

# 55th Annual Report of the California Horse Racing Board

A Department of the Business,  
Consumer Services and Housing Agency

A Summary of  
Fiscal Year 2024–25 Revenue and  
Calendar Year 2025 Racing in California

California Horse Racing Board

Dr. Gregory Ferraro, Chair  
Oscar Gonzales, Vice Chair  
Dennis Alfieri, Member  
John Carvelli, Member  
Damascus Castellanos, Member  
Brenda Washington Davis, Member  
Thomas Hudnut, Member  
Peter Stern, Member  
Scott Chaney, Executive Director  
Cynthia Alameda, Deputy Executive Director

This report covers the fiscal year (July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025) for revenue purposes, including pari-mutuel handle, fines, taxes, license fees, and the distribution of funds, as well as the report of the Postmortem Program. This report covers the 2025 calendar year for reports on race meets and CHRB meetings, as well as a handle report for the racing year.

The CHRB general office is located at 1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95825. Field offices are located at all operating racetracks. Annual report pdfs are available at: [www.chrb.ca.gov](http://www.chrb.ca.gov) (Media Room).

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# Message from the Secretary



As Secretary of the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency (BCSH), I see firsthand the impact we have in supporting California's economic growth, ensuring that businesses of all sizes have the resources and opportunities they

need to succeed, and prioritizing consumer protection. The California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) continues to uphold the highest standards of fairness, transparency, and safety for all participants in horse racing and support the long-term sustainability of the industry.

CHRB remains steadfast in its mission to foster public confidence, safeguard the welfare of equine athletes, and promote a vibrant future for horse racing in California. This Annual Report

highlights the progress CHRB has made in key areas - racing and medication oversight, licensing enforcement, and the implementation of enhanced safety protocols. It has also worked closely with industry partners - racing associations, veterinarians, trainers, jockeys, owners - to ensure that horses are treated with the respect and care they deserve and explore innovative ways to sustain the sport in an ever-changing landscape.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the CHRB staff for their continued dedication to ensuring the integrity and safety of horse racing in our state, as well as to the horse racing community for their collaboration and commitment to making the sport of horseracing in California both exciting and responsible.

As we look ahead, we will continue to build on our achievements and ensure that California remains a leader in the world of horse racing.

Tomiquia Moss

Secretary, Business, Consumer Services  
and Housing Agency

# Report from the Chair



A seismic shift in the landscape of California horse racing has led to greater stability at Southern California racetracks. As I reported last year, the owner of Golden Gate Fields decided to cease racing and stabling at that venue, which had been the

anchor of racing in the north. After a failed attempt to stage a race meet in Pleasanton, and faced with economic uncertainty, the other northern tracks with long-established meets chose to discontinue racing as well, at least for the present.

Without a host track racing in the north, under California law, revenue from off-track and Internet wagering then flowed south to the three venues continuing to race: Santa Anita, Los Alamitos, and Del Mar. Additionally, some northern horsemen chose to move their stables to the south.

As Bill Nader, president of the Thoroughbred Owners of California, reported in his message to members, strengthening the Southern California circuit “produced a much-needed turnaround for California horse racing.” With the resources from the north, southern purses increased at all three remaining racetracks in 2025, and further increases are expected in 2026. Those daunting purse overpayments that occurred frequently at southern tracks have completely stopped. And despite losing so many races in the north, wagering on California races and out-of-state races declined just a few percent.

Field sizes in the south increased with the addition of some horses from the north. Significantly, average field sizes at Del Mar were larger than those at the fabled Saratoga meet in New York.

It had been feared that the loss of racing in the north would damage the California breeding industry. As breeding is a long-term venture, it is

still too early to tell what effect this will have on breeding in the state. But one early positive indication was the announcement by the California Thoroughbred Breeders Association that bonuses would increase at Santa Anita for California-bred horses that win against other maidens from out-of-state, an incentive for California breeders to raise the bar and breed for greater quality.

We do not want to overlook and minimize the impact on northern horsemen and workers who have not shifted operations to the south. Some northern interests are continuing to explore the possibility of resuming at least some racing in Northern California. The California Horse Racing Board will consider any reasonable, workable plan for racing in the north.

## Equine Fatalities

The CHRFB and entire California horse racing industry remain committed to ensuring the best possible safety conditions for horses and riders, particularly to reducing the number of equine fatalities. To this end, the number of fatalities has been reduced by more than 50 percent in recent years. Unfortunately, 12 horses that were exposed to Equine Infectious Anemia in other states and were then transported to California, where they died from the disease. Those deaths had nothing to do with racing in California, but because they succumbed in our state, the CHRFB is compelled to include them in the fatality totals for fiscal-year 2024-25, increasing that number well above the 2023-24 level. But if we subtract out those 12 deaths, the number held even from year to year. Furthermore, a greater number of deaths resulted from illness, something beyond anyone’s control. The CHRFB focuses on injuries that can be prevented by increased regulation and improved policies. Deaths from such musculoskeletal injuries increased by one during the fiscal year. This total remains far below that of previous years. The CHRFB is determined to reduce that number even further.

## Evacuation

Between New Year's Day and January 31, 2025, 14 fires broke out in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties, causing widespread property destruction and death. As a result, the San Luis Rey equine training facility proceeded with a recommended evacuation of 275 horses. Approximately 200 horses were moved to the stable area at Del Mar and approximately 75 were moved to Santa Anita Park. CHRB Executive Director Scott Chaney found everything to be running smoothly and well after the evacuation. Feed and bedding companies arrived at about the same time the first van arrived. Del Mar served meals to staff. All evacuation orders were then lifted, and horses were returned within 24 hours. Regarding the fire in Altadena close to the Santa Anita property, that track cancel- led racing for a weekend in January so it could better serve the fire victims in the community, including providing its parking lot for the largest donation center in Southern California.

## Breeders' Cup

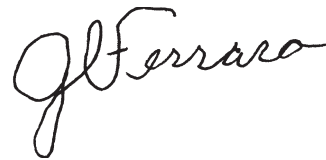
The Breeders' Cup World Championships returned to Del Mar in 2025, marking the 18th time those races have been staged in California. Hosting the Breeders' Cup is a high honor, as it focuses the world's attention on the venue and generates tremendous revenue to the region, primarily through hotels, dining, and entertainment. This year's event brought together horses from many foreign countries, including Japan, Ireland, Chile, Argentina, Germany, South Africa, and England. Most notably, the Japanese champion Forever Young won the most prestigious of the 14 Breeders' Cup races, the Classic.

Total all-sources, global common-pool handle for the two-day Breeders' Cup was more than \$180 million, the third-highest total handle in the 42-year history of the event. On-track handle for the two days was an impressive \$18,079,169, even though attendance for the two days was down. As always, interest in the Breeders' Cup is worldwide, and most of the wagering is done offsite.

## Partnership with Federal Authorities

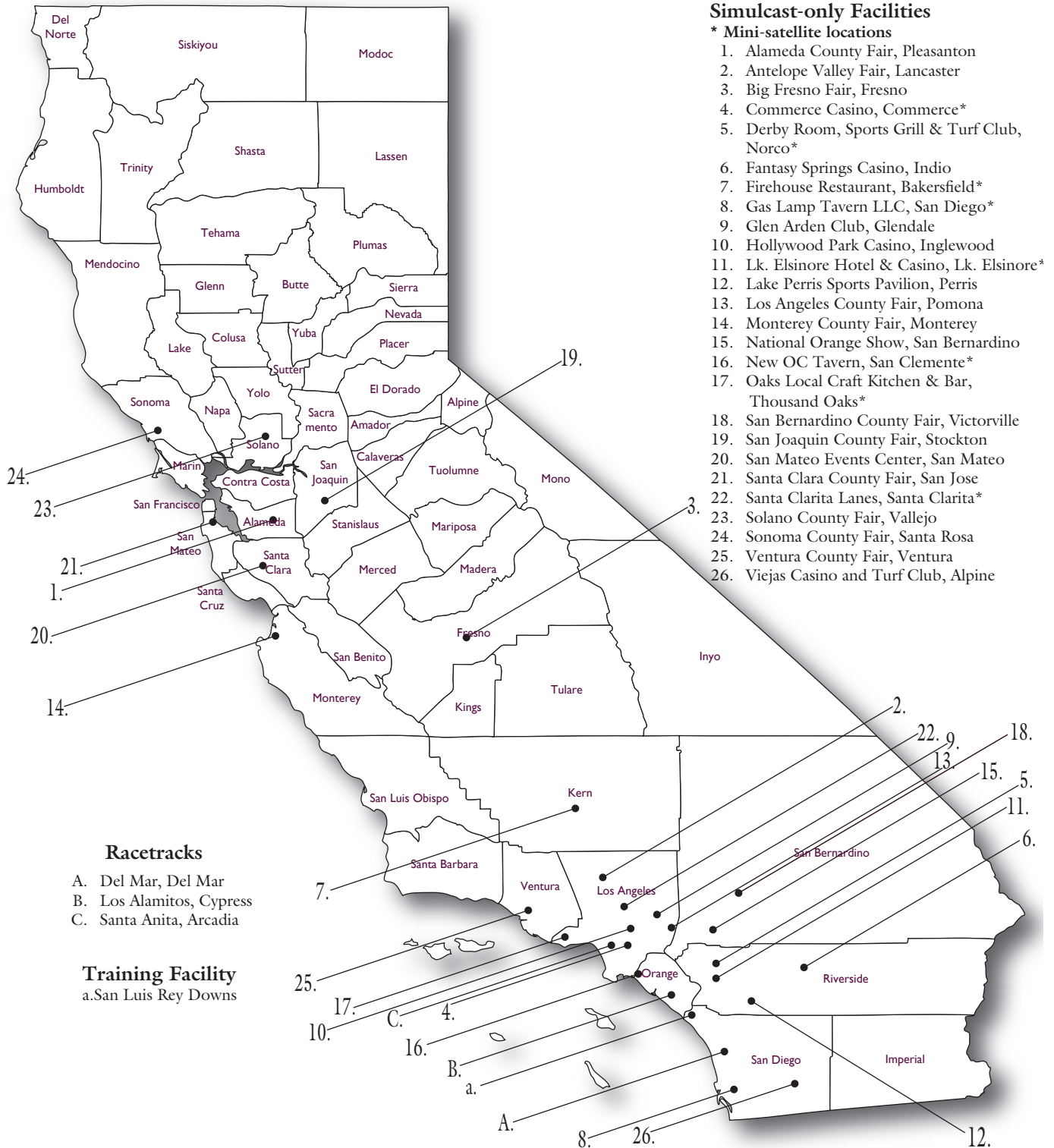
Under the Horse racing Integrity and Safety Act/ Authority (HISA), federal authorities now regulate most of horse racing in North America with the cooperation of state regulators, and no other state has embraced and cooperated with HISA more than California. Racing stakeholders in California have not experienced any disruptions or major problems with the arrival of HISA, and the CHRB has negotiated favorable financial terms with HISA, paid for by racetracks, to cover the costs of equine drug testing, enforcement, and overall safety regulation.

