

### RULE 1688. USE OF RIDING CROP.

#### SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION

The proposed amendment of Board Rule 1688, Use of Riding Crop, would modify subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again.

#### PROBLEM

Some in the thoroughbred horse racing industry believe subsection 1688(b)(6) does not allow thoroughbred jockeys to put forth their best efforts during the final moments of a race. The Board is proposing to amend Board Rule 1688, Use of Riding Crop, to modify subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again.

#### NECESSITY

Rule 1688 seeks to curtail and prevent excessive use of the riding crop. Under the current subsection 1688(b)(6) jockeys are prohibited from using the riding crop more than three times in succession during a race without giving the horse a chance to respond. The regulation is viewed as largely successful; however, some in the industry believe subsection 1688(b)(6) does not allow thoroughbred jockeys to put forth their best efforts during the final moments of a race. The Jockey's Guild proposed an amendment to Rule 1688 that would change the number of times a jockey may use the riding crop during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race. The proposed amendment to Rule 1688 will change subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving it a chance to respond before using the riding crop again. This would mean that during the majority of the race, the jockey would be prohibited from using the riding crop more than three times in succession without giving the horse a chance to respond, but in the final 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile, the jockey would be prohibited from using the riding crop more than four times in succession without giving the horse time to respond.

A 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile is one half of a furlong, or 110 yards. With an average stride of between 20 and 23.5 feet, a thoroughbred horse can travel a distance of one 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in approximately nine to ten seconds. Currently, subsection 1688(b)(6) provides that the jockey may not use the riding crop more than three times in succession without giving the horse time to respond. This means that during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, the jockey may use the riding crop approximately three times, or a maximum of nine strikes. The proposed amendment would allow an additional strike during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race each time the riding crop is used, which means the jockey may strike the horse up to 12 times. The last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race is when a jockey may need to encourage the horse. Thoroughbred

racers start fast and end slow; the last quarter of the race is the slowest. In racing, maximum effort is required of the horse at the concluding part of the race, and this is customarily conveyed to the animal with the riding crop it serves as a signal of urgency. The horse does not know where the finish line is, so the jockey must make it clear when a final effort is needed to conclude the run. Used tactically, the riding crop can provide a clear indication to the horse that a full effort is wanted from it. During the final few seconds of a race, the proposed amendment will allow the jockey whose mount is within placing distance of the finish line to encourage the horse to put forth a little extra effort. However, it should be reiterated that if the horse is clearly out of the race, or has obtained its maximum placing, subsection 1688(b)(4) prohibits the use of the riding crop. The jockey who strikes the horse under such circumstances may be called before the stewards.

Board Rule 1685, Equipment Requirement, provides a description of the riding crops allowed for use in flat racing Thoroughbred and quarter horse racing). The regulation states riding crops shall be unaltered from the original manufacturer; shall have shaft and flap; shall weigh no more than 8 ounces and shall not be more than 30 inches in length. The riding crop is a tool that is used to encourage race horses. Advocates of the proposed amendment to Rule 1688 state the ability to use the riding crop four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race may, in some instances, be the difference between a winning or non-winning ride. Jockeys are required to give their full effort in a race. Board Rule 1682, Requirements for Horse, Trainer and Jockey, states: "Jockeys going to the post in any race shall race their mount to win, shall give their best effort in the race to their mount and the public, and shall ride their mount out until the finish line is passed." The proposed amendment to Rule 1688 gives the jockey the ability to use the riding crop four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, thus allowing for race riding that will not leave the wagering public feeling as if the jockey did not give his or her best effort.

The riding crop is also a tool for maintaining control of the horse. The riding crop is used in certain instances for safety because it provides a measure of control over the horse in critical situations; however, excessive or inappropriate use of the riding crop presents a horse welfare issue. Rule 1688 currently addresses unwarranted use of the riding crop. Under the rule, jockeys are forbidden to strike a horse on the head or flank and cannot use the riding crop during the post parade or after a race, except to control the horse. Also, striking the horse is penalized if it causes welts or breaks in the skin, and cannot be used when a horse is "clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum pacing." The rule defines correct use of the riding crop as showing the horse the riding crop before using it, using the riding crop in rhythm with the horse's stride and using the riding crop as an aid to keep a horse running straight. If the stewards believe a jockey is acting improperly with the riding crop, they have the ability to call the jockey in and impose a fine or suspension. This includes any use of the riding crop during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a race if the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum pacing.

Subsection 1688(b)(6) requires the jockey to give the horse time to respond before using the riding crop again. Giving the horse time to respond allows the jockey time to gauge the effect of the initial use of the riding crop, and to decide if it will be used again. There are certain outward signs a jockey can look for to determine if a horse is responding to the riding crop, such as the relative position of the horse to other horses in the race over time, whether or not the horse

increases or decreases speed when the riding crop is used, and whether the horse moves laterally away from or towards the side where the riding crop was used. The requirement that the horse be given time to respond causes the jockey to pause before using the riding crop again, and helps to remind the jockey to be careful and judicious in how the crop is used.