In closing, I want to acknowledge the contributions of our newest Board member, Peter Stern, and thank Vice Chair Oscar Gonzales and Commissioners Dennis Alfieri, Damascus Castellanos, Brenda Washington Davis, and Thomas Hudnut for their continuing support for me and, more importantly, for the effective regulation of horse racing in California.



Dr. Gregory Ferraro, Chair  
California Horse Racing Board

# Names and Locations of Racing, Simulcast and Training Facilities Regulated by the California Horse Racing Board



# The California Horse Racing Board

## History and Mission Statement

Horse racing in California as we now know it under the pari-mutuel wagering system was made possible when the electorate passed a constitutional amendment (ACA 119/Proposition 3) in 1933. The Horse Racing Law has since been regularly modified, amended, and enhanced to provide for regulation of live racing, off-track wagering, interstate and international wagering, and online account wagering, known as Advance Deposit Wagering, or ADW.

The expressed intent of the Horse Racing Law is to allow pari-mutuel wagering on horse races and:

- ◆ Assure protection of the public.
- ◆ Encourage agriculture and the breeding of horses in this state.
- ◆ Provide uniformity of regulation for each type of horse racing.
- ◆ Provide for maximum expansion of horse racing opportunities in the public interest.

To accomplish these objectives, the constitutional amendment authorized pari-mutuel wagering on the results of horse races at licensed race meets and created the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB/Board) to oversee the industry's activities in this state. In addition, the CHRB exchanges information on licensees and disciplinary proceedings with other commissions through the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI).

The CHRB is a seven-member commission appointed by the Governor. It directs a statewide staff in the licensure and oversight of all race meets in

the state where pari-mutuel wagering is conducted, as well as off-site simulcast wagering locations and ADW companies.

### Mission Statement

The mission of the CHRB is to ensure the integrity, viability, and safety of the California horse racing industry by regulating pari-mutuel wagering for the protection of the public, promoting horse racing, breeding, and wagering opportunities, and fostering safe racing through the development and enforcement of track safety standards and regulations for the health and welfare of all participants.

Principal activities of the CHRB include:

- ◆ Adopting rules and regulations to protect the public and ensure the safety of the human and equine participants.
- ◆ Licensing racing associations and racing-industry participants and officials.
- ◆ Allocating racing days and charity days conducted by racing associations and fairs.

- ◆ Encouraging innovative expansion of wagering opportunities, such as mini-satellites.
- ◆ Monitoring and auditing pari-mutuel handle and takeout, and the appropriate use of takeout distributions.
- ◆ Assessing racing surfaces to determine safety standards for the benefit of the participants.
- ◆ Enforcing laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to horse racing in California.
- ◆ Acting as a quasi-judicial body in matters pertaining to horse racing meets.
- ◆ Collecting the state's lawful share of revenue derived from horse racing meets.
- ◆ Enforcing regulations and policies required by the Horse racing Integrity and Safety Authority (HISA).

The following pages explore some of these programs and functions in more depth.

# Members of the California Horse Racing Board

The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, generally to four-year terms, who are subject to Senate confirmation.

Members are eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Governor.

The terms are specific; no more than two of the terms expire in any calendar year.

**A**t least four members of the CHRB must concur in the taking of any official action or in the exercise of any of the Board's duties, powers, or functions. The member commissioners elect their chairperson, who presides over meetings of the Board. The members also elect a vice chairperson or, when necessary, a first vice chair and a second vice chair to preside in the absence of the chairperson.

Commissioners receive \$100 for each day spent in attendance at meetings and are reimbursed for travel and other expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their official duties.

## Committees of the Board

The executive director is directed to provide public notice of committee meetings in accordance with the Bag-

ley-Keene Open Meeting Act. Whenever a Board quorum is expected at any meeting of a committee, the executive director shall give notice that the meeting is a Special Meeting of the California Horse Racing Board limited to the agenda with the items to be discussed at the meeting and the expected commissioners in attendance, so that legal notice may be published.



Dr. Gregory Ferraro,  
Chair

Retired Director of the Center for Equine Health at the University of California, Davis. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on June 25, 2019, through January 1, 2023. Reappointed by Governor Newsom though January 1, 2027.



Oscar Gonzales,  
Vice Chair

Principal, Oscar Gonzales Consulting. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on September 9, 2019, through July 26, 2023. Reappointed by Governor Newsom though July 26, 2027.

# Members of the California Horse Racing Board



**Dennis Alfieri,  
Member**  
Managing Member of Mission Real Estate Group, LLC. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. on December 17, 2018, through July 26, 2021. Reappointed by Governor Gavin Newsom through September 19, 2029.



**Damascus Castellanos,  
Member**  
Secretary-Treasurer for Teamsters Local No. 495. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on March 10, 2020, through January 1, 2022. Reappointed from January 6, 2026, through January 1, 2030.



**Brenda Washington Davis,  
Member**  
Principal in the Brenda Davis Law Group. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 26, 2020, through January 1, 2024. Reappointed by Governor Newsom through January 1, 2028.



**Thomas Hudnut  
Member**  
Search Consultant, Resource Group 175. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on February 28, 2022, through January 1, 2026. Reappointed by Governor Newsom on January 6, 2026, term ends July 26, 2028.



**Peter Stern,  
Member**  
Principal of WM Consulting Inc. since 2006. Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on April 29, 2025, term ends January 1, 2030.



**John Carvelli,  
Former Member**  
Retired from Board of Directors and former Executive Vice President for the LIBERTY Dental Plan group of companies; Appointed to the CHRB by Governor Gavin Newsom on August 6, 2024, through July 26, 2028. Resigned from CHRB in February 2025.

# 2025 Board Meetings

Racing commissioners convened eight public Board meetings in 2025. Noticed meetings are open to the public and include a published agenda.

The following 8 Board meetings were held in 2025:

February 20 — Cal Expo

April 17 — Cal Expo

May 15 — Cal Expo

June 19 — Cal Expo

August 21 — Hilton Del Mar

September 18— Cal Expo

October 16 — Sacramento,  
Department of Consumer Affairs

November 19 — Sacramento,  
Cannabis Controls Appeal Board,

# CHRB Operating Budget

July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025

Appropriations	Item	Total
Personal Services	\$7,104,890	
Operating Expenses	\$9,274,568	
Total Appropriation		\$ 16,379,458
<b>Expenditures — Personal Services</b>		
Salaries and Wages	\$4,724,020	
Staff Benefits	\$2,380,870	
Total Personal Services		\$ 7,104,890
<b>Operating Expenses and Equipment</b>		
General Expense	\$78,052	
Printing	\$6,142	
Communications	\$23,168	
Postage	\$20,700	
Travel-in-State	\$302,514	
Travel-out-of-State	\$8,703	
Training	\$2,058	
Facilities Operations	\$287,848	
Contractual & Professional Services–Interdepartmental	\$5,362,916	
Contractual & Professional Services–External	\$2,715,862	
Consolidated Data Center	\$90,932	
Information Technology	\$115,838	
Equipment	\$72,886	
Legal: Attorney General	\$186,949	
- Claims Against the State	0	
Total Operating Expenses and Equipment	\$9,274,568	
Total Expenditures		\$16,379,458

# Horse racing Integrity and Safety Act

**E**stablished when the Horse racing Integrity and Safety Act was signed into federal law in 2020, the Horse racing Integrity and Safety Authority (HISA) is responsible for drafting and enforcing uniform safety and integrity rules in thoroughbred racing in the United States. HISA was created to implement, for the first time, a national, uniform set of rules applicable to every thoroughbred racing participant and racetrack facility in two specific areas: (1) racing safety and (2) anti-doping & medication control.

CHRB Executive Director Scott Chaney and Deputy Executive Director Cynthia Alameda worked closely with HISA in the development of rules and procedures, including reliance on the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory at University of California, Davis, for drug testing and research. By agreement, the CHRB accepts and enforces HISA rules and procedures, and horse racing stakeholders fund California's portion of the national oversight.

## Two Programs

HISA is comprised of two programs: the Racetrack Safety Program, which went into effect July 1, 2022, and the Anti-Doping and Medication Control (ADMC) Program, which went into effect May 22, 2023.

All racing participants (covered persons) are required to register themselves and any horses in their care. Covered persons include those licensed by a state racing commission, those involved with thoroughbred covered horses or thoroughbred covered horse races, and those with access to restricted areas of a racetrack in the ordinary course of their work.

The Racetrack Safety Program includes operational safety rules and national racetrack accreditation standards that seek to enhance equine welfare and minimize equine and jockey injury. The Program expands veterinary oversight, imposes surface maintenance and testing requirements, enhances jockey safety, regulates riding crop use, and implements voided claim rules, with other important measures. The ADMC Program created a centralized testing and results management process and applies uniform penalties for integrity violations efficiently and consistently across the United States. These rules and enforcement mechanism are administered by a new independent agency, the Horse racing Integrity and Welfare Unit (HIWU), established by Drug Free Sport International (DFS). HIWU oversees testing, educates stakeholders on the new system, accredits laboratories, investigates potential integrity violations, and prosecutes rule breaches. Horse racing Integrity and Safety Authority's Chief Executive Officer Lisa Lazarus oversees the full operations and works with stakeholders inside and outside the racing industry to evaluate and improve programs on an ongoing basis. HISA is governed by a Board of Directors who have established two standing committees: Racetrack Safety Committee and Anti-Doping and Medication Control Committee to promulgate regulations in their respective areas. HIWU is led by Executive Director Ben Mosier. The Federal Trade Commission is tasked with approval of regulations and oversight of HISA. HISA and HIWU have also established several advisory committees made up of stakeholders in order to gain input and insight from those closest to horse racing. Those committees include the Furosemide Advisory Committee, the Horsemen's Advisory Committee, the Jockey Mental Health Steering Committee, and the Racing Office Advisory Group. Stakeholders, racing officials, licensees, and regulators from California are well represented on all of these committees and groups.

# State Operations

The CHRB is located within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency.

Horse racing's specialized and complex regulatory requirements drive the CHRB's organizational structure and determine the responsibilities for its operational divisions.

The Board appoints an executive director to carry out its objectives. Executive Director Scott Chaney is responsible for the Board's operations and regulation of the horse racing industry.

The executive and management team plans and oversees the CHRB's budget and directs the department's four divisions. Cynthia Alameda serves as the Deputy Executive Director, enforcement is led by Interim Chief Hunter Bartholomew, licensing is led by Sandra Shinn, Information Technology is led by Chief Andrew Riondon, and operations is led by Chief Vince Somma. Horse racing's dynamics, complexity, and broad geographical base place a tremendous responsibility on the Board's staff. To assist in this day-to-day oversight, the CHRB contracts with stewards and veterinarians

for on-track activities, and with the University of California, Davis, for drug testing and safety-related services.

The horse racing industry operates seven days a week, 365 days a year. Even when there is no live racing, the stable areas and training facilities remain active. To meet the demands associated with this schedule, the executives and key managers remain available at any hour of the day.



Scott Chaney,  
Executive Director

A member of the State Bar of California, served as a steward in California from 2005 until he assumed duties as Executive Director on April 16, 2020.



Cynthia Alameda,  
Deputy Executive Director

Twenty-year career in fiscal and administrative oversight for the State prior to joining the CHRB as Deputy Executive Director on February 12, 2020.

# Regulatory Changes

The following regulations/rules were amended, repealed, or added in FY 2024-25:

- Regulation/Rule 1864.5** Name: Postmortem Examination  
Summary: Amendment to expand the scope of authority to require a postmortem examination of every horse that dies or is euthanized within 72 hours of leaving a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 21, 2024, and effective July 1, 2024.
- Regulation/Rule 1846.6** Name: Postmortem Examination Review  
Summary: Amendment to expand the scope of authority to require a postmortem examination review on each equine fatality in California within 72 hours of leaving a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on March 21, 2024, and effective July 1, 2024.
- Regulation/Rule 1866.3** Name: Intra-Articular Injections Restricted  
Summary: Amendment to prohibit administration of a corticosteroid intra-articular joint injection into a high-motion joint of a horse without diagnostic imaging of the joint having been performed within seven days prior to the injection.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on April 2, 2024, and effective July 1, 2024.
- Regulation/Rule 1927** Name: Fire Prevention  
Summary: Amendment to implement HISA Rule 2163, Fire Safety, requiring protocols in place for instances of fire and that life safety inspections be performed and require written clearance from the fire authority filed with the Board.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 26, 2024, and effective October 1, 2024.
- Regulation/Rule 1928** Name: Fire Regulations  
Summary: Amendment to clarify that the emergency evacuation plan must be posted.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 26, 2024, and effective October 1, 2024.
- Regulation/Rule 2101** Name: Definitions  
Amendment to remove the language referring to the fire alarm system as required under Board Rule 1927.  
Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 26, 2024, and effective October 1, 2024.

## **Regulation/Rule 2103**

Name: Habitable Rooms

Summary: Amendment to remove the reference to the fire alarm system and the reference to fire regulations with respect to what must be posted in backstretch worker housing areas.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 26, 2024, and effective October 1, 2024.

## **Regulation/Rule 1875**

Name: Firearms

Summary: Amendment to expand the scope of the rule by banning the possession of weapons and ammunition, unless authorized by state and federal law and maintaining documentation and banning the possession of pellet and non-powder guns on CHRB grounds.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on August 9, 2024, and effective October 1, 2024.

## **Regulation/Rule 1840**

Name: Veterinary Practices and Treatment Restricted

Summary: Amendment to provide that only a Board-licensed veterinarian or registered veterinary technician (RVT) may perform an endoscopy or administer any veterinary treatment or medicine via a hypodermic needle or nasogastric tube within an inclosure.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on September 19, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1890**

Name: Possession of Contraband

Summary: Amendment to clarify that Board-licensed veterinarians, registered veterinary technicians (RVT)s, and veterinary assistants are authorized to possess hypodermic needles or nasogastric tubes within an inclosure.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on September 19, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1433**

Name: Application for License to Conduct a Horse Racing Meeting

Summary: Amendment to update the references to the Application for License to Conduct a Horse Racing Meeting, CHRB-17 and Application for License to Conduct a Horse Racing Meeting of a California Fair, CHRB-18. The applications have been revised to incorporate the requirement that an association or fair provide horse ambulance services during racing and training.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1440**

Name: Approval of Concessionaires

Summary: Amendment to clarify the approval term and renewal process and update the reference to the Application for License/Contractor or Sub-contractor, Application for Approval/Concessionaire, CHRB-87 to its retitling as Application for Approval as a Concessionaire

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1440.5**

Name: Licensing of Contractors and Sub-Contractors

Summary: Amendment to clarify the license term and renewal process, extend the application review period to 30 days, set a one-year time limit for completion of an application within 60 days of being deemed complete and remove the reference to CHRB-87 and incorporate the new Application for License as a Contractor or Sub-Contractor, CHRB-86.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 2057**

Name: Initial Application and Approval of a Simulcast Facility

Summary: Amendment to establish a \$500 application fee, extend the application review period to 30 days, set a one-year time limit for completion of an application and update the references to the Personal History Record, CHRB-25A and the Application for Authorization to Operate a Simulcast Wagering Facility, CHRB-25.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 2059**

Name: Initial Application and Approval of a Simulcast Organization

Summary: Amendment to extend the application review period to 30 days, set one-year time limit for completion of an application, require the Board to approve or deny an application within 60 days of being deemed complete, and updated references to the Application for Approval to Operate a Simulcast Organization, CHRB-34.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 2066**

Name: Application for License to Operate a Mini-Satellite Wagering Facility

Summary: Amendment to set a one-year time limit for completion of an application, require the board to approve or deny an application within 60 days of completion, and update the reference to the Personal History Record, CHRB-25A.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 2071**

Name: License to Conduct Advance Deposit Wagering by a California Applicant

Summary: Amendment to set a one-year time limit for completion of an application, require the Board to approve or deny an application within 60 days of being deemed complete, and update the reference to the Application for License to Conduct Advance Deposit Wagering, CHRB- 132.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 2072**

Name: Approval to Conduct Advance Deposit Wagering by an Out-of-State Applicant

Summary: Amendment to set a one-year time limit for completion of an application, require the Board to approve or deny an application within 60 days of being deemed complete, and update the reference to the Application for Approval to Conduct Advance Wagering, CHRB-133.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on October 25, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1632**

Name: Jockey's Riding Fee

Summary: Amendment to increase the scale of minimum jockey riding fees for losing mounts on January 1, 2025, by approximately 3.125 percent over the scale set for the year 2024.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on December 31, 2024, and effective January 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1634**

Name: Claiming Option Entry

Summary: Amendment to reduce the minimum number of days required since the last start date from 180 to 120 and allow for ineligibility to apply to a second consecutive start following each layoff.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on January 22, 2025, and effective April 1, 2025.