#### BENEFITS ANTICIPATED FROM THE REGULATORY ACTION

The proposed amendment of Board Rule 1688, Use of Riding Crop, would modify subsection 1688(b)(6) to prohibit the jockey from using the riding crop more than four times in succession during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again. The CHRB considers animal welfare and good sportsmanship fundamental for the success of horse racing. The proposed amendment of Rule 1688 provides direction on the appropriate use of the riding crop so that it will be used for safety, correction, or to encourage the horse without causing pain, while allowing the jockey to put forth his or her best effort in the final moments of the race. If the safety practices of riders improve, the public will see horse racing as a sport that cares, which may result in an increase of attraction to the sport. An increase of attraction to the sport could result in an increase in wagering which will have a positive economic impact on the industry.

#### TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND/OR EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORTS OR DOCUMENTS

In proposing the amendment of Rule 1688, the Board relied on the results of its Economic Impact Assessment prepared pursuant to Government Code section 11346.3(b). The Board also relied on Jockeys' Guild comments. The Board did not rely on any other technical, theoretical, and/or empirical study, reports or documents in proposing the amendment of Rule 1688.

#### RESULTS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The results of the Board's Economic Impact Assessment as required by Government Code Section 11346.3(b) are as follows:

- The proposed regulation will not impact the creation or eliminate jobs within the State of California, or the creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing business or the expansion of businesses in California, as the proposed regulation deals only with how many times, and under what circumstances, a jockey may or may not strike a horse during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race. The effect of the regulation is to allow a jockey to strike a thoroughbred horse one additional time during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, if circumstances warrant such an action.
- The proposed amendment of Rule 1688 will not impact the creation of new businesses or eliminate existing businesses in California, as the proposed regulation deals only with how many times, and under what circumstances, a jockey may or may not strike a horse during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race. The effect of the regulation is to allow a jockey to strike a thoroughbred horse one additional time during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, if circumstances warrant such an action.

- Rule 1688 will not impact the expansion of businesses currently doing business in California.
- The proposed regulation will benefit the health and welfare of jockeys who are California residents but will not benefit the State's environment. The proposed regulation will benefit jockeys' health and welfare as the riding crop is a tool that jockeys may use to control the horse during a race. The riding crop is used to guide the horse during a race. It may be used to prevent collisions, which can cause serious injury to horse and rider. The proposed regulation will not benefit the State's environment, as the proposed regulation deals only with how many times, and under what circumstances, a jockey may or may not strike a horse during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race. Striking a horse one additional time during the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race does not improve or degrade the State's environment.

The Board has made an initial determination that the proposed amendment of Rule 1688 will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. The amendment of Rule 1688 is intended to update the rule and provide an additional measure of safety.

#### ALTERNATIVE TO THE PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON AFFECTED PRIVATE PERSONS OR BUSINESSES

The Board has determined that there were no alternatives considered which would be more effective in carrying out the purposes of the proposed regulation or would be more effective and less burdensome to affected private persons or businesses than the proposed regulation.

#### REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION

The proposed amendment of Rule 1688 was discussed at the May 26, 2016 Regular Board Meeting. No alternatives to the recommendation were proposed by the Board or by any other individual or entity at the meeting. No subsequent alternative recommendations were made prior to the notice. The Board invites any interested party to submit comments which offer any alternative proposal.

August 5, 2016

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD  
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
ARTICLE 8. RUNNING OF THE RACE  
RULE 1688. USE OF RIDING CROP

1688. Use of Riding Crop.

(a) In all races where a jockey will not ride with a riding crop, an announcement shall be made over the public address system of such fact.

(b) Although the use of a riding crop is not required, any jockey who uses a riding crop during a race is prohibited from using a riding crop on a horse:

(1) on the head, flanks, or on any parts of its body other than the shoulders or hind quarters;

(2) during the post parade except when necessary to control the horse;

(3) excessively or brutally causing welts or breaks in the skin;

(4) when the horse is clearly out of the race or has obtained its maximum placing;

(5) persistently even though the horse is showing no response under the riding crop; or

(6) more than three times in succession without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again, except in the last 16<sup>th</sup> of a mile in a thoroughbred race, at which time a jockey is prohibited from using a riding crop more than four times in succession without giving the horse a chance to respond before using the riding crop again.

(c) Correct uses of the riding crop are:

(1) showing horses the riding crop before hitting them;

(2) using the riding crop in rhythm with the horse's stride; and

(3) using the riding crop as an aid to maintain a horse running straight.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440 and 19562,  
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19440, 19481 and 19562,  
Business and Professions Code.