## **Regulation/Rule 1656**

Name: Errors Which Invalidate Claim

Summary: Amendment to update the reference to the claim from CHRB-11 (REV. 8/14) Agreement to Claim to reflect the latest version of the form.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on January 22, 2025, and effective April 1, 2025.

### **Regulation/Rule 1658**

Name: Errors Which Invalidate Claim

Summary: Amendment to include “bled” as one of the reasons for placement on the Veterinarian’s List. update the reference to the claim from CHRB-11 (REV. 8/14) Agreement to Claim to reflect the latest version of the form.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on January 22, 2025, and effective January 1, 2025.

### **Regulation/Rule 1693**

Name: Control of Horses and Jockeys on Entering the Track

Summary: Amendment to clarify that no assistant starter shall manipulate a horse’s ear to control the horse while it is on the track or in the starting gate.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 17, 2025, and effective October 1, 2025.

### **Regulation/Rule 1497**

Name: Confidentiality of Applications

Summary: Amendment to reference the Application for License, CHRB-4 (Rev. 08/24) and provide that no information contained shall be considered confidential unless said information is of a certain type specified in the rule or designated as confidential on the form.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 23, 2025, and effective October 1, 2025.

### **Regulation/Rule 1548**

Name: Rulings by the Stewards

Summary: Amendment to remove the requirement that social security numbers be included in rulings and orders issued by the stewards.

Status: Approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on June 23, 2025, and effective October 1, 2025..

## **Enacted Legislation**

**No horse-racing related bills were chaptered in 2025**

## Recommendations

California Business and Professions Code section 19441 requires the CHRB to make recommendations necessary for improved functioning of the horse racing laws.

### Progress

The CHRB has completed nearly all of the recommendations that arose from the extensive investigation at Santa Anita in 2019 and from the Executive Director's letter at that time to the Governor. Together they out-lined the measures being taken to make horse racing safer for its equine and human athletes. The industry has been working together to make changes to policy and business practices, making health and welfare paramount for all participants. Changes to the rules and regulations take time, but as each one becomes effective the results are seen immediately. Of the 63 recommendations, only a few remain to be completed.

Results of the completed recommendations are:

1. Rule 1693 (Effective 10/1/2025) prohibits licensees from biting, twisting or folding a horse's ear while in the starting gate.
2. Rules 1634, 1656 and 1658 (Effective 4/1/2025) expands the claiming entry option to mirror the federal rule and provide greater protection to claiming horses and incentivize rest when injured.
3. Rules 1840 and 1890 (Effective 1/1/2025) restricts who can possess hypodermic needles and who can perform injections, endoscopy and pass nasogastric tubes.
4. Rules 1588 and 1878 (In Process) sets a maximum for racing and working out for horses generally and maidens specifically in California.

### Future Recommendations

- ◆ Tracks should monitor the speed of surfaces, race by race, adjusting surfaces for class levels.
- ◆ Tracks should make surface data accessible to horsemen via an electronic record keeping system.
- ◆ Tracks should consider offering a synthetic surface for either the main course or a course for training only. Santa Anita installed a synthetic surface training track and may race on this surface in the future.
- ◆ Tracks should use weather-based algorithms for track maintenance and closures.
- ◆ The racing secretary should write condition books (proposed races) based on the current horse population.
- ◆ Trainers should rest their horses based on their rate of accumulation of high-speed furlongs, time in training, or high speed events.
- ◆ Tracks should consider expanding video surveillance at all locations, including racing ovals, to monitor training.
- ◆ Racetracks should consider adding a small, paddock turn-out where horses can be outdoors with more space.
- ◆ Expand the use of heart rate monitors in training and racing.
- ◆ Expand the use of stride-monitoring technology in order to better assess lameness and earlier predict high-risk horses.

The CHRB continues to define and expand its list of prohibited substances, implement policies and protocols, and to adopt rules and regulations to help the few remaining recommendations proceed to completion. The CHRB will encourage the industry to continue to cooperate and communicate toward the goal of a safer, healthier industry.

# Licensing

**The CHRB Licensing Unit is comprised of three supervisors and five technicians. They are responsible for the licensing of all personnel affiliated with thoroughbred, quarter horse and harness racing venues. Licensing Technicians are assigned to each CHRB-licensed racetrack and headquarters. They are also temporarily assigned to tracks hosting thoroughbred race meetings, such as Del Mar.**

**I**n FY 2024-25, the Licensing Unit issued 5,907 new, renewal, and duplicate licenses. This included 2,296 owner licenses, 975 backstretch worker licenses, 246 pari-mutuel clerk licenses, 243 trainer and assistant trainer licenses, 254 exercise riders, and 98 jockey and apprentice jockey licenses. The issuance of these licenses generated \$687,145 in licensing fee revenue for the CHRB Jockey and Horse Safety Fund.

As a component of the licensing process, Licensing Technicians take digital fingerprints of all applicants for the purpose of conducting criminal history checks. They also utilize computer databases and consult with other racing jurisdictions across the country to ensure each applicant is properly vetted before being issued a license.

The CHRB Licensing Unit verifies all licensed trainers have the required workers' compensation insurance, and they review the daily racing programs to ensure all participants are properly licensed.

CHRB Licensing Technicians are trained in the complex circumstances of multiple ownerships and partnerships, racing syndications, stable names, and various types of corporations. This prepares them to explain the intricate details of the licensing requirements to the applicant and allows them to assist the applicant in selecting the appropriate type of license.

# Enforcement

**The CHRB Enforcement Division is comprised of a Chief, three Supervising Special Investigators, and 12 Investigators. CHRB Investigators are assigned to each CHRB-licensed racetrack and training facility across the state.**

**I**n FY 2024-25, the Enforcement Division investigated 501 violations and other matters that fell within the Board's jurisdiction.

The primary responsibility of the CHRB Enforcement Division is investigation of violations of the CHRB Rules and Regulations, as well as other statutes related to horse racing and animal welfare. Most CHRB violations are handled administratively through a hearing conducted by the Board of Stewards. These hearings are held in response to a Complaint filed by a CHRB investigator, and the proceedings are very similar to any other legal hearing, with a ruling (and penalty when appropriate) issued by the Board of Stewards.

CHRB enforcement personnel are sworn peace officers and have the authority to investigate other crimes such as assault, battery, drug and weapons violations, and fraud, particularly when they occur at a CHRB licensed facility.

All new license applicants, and those who have allowed their license to lapse for three years or more, are required to provide fingerprints through the Live Scan system. The applicant's fingerprints are submitted to the California Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where they are checked against a myriad of criminal history databases. All local, state, and federal criminal history records are reviewed by the Enforcement Division, and individuals with a conviction are interviewed by CHRB Investigators to determine their suitability for licensure.

# Appointed CHRB Officials — FY 2024–25

Darrel McHargue	Chief Steward	Timonthy J. Grande, DVM	Chief Official Veterinarian
E. Paul Atkinson	Steward	Laura Austgen, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Grant Baker	Steward	Rebecca Fitzgerald De Alba, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Brice Blanc	Steward	Gary Beck, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Steven J. Carpentino	Steward	Eduardo E. De La Cruz Ballard, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Ronald Church	Steward	William Farmer, DVM	Official Veterinarian
James Dreyer	Steward	Forest Franklin, DVM	Official Veterinarian
John Herbuveaux	Steward	Barrie Grant, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Luis Jauregui	Steward	Dianne Isbell, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Richard J. Lewis	Steward	Kathy Jones DVM	Official Veterinarian
Thomas McCarthy	Steward	Jocelyn Lorbiecki, DVM	Official Veterinarian
Dennis Nevin	Steward	Norton Pattio VMD	Official Veterinarian
Rodney R. Newhart	Steward	Kelsey Sapp, DVM	Official Veterinarian
David C. Nuesch	Steward	Breanne Kerwin	RVT
Calvin Rainey	Steward	Amy Powell	RVT
Eduardo Rich	Steward	Emily Villa	RVT
Patricia “Kim” Sawyer	Steward	Shauna Avrith	Hearing Officer
Thomas Ward	Steward	John Herbuveaux	Hearing Officer
John Yinger	Steward	Patrick Kane	Hearing Officer
George Yniguez	Steward	Edward Weiss	Hearing Officer

# Racing Supervision

Racing officials appointed or approved by the CHRB are responsible for on-site supervision of race meets. The racing officials are the stewards, safety stewards, paddock judges, patrol judges, starters, clerks of scales, official veterinarians, racing veterinarians, horse identifiers, horseshoe inspectors, and timers.

The stewards have overall responsibility for the conduct of race meets and are strictly responsible to the Board for the conduct of the meet in every particular. Each panel of three stewards has been delegated the powers and duties necessary to ensure the integrity of racing and to oversee compliance with laws and rules.

CHRB Chief Steward Darrel McHargue meets regularly with stewards to discuss and evaluate decisions, rulings, and other actions.

The CHRB directly appoints all stewards and official veterinarians. Other racing officials are nominated by the racing associations subject to CHRB approval. The Legislature provides an annual appropriation to meet the costs of direct racing supervision. The CHRB paid \$2,525,867 for steward and official veterinarian services in FY 2024-25; racing associations pay other officials in the manner prescribed and agreed to by the CHRB.

Acting for the CHRB in matters relating to the race meets assigned to them, the stewards use their delegated authority for the following:

- ◆ Oversee entries, declarations, and the placing of horses for the official order of finish.
- ◆ Preside over examinations required for certain classes of licenses.
- ◆ Conduct administrative hearings on matters involving CHRB and

HISA rule violations and racing infractions.

- ◆ Issue rulings based on hearings, such as suspensions and fines.
- ◆ Make recommendations to the CHRB regarding the qualifications and fitness for licensure of applicants referred to them by the Board's licensing staff.
- ◆ Maintain minutes of all such proceedings for review by the Board and the public.
- ◆ Participate in panel review of horses entered to race.
- ◆ Participate in postmortem examination reviews.
- ◆ Oversee safety concerns for the race meetings.

The stewards attend quarterly Stewards' Committee meetings to receive information and to discuss issues, rule changes, and interpretations of policy. They share views and experiences relating to race reviews, veterinary practices, administrative hearing procedures, and other important work-related matters. The meetings help them remain current on laws, regulations, and policies, helping ensure that all stewards' decisions are made in a fair and consistent manner throughout the state.

Safety stewards enforce compliance with safety standards. They also:

- ◆ Monitor training to ensure exercise riders, outriders, and pony riders observe all rules, including wearing safety vests and helmets.
- ◆ Follow the horse ambulance protocol for quick response during training and racing.
- ◆ Oversee continuing education for trainers.

- ◆ Assist testing for provisional exercise riders and apprentice jockeys.
- ◆ File official reports for all serious racing and training incidents.
- ◆ Attend postmortem reviews and assist with the investigation of horse catastrophic injuries.
- ◆ Assist the stewards in the licensing of jockeys and exercise riders.
- ◆ Take weekly measurements and field samples at all racing association surfaces, training facility surfaces, and fair surfaces.
- ◆ Monitor and observe daily backside activities.
- ◆ Perform pre-meet track safety inspections.
- ◆ Assist official veterinarians in out-of-competition drug testing.

The official veterinarians, overseen by the Equine Medical Director (EMD), Dr. Jeff Blea, and the CHRB Chief Official Veterinarian (COV), Dr. Timothy Grande, enforce regulations relating to veterinary practices, medication, and the health and welfare of the horse. They supervise licensed veterinarians, operations of the receiving barn, the collection of equine samples for testing, and the preparation and documentation of the samples to be transported to the laboratory.

The official veterinarians consult with the EMD, COV, and track veterinarians; examine horses for fitness; maintain a health and racing soundness record for each racehorse eligible to compete at a race meet; review confidential reports of veterinary treatments of horses under their general supervision; maintain records of infirm horses, accidents, and injuries; approve prescribed therapeutic treatment regimens; and otherwise act as the Board's veterinary advisors.

# CHRIMS

California is the only state with a statewide pari-mutuel database providing services to racetracks, horsemen, and government entities. Originally named the California Horse Racing Information Management System, now known solely as CHRIMS, it provides services that include data collection, calculation of takeout distributions, database management, software development, pari-mutuel accounting and settlements, money-room balancing, customer resource management, and statistical analysis.

**C**HRIMS is a not-for-profit, mutual-benefits corporation whose members include Northern California Off-Track Wagering Inc. and Southern California Off-Track Wagering Inc. An eight-member board of directors, which includes representatives from racing associations and horsemen, oversees the CHRIMS operation. The CHRIMS databases contain California wagering and attendance data dating back to 1985.

CHRIMS has been instrumental in helping the California racing industry cope with the demands associated with the changing landscape of pari-mutuel wagering during the past 40 years. Specialized applications enable data technicians to electronically collect wagering data and calculate the distribution of takeout based upon California pari-mutuel horse racing law and contractual business rules.

Each day, CHRIMS downloads pari-mutuel data from various totalizator systems. The data include wagering pools, takeout commissions, breakage, minus pools, runner pay, refunds, uncashed tickets, and voucher information. The raw data collected from totalizator systems are compiled and translated into the CHRIMS database parameters, which conform to California racing law. CHRIMS data can be sorted by a myriad of criteria, including by date, race, pool, host track, location of bet, location type, breed,

geographic zone, zip code, state, and race type. CHRIMS connects to and downloads data from AmTote, United Tote, and Sportech, and receives data from the eight licensed California ADW companies, which include Game Play, Lien Games, NYRAbets, TwinSpires, TVG, Xpress-Bet, Watch & Wager and AmWest Entertainment.

CHRIMS manages the intrastate tote wagering telecommunications network and provides data relating to the specifics of races (runners, distance, surface, age, class, etc.) via downloads from Equibase.

CHRIMS also provides services to racetracks, ADW companies, and racing commissions outside California. Contracts include Amtote, Arizona Downs, Breeders' Cup, Buffalo Raceway, Caliente, Corbin, eBet, Elite Turf Club, Emerald Downs, First Tracks Cumberland, Global Wagering Group, Gulfstream Park, Keeneland, Kentucky Downs, Laurel Park, Lone Star Park, Meadowlands, Monmouth Park, Paribet, Pimlico, Racing UK, Remington Park, Rillito, Sunray, Tampa Bay Downs, The Red Mile, and Watchandwager.com. Racing commissions and horsemen's organizations include the North Dakota Racing Commission, the Iowa HBPA, the Ohio HBPA, and the Louisiana HBPA. CHRIMS Inc. received \$536,141.30 from unredeemed vouchers during calendar year 2024.

# Laboratory Services

To protect horses and jockeys and the integrity of racing, the CHRB requires analysis of samples from horses in competition. The Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (Maddy Lab) at the University of California, Davis, is the authorized laboratory for California horse racing, funded by wagering revenues.

The Maddy Lab analyzed 4,174 post-race urine and blood samples, including in-depth testing of 2,483 samples for anabolic steroids, 782 bicarbonate (TCO<sub>2</sub>) loading blood samples, 255 cobalt blood samples, 259 out-of-competition (OOC) blood samples, 10 OOC and hair samples, 13 evidence submissions, 136 Official Work bloods, and 285 other samples for various purposes in FY 2024-2025.

## Collection of Samples

Urine and blood samples are obtained post-race from the winner of every race, horses finishing second and third in certain stakes races, and from any other horses selected at random from each program. Additionally, other horses may be designated for post-race sampling by the stewards. Post-race testing includes in-depth testing for compounds ranging from controlled therapeutic medications to emerging threats to racing integrity and equine welfare and safety. Special testing for cobalt was added early in 2014 and is continually monitored. Other testing includes injured horses that are vanned off, in addition to necropsy tissue samples and toxicology.

## Special Testing

Total carbon dioxide (TCO<sub>2</sub>) is conducted on thoroughbreds and harness horses to prevent the prohibited administration of bicarbonate. Thoroughbred TCO<sub>2</sub> testing is done pre-race; harness horse TCO<sub>2</sub> testing is primarily done pre-race, but some sampling is done 90 minutes post-race on winners. The CHRB thoroughbred and pre-race harness TCO<sub>2</sub> programs are in compliance with the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) best practices recommendations and the Association of Racing Commissioners International model rule for TCO<sub>2</sub> testing.

## Scrutiny of All Horses

OOC testing is critical and necessary to detect certain prohibited drugs in horse racing. OOC testing targets blood-doping agents, anabolic steroids, beta-2 (β<sub>2</sub>) agonists, and other biopharmaceutical agents. The OOC program monitors compliance with reporting procedures for anabolic agents and for surveillance of other drugs of inter-

est. The OOC program also utilizes hair testing to ensure compliance with regulations providing an alternative sampling matrix with extended detection windows for certain compounds.

## Samples Retained

The Maddy Lab maintains a portion of every urine sample for retrospective testing in the event new testing methods become available. Samples may undergo retrospective testing for drugs of abuse or emerging threats. The CHRB is prepared for the next generation of performance-enhancing drugs. Dr. Ben Moeller, chief chemist at the Maddy Lab's analytical chemistry division, joined the Maddy Lab in 2016 and has overseen laboratory operations since 2018. Dr. Moeller received his PhD at University of California, Davis, is an active member of the Association of Racing Chemists, and serves on scientific committees for the RMTC and the International Federation of Horse racing Authorities (IFHA).

## Full Accreditation

The Maddy Lab is accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) to ISO17025 international standards and was the first laboratory in the country accredited by the RMTC accreditation program. It is one of only six racing laboratories certified as a reference laboratory by the IFHA and the only racing laboratory so certified in the western hemisphere. The Maddy Lab utilizes state-of-the-art scientific instrumentation, including liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) screening processes. The combined testing panel is designed to address the abuse of doping agents as well as the regulated use of therapeutic medications. The Maddy Lab routinely adds new drugs and updates its procedures as new information becomes available.

The equine pharmacology/method development section is under the direction of Dr. Heather Knych, a University of California, Davis, School of Veterinary Medicine faculty member and the Maddy Lab's Veterinary Pharmacologist, who joined the Maddy Lab in 2008. Dr. Knych received her veterinary degree and PhD from University of California, Davis, and is a board-certified veterinary pharmacologist. Dr. Knych's dissertation research focused on charac-

terizing drug metabolism in horses. In addition to CHRB support, under the leadership of Dr. Knych, the Maddy Lab Pharmacology section has received funding from numerous outside sources, including the Center for Equine Health, RMTTC, Grayson/Jockey Club Research Foundation, The Jockey Club, and California Department of Food and Agriculture.

## **Emphasis on Research**

The Maddy Lab pharmacology section conducts ongoing research to improve testing capabilities for potential drugs of abuse and understand the pharmacokinetics and pharmacologic effect of both therapeutic drugs and potential drugs of abuse. The lab seeks to provide horsemen and veterinarians with information to better treat their horses and remain in compliance with horse racing rules. Research is an integral, ongoing part of the CHRB's drug-testing program at the Maddy Lab. Research efforts have improved testing capabilities and understanding of the effects of numerous drugs, including bisphosphonates, corticoste-

roids, NSAIDS, EPO, growth hormone, stimulants, peptide-based drugs, selective androgen receptor modulators, and cannabinoids for example. Maddy Lab faculty have published more than 250 peer-reviewed research papers, including over 15 manuscripts in the past year on veterinary pharmacology and pharmacokinetics, toxicology, equine anti-doping methods, and other related topics.

## **Partnering with HISA**

Several members of the Maddy Lab team work with the Horse racing Integrity and Safety Authority (HISA) and the Horse racing Integrity and Welfare Unit (HIWU) in the development of equine drug-testing protocols, as well as equine standards for laboratories and accreditation that were implemented for all covered thoroughbreds in racing in California. In addition to providing services under HIWU, the Maddy Lab continues to provide services to the CHRB for all quarter horse, standardbred, and mixed breed events at a total cost of \$4,662,250.

# Racing Safety Program

California Business and Professions Code (B&P Code) section 19481 requires the CHRB to establish safety standards to improve the safety of horses, riders, and workers at the racetrack. The CHRB proactively creates and amends rules, regulations, and procedures to reduce injuries to equine and human athletes.

**T**he Racing Safety Program is credited with proactively creating programs that continue to significantly reduce injuries to horses and riders.

The Racing Safety Program includes:

1. Entry review panels at all race meets;
2. Postmortem examination reviews and summaries;
3. Equine catastrophic injury reporting and charts;
4. Equine injury reporting;
5. Jockey/driver/exercise rider accident/injury reporting;
6. The University of California, Davis, California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) Postmortem Program;
7. Track safety, measurements, monitoring, and testing on all surfaces in California;
8. Racing reform recommendations;
9. Continuing education requirement for licensees;
10. Veterinarian examinations prior to workout or entry;
11. The Horse racing Integrity and Safety Act (HISA) and the resulting Horse Integrity and Welfare Unit (HIWU);
12. Veterinary examination after a break in training or racing more than 90 days;
13. Limitations on agent and number of intra-articular (IA) injections. Required diagnostics before injection of high-motion joints.
14. Prohibition of licensees participation in unsanctioned racing;
15. A concussion protocol for jockeys and an increase in the scale of weights and
16. A Pony Tracking Database that records all pony horses that have been flagged by a safety steward or a veterinarian in all CHRB inclosures.

## In Greater Detail

1. The entry review panel now evaluates every horse entered to race at all thoroughbred and quarter horse as-

sociations and fairs in California. The panel has been given the authority to prevent a horse from running or require an enhanced examination to race. Each day following entries a report is generated to flag horses that are at-risk. Eligibility to race or train may not be granted until the horse has performed satisfactorily in a timed workout for a CHRB Official Veterinarian, or diagnostic imaging may be ordered to determine fitness. Regulatory veterinarians will monitor every starter from the time the horses arrive in the receiving barn until they leave the track to ensure all horses are fit to race.

2. Postmortem examination reviews are conducted at all tracks and training facilities for all equine fatalities. Conducting the reviews are a safety steward and the Equine Medical Director or the Official Veterinarian. The trainer attends and provides the horse's records, medication history, diagnostic images, shoeing records, and other requested relevant documents. Upon completion of this review, the panel provides a report of the findings to the owner, trainer, and the Board. The CHRB posts each of these as an anonymous summary on its website with the goal of providing greater understanding for future prevention.
3. Three searchable, user-friendly charts have been created, one for musculoskeletal catastrophic injuries, a second for non-musculoskeletal or other equine fatalities, and a third for infectious disease. The charts list fatalities that occurred from January 1, 2020, to the present and are located under the Veterinary tab of the CHRB website. Listed are all the catastrophic injuries by the year, date, track, activity, horse's name, breed, trainer, and any important notes. Information is added as soon as the CHRB is notified.
4. Equine injury reporting in California has been in place for over 14 years. The numbers are again trending significantly lower. This is due in part to stricter medication rules and regulations, limiting use of the riding crop, more consistent track surfaces, and from the evaluations conducted by the entry panels.
5. Accident/injury reporting for jockeys, drivers, and exercise riders has been ongoing. The CHRB promptly notifies the stakeholders when an incident occurs. The CHRB is currently working with track management to

ensure the health and welfare of each of these licensees. Together we are implementing safeguards, addressing issues, and enacting measures that will make racing and training safer for all of our human athletes.

6. The Postmortem Program identifies the pathology related to the death of each horse and provides a scientific understanding of why the catastrophic injury occurred. Postmortem reports by fiscal year are available on the CHRB website under the Veterinary tab.
7. Track safety addresses the development of standards, racing-surface performance measurement tools, as well as surface-material performance testing. Safety stewards take Clegg readings weekly on both turf and dirt surfaces at their assigned racetrack. Data for the past three years indicate these surfaces have been consistent in their level of compaction during this time period. The CHRB continues to work with track management at all the associations and training facilities to encourage real-time surface monitoring for track maintenance and closures. Future goals include the creation of safe parameters for track metrics.
8. More than 60 racing reform recommendations resulted from the Santa Anita Catastrophic Injury report released in March of 2020. Since then, the CHRB has been working with track management and the industry to enact specific safeguards that address each. As a result, several rules or regulations have been created or amended, while others have been enacted immediately with a house rule by track management. A small percentage are complex and may take more time to complete; however, they are currently moving forward or are in discussion. The majority of the recommendations have been implemented, contributing to more than a 50-percent decrease in catastrophic injuries over three fiscal years.
9. Trainers and assistant trainers are now required to show proof of having completed 12 hours of approved continuing education (CE) coursework during the preceding 36-month period in order to apply for a license or to renew a license. The majority of trainers completed their CE courses. The CHRB website is their primary CE resource. It lists with links to all CE courses and webinars. The site also has the forms needed to list completed courses and has waivers for those who qualify. This coursework is currently available on the following websites: The Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit at; California Thoroughbred Trainers website at <https://horsemenu.mclms.net/en/package/list>; and CHRB website at [https://www.chrb.ca.gov/continuing\\_education.html](https://www.chrb.ca.gov/continuing_education.html).
10. CHRB Rules 1581.1 and 1878 require veterinarian examinations prior to workout or entry, and require the following criteria be met: A horse must be examined by a veterinarian during the seventy-two (72) hours immediately preceding a workout or entry to race to evaluate the horse's fitness. An evaluation will be conducted and recorded by the veterinarian, and a determination made of the horse's fitness to work or race. The examination shall include, but not be limited to, close inspection of the eyes, examination of the legs, and observation of the horse at rest and while in motion. The veterinarian and trainer shall inform the Official Veterinarian of any changes in the horse's fitness after examination or entry and before a workout or race.
11. The Horse racing Integrity and Safety Act (HISA) was signed into law and became effective on July 1, 2022. This is ushering in a new, safer era for the sport and its athletes. HISA will supplement and enhance all the safety regulations that California has forged over the past several years. HISA has also contracted with the Horse Integrity and Welfare Unit (HIWU), which developed standards, protocols, and procedures for equine drug testing. HISA and HIWU enforce the rules and conduct investigations to maintain the integrity of horse racing in California and the nation.
12. The Board passed a series of regulations requiring multiple veterinary examinations for horses after returning from a break in training of racing longer than 90 days.
13. Limitations on intra-articular (IA) injections, including stand-down times for working and racing post injections, required diagnostics before injection of high motion joints, and limits on multiple IA injections over time and in the same joint.
14. New CHRB Rule 1902 prohibits the participation of licensees in unsanctioned racing.
15. In collaboration with HISA, a concussion protocol was created to protect jockeys and to establish baseline examinations and a protocol to return to riding after a concussion. Additionally, the CHRB has increased the scale of weights to promote the health and welfare of jockeys.
16. The development of a Pony Tracking Database that keeps a history of each pony horse working at any CHRB enclosure. The history will begin when a Pony is flagged by a safety steward or a veterinarian. This database will allow the wellbeing and treatment of these working equines to be closely monitored. It will also provide a record of each pony's medical history, treatments, or any issues found at any facility under the jurisdiction of the Board.

# Equine Postmortem Program

California horse racing experienced 99 recorded fatalities in FY 2024-25. Under the guidance and leadership of the CHRB, efforts to reduce equine fatalities in racing, training, and other causes continues to be a priority for horsemen, veterinarians, and all horse racing industry stakeholders.

The State of California monitors all equine fatalities within CHRB racing and authorized training facilities. This is accomplished through the efforts of official veterinarians, safety stewards, the Equine Medical Director, and the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) diagnostic laboratories. CAHFS, under the direction of Dr. Ashley Hill, is part of the School of Veterinary Medicine at University of California, Davis, with laboratories at University of California (Davis), Tulare, and San Bernardino. The goal of the Postmortem Program is to determine the causes and reasons for horse injuries and fatalities to reduce serious non-fatal injuries and prevent catastrophic fatalities on the track. The overarching focus of the program is to study the nature of injuries occurring in racehorses, to determine the reasons for these injuries, and to develop strategies to improve the health, safety, and welfare of racehorses.

## Necropsy Required

All horse fatalities occurring within a CHRB facility (and in some cases offsite, in hospitals or clinics) will undergo a comprehensive necropsy at a CAHFS lab as required by CHRB rule. CAHFS veterinary pathologists perform the necropsy and prepare a report for the CHRB. An amendment to CHRB 1846.5 went into effect on July 1, 2024, to require that every horse which dies or is euthanized in California within 72 hours of leaving a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board undergo a comprehensive necropsy at the CAHFS Lab.

Furthermore, to aid in identifying and reducing shoulder fractures, CHRB 1846.2 (Training Soundness Examination) went into effect on July 1, 2023, whereby each and every horse that has not had a recorded work or race within the past 90 days shall be subjected to a veterinary examination for training soundness and health prior to beginning training.

The work of Dr. Carlos Schild, a post-doctoral fellow under the supervision of Dr. Francisco Uzal, a professor of pathology and head of the program for CAHFS, focuses primarily on musculoskeletal injuries, elucidating more information on cause and prevention.

## Most Common Causes

Musculoskeletal injuries in racing and training are traditionally the most common cause of fatalities at CHRB facilities, making up 54 percent of the total. Of the 53 musculoskeletal fatalities in FY 2024-2025, 43 percent occurred in racing, while 38 percent occurred in training, and 19 percent occurred in “other” activities. Musculoskeletal specimens of special interest or for research studies may be forwarded to the J.D. Wheat Veterinary Orthopedic Research Laboratory (VORL) at the School of Veterinary Medicine at University of California, Davis, for in-depth analysis. In-depth analysis of necropsy specimens at VORL has shown the role of undiagnosed stress fractures contributing to catastrophic fractures of the pelvis, femur, humerus, scapula, tibia, third metacarpal (shin), and other bones.

Dr. Sue Stover and CAHFS pathologists have focused on proximal sesamoid bone fractures for several years. Proximal sesamoid bone fractures and associated fetlock (ankle) injuries are the single major cause of fatal racehorse injuries, both racing and training, accounting for nearly 50 percent of all musculoskeletal fatalities. However, in FY 24-25, fetlock injuries accounted for 17 percent of all fatalities.

Pre-existing pathology at the site of the fatal injury is a re-occurring finding at enhanced necropsy. Much of the pre-existing pathology is not clinically apparent and only detectable using specialized laboratory instrumentation on bench-top specimens. Nevertheless, these pre-existing changes suggest there is an opportunity to incorporate early clinical detection techniques to prevent serious injury. For example, proximal sesamoid bone fractures frequently have pre-existing changes in the bone that are often undetectable with standard diagnostic imaging.

## Advanced Diagnostic Equipment

The Advanced Imaging Center, operated and managed by The Southern California Equine Foundation at Santa Anita, provides Nuclear Scintigraphy, standing Positron Emission Tomography (PET), and standing MRI diagnostic services to the racehorse population. University of California, Davis, veterinary radiologist Dr. Mathieu Spriet developed an innovative, first-of-its-kind, standing positron emission tomography (PET) for horses in California, and it is now

in operation at numerous veterinary facilities across the country. These modalities at Santa Anita have significantly advanced injury detection, prevention, and management capabilities, thereby enhancing racehorse safety. The PET, through UC Davis, is also currently available to horsemen in Northern California.

## Causes of Sudden Deaths Being Researched

Non-musculoskeletal and other (sudden deaths, accidents, and disease) make up 46 percent of the fatalities. 11 percent occurred in racing; 4 percent occurred in training, and 85 percent occurred in other activities.

Sudden deaths continue to be a frustrating cause of fatalities, accounting for approximately 7 percent of all fatalities in FY 2024-2025. The CAHFS lab and researchers at UC Davis are working earnestly, in collaboration with other investigators, to identify the causes of these fatalities. Morbidity related to cardiovascular failure is often suspected but difficult to determine as an actual cause. The cause of a sudden death episode is often very difficult to determine definitively.

Accidents and disease are unfortunately an issue in horses, and when these occur within CHRB enclosures, prevention is always at the forefront. Disease and medical infirmities, including twelve Equine Infectious Anemia affected horses, accounted for 39 percent of fatalities in FY 24-25. Accidents occurred in 7 percent of fatalities.

## Extensive Review

The postmortem examination review (CHRB 1846.6), which began in July 2020 with a focus on education and prevention of fatalities, has become standard in many jurisdictions under HISA. Trainer participation is mandatory, and the review is conducted by an Official CHRB Veterinarian, a member of the board of stewards, a safety steward, and the Equine Medical Director. Other licensees may be requested to participate in these reviews. The purpose is to maximize the educational opportunity from each equine necropsy, consistent with the overriding goal of the CHRB and the racing industry to reduce fatalities. This process, in conjunction with CHRB Rule 1503.5 requiring trainers to fulfill continuing education requirements, will further support the goal of not only reducing fatalities, but a better understanding and prevention.

## Fatalities by Track and Surface July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Track	Racing*			Training**			Other***	Total
	Dirt	Synthetic	Turf	Dirt	Synthetic	Turf		
Alameda County Fair	1							1
Cal Expo Harness	2						3	5
California State Fair								
Del Mar	1		2	3			3	9
Ferndale	2							2
Fresno	2						1	3
Golden Sate Racing at Pleasanton	1			2			2	5
L.A. County Fair at LA TB Meet	3			1			1	5
Los Alamitos	11			6			23	40
Pleasanton Training Facility				1			3	4
San Luis Rey Downs								
Santa Anita	1		1	6	4		13	25
Santa Rosa								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99</b>

\* Racing includes any catastrophic injury associated with racing.

\*\* Training includes any catastrophic injury associated with training.

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

## Starts for All Breeds: July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Track	Racing Surface		
	Dirt	Synthetic	Turf
Alameda Co. Fair GSR Pleasanton	1,552		
Cal Expo Harness	2,873		
CA State Fair	291		
Del Mar	1,709		1,953
Ferndale	324		
Fresno	698		
L.A. Co. Fair, Los Alamitos Racing Assn.	1,315		
Los Alamitos QH	5,975		
Santa Anita	3,287		3,533
Sonoma County Fair	287		191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,311</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,677</b>

## Jockey, Driver, Exercise Rider Injury/Accidents: July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Track	Racing	Training		Other		Total
	Jockey/ Driver	Jockey/ Driver	Exercise Rider	Jockey/ Driver	Exercise Rider	
Cal Expo Harness						
Del Mar						
Nor Cal Fairs	6	1				7
Golden Gate Fields						
Los Alamitos and LA County Fair	7	2	1			10
Pleasanton and Gold- en State Racing	1		1			2
San Luis Rey Downs			1			1
Santa Anita	2	1	4			7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>

## Equine Injuries: July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Track	Equine Injuries	# of Starts
Alameda County Fair Golden State Racing Pleasanton	12	1552
Cal Expo Harness	19	2873
California State Fair	5	291
Del Mar	37	3662
Ferrndale	6	324
Fresno	9	698
Los Alamitos QH	45	5975
Los Alamitos TB	12	1315
Santa Anita	60	6820
Santa Rosa	9	478
<b>Totals</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>23,988</b>

Injuries categorized in this chart are based upon horses that were identified by the Official Vet or reported by the trainer to have sustained a musculoskeletal injury preventing them from racing or training at a particular time.

## Fatalities by Trainer: July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Trainer		Fatalities				Breed					Starts
Last	First	Racing	Training	Other	Total	TB	QH	STB	Pony	Y'ing	Total
Taylor	Heath			12	12		12				114
Gomez	Ruben	1	1	2	4	4					107
Baffert	Robert		3		3	3					294
D'Amato	Philip		2	1	3	3					555
Flores	Jose	1		2	3		3				256
O'Dell	Christopher	2		1	3		3				66
O'Neill	Doug	1	1	1	3	3					541
Badilla	Manuel	1		1	2	2					113
Gallagher	Patrick		2		2	2					86
Gilmour	James	1		1	2	2					44
Hess Jr.	Robert		1	1	2	2					255
Lenzini	Michael	1	1		2	2					36
Lewis	Craig	1	1		2	2					105
McCarthy	Michael		1	1	2	2					336
McLean	William	1	1		2	2					215
Miller	Peter	2			2	2					379
Aleman	Juan	1			1		1				136
Alvarez	Alvarado			1	1				1		0
Arrossa	Monty	1			1		1				225
Bautista	Jose	1			1	1					53
Bell	T. Ray			1	1	1					4
Belvoir	Vann		1		1	1					60
Bertrand	Richard			1	1			1			242
Bustamante	Juan			1	1				1		0
Casselman	Michael			1	1		1				159
Castillo	Ramiro			1	1		1				74
Cerin	Vladimir			1	1	1					88
Diaz	Lindolfo	1			1		1				93
Dutrow	Richard		1		1	1					14
Erickson	Brett			1	1			1			39
Eurton	Peter			1	1	1					184
Evans	Justin			1	1	1					24
Farias	Jorge	1			1	1					76
Flores	Antonio			1	1	1					54
Gaines	Carla			1	1				1		162
Garcia	Antonio	1			1	1					218
Garcia	Victor			1	1	1					49
Gonzalez	Felix	1			1		1				274
Hernandez	Juan	1			1		1				26
Hines	Kim			1	1			1			43
Jones	Paul			1	1		1				274

## Fatalities by Trainer: July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Trainer		Fatalities				Breed					Starts
Last	First	Racing	Training	Other	Total	TB	QH	STB	Pony	Y'ing	Total
Knapp	Steve		1		1	1					487
Koch	Neil			1	1	1					29
Koriner	Brian		1		1	1					125
Ledezma	Sergio		1		1	1					52
Lopez	George	1			1	1					83
Lucas	Robert			1	1	1					68
Mandella	Richard			1	1	1					142
Marquez	Alfredo		1		1	1					58
Meehan	Brian	1			1	1					2
Miller	Quentin			1	1	1					23
Mitchell	Jason	1			1			1			47
Monascal	Jairo	1			1	1					25
*SALES	YEARLING			1	1					1	0
Nunez	Jesus	1			1		1				334
Ramos	Robert			1	1				1		0
Raudales	Jose			1	1	1					68
Roland	Nick	1			1			1			276
Sherman	Steve			1	1	1					156
Shirreffs	John			1	1	1					106
Uranga	Jesus	1			1	1					263
Vallejo	Genero		1		1	1					229
Viramontes	Rodolfo			1	1		1				10
Watanabe	Kristen			1	1		1				61
Williams	Sean		1		1	1					16
Yakteen	Tim		1		1	1					217
		27	23	49	99	60	29	5	4	1	8,950

*This horse was a sales yearling and not a race-horse with a trainer.
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# Horse Racing in California

## California Horse Racing Meets During 2025 Racing Season

Thoroughbred Race Meets — Central & Southern Zones		
Santa Anita Park	12/26/24 – 06/15/25	
Del Mar	07/18/25– 09/07/25	
Los Alamitos Racing Assn	09/12/25 –09/21/25	
Santa Anita Park	09/26/25 – 10/26/25	
Del Mar	10/30/25 – 11/30/25	
Los Alamitos Racing Assn.	12/5/25 – 12/14/25	
Quarter-Horse Race Meets — Statewide		
Los Alamitos	12/28/24 – 12/21/25	
Harness Race Meets — Statewide		
Cal Expo	12/13/24 – 05/2/25	
Fair Meets — Statewide		
Los Alamitos*	Los Angeles County Fair	06/20/25-07/06/25

\* LA County Fair race meet relocated from Fairplex in Pomona to Los Alamitos Race Course in 2014.

# Wagers From All Sources (Handle) 2025

Statistics in this report may differ slightly from those released by the racing associations and fairs shortly after their race meets concluded due to updated information on Advance Deposit Wagering (ADW) and non-commingled handle.

Host	Annual Report - Racing Year 2025 (Wednesday, 12/25/2024 through Tuesday, 12/23/2025)																								Total
	Southern California Thoroughbred & Racing Fair Meets												Northern California SaddleBreed/OTB Hosts												
	Del Mar Summer	Del Mar Fall (INC BC)	Los Alamitos Sept TB	Los Alamitos Winter TB	LATC WS 25	LATC Autumn	LATC Winter-Spring 26	Los Angeles County Fair	Del Mar Summer	Del Mar Fall (INC BC)	Del Mar North	Del Mar Sept TB	Los Alamitos Winter TB	Los Alamitos North	Los Alamitos North	LATC WS 25	LATC Autumn	LATC North	LATC North	LATC WS 26	Los Angeles County Fair North	Watch & Wager	Los Alamitos Quater Horse		
Cards	31	15	6	6	78	16	9														37	101	299		
Starters	2,533	1,147	425	388	5,709	1,202	596														2,579	5,941	20,520		
Number of Live Races	282	139	55	53	762	162	78														358	895	2,784		
Average field size per race	8.67	8.25	7.73	7.32	7.49	7.91	7.64														7.20	6.84	7.37		
<b>Brick and Mortar Bets in California</b>																									
On Track																									
Live Races	38,780,945	22,847,558	699,066	729,667	42,377,451	7,418,442	1,339,992														332,033	6,845,140	121,389,285		
Other California Tracks (Intrastate)	5,207,633	979,293	1,204,400	1,001,940	24,511,665	4,488,272	2,142,193														230,259	2,961,242	43,247,280		
Races on outside California	43,988,378	23,826,851	1,902,466	1,731,607	66,889,116	11,916,714	3,482,175														562,292	9,806,382	164,616,565		
Total	88,976,756	47,653,702	3,805,932	3,463,214	134,778,232	23,743,428	5,964,360														824,584	19,552,762	309,733,125		
Off Track in Host's Zone																									
Live Races	18,231,327	11,065,662	1,511,116	1,469,022	32,838,635	5,643,734	2,304,190														1,779,330	13,432,558	88,465,574		
Other California Tracks (Intrastate)	32,841,943	14,797,066	5,747,505	5,104,103	80,537,247	14,440,314	10,283,761														5,637,991	16,940,287	259,816,317		
Races on outside California	51,073,270	25,862,728	7,258,621	6,573,124	113,375,882	20,284,048	12,567,951														7,417,321	30,372,844	370,363,740		
Total	94,146,537	47,725,456	14,517,242	13,046,149	324,891,864	55,368,196	25,156,902														12,814,642	46,745,689	739,545,831		
Off Track Outside Host's Zone																									
Live Races	4,401,485	2,965,965	491,357	506,419	11,110,082	1,917,684	680,857														n/a	n/a	22,073,849		
Other California Tracks	46,073,273	23,663,965	2,621,177	2,798,858	82,198,320	15,159,310	4,448,996														2,025,065	28,781,409	207,770,372		
Races on outside California	84,052,753	40,801,624	16,592,722	15,160,128	243,705,913	41,416,303	29,631,674														38,301,628	89,368,976	805,530,659		
Total	134,527,505	67,467,556	19,712,256	18,465,406	449,014,115	68,091,997	34,172,767														40,326,693	118,150,384	1,056,572,227		
Outside Host's zone	10,327,862	5,932,101	569,616	597,400	21,159,728	3,619,236	1,065,249														n/a	n/a	43,271,196		
TOTAL GENERATED IN CALIFORNIA	225,167,673	114,175,368	28,374,967	26,263,717	506,169,231	88,776,375	11,009,859	50,150,796	61,606,148	32,326,623	9,923,213	10,478,869	167,966,598	29,197,220	4,327,677	19,002,263	48,306,306	159,329,611	1,591,574,532	13,434,266	73,926,359	1,100,341,563			
Exports to Out of State	237,903,748	210,699,163	10,988,088	11,389,674	448,933,476	76,134,889	17,361,899														13,434,266	73,926,359	1,100,341,563		
Commingled	237,903,748	210,699,163	10,988,088	11,389,674	448,933,476	76,134,889	17,361,899														13,434,266	73,926,359	1,100,341,563		
Non-Mingled	237,903,748	210,699,163	10,988,088	11,389,674	448,933,476	76,134,889	17,361,899														13,434,266	73,926,359	1,100,341,563		
TOTAL GENERATED OUTSIDE CALIFORNIA	477,820,771	333,772,997	40,334,049	38,757,210	987,032,517	170,448,184	69,258,801														61,740,572	232,255,970	2,757,261,140		
TOTAL ON RACES RUN AT HOST TRACK	463,091,621	324,674,531	39,273,075	37,653,391	954,762,707	164,911,265	67,152,694														61,740,572	232,255,970	2,691,916,095		
TOTAL PLUS RACES RUN AT OTHER TRACKS																									
TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BY HOST*																									

\*Excludes CA bets placed outside host's CA zone

# Simulcast Facilities by Location

California Simulcast Facility	Total Handle FY 2024–25	Number of Attendees
Cabazon	6,159,511.20	24,095
Commerce Casino	14,772,321.29	52,786
Del Mar	67,719,525.80	387,544
Ferndale	650,967.70	21,509
Firehouse Restaurant-Bakersfie	3,830,368.93	11,230
Fresno	10,602,019.63	63,799
Gaslamp Tavern San Diego	2,733,599.70	6,485
Glen Arden	10,583,641.14	22,728
Hollywood Park	39,916,470.29	104,040
Lake Elsinore Hotel	4,834,146.52	18,471
Lake Perris	8,465,844.37	26,701
Lancaster	6,194,207.30	21,209
Los Alamitos	57,018,854.46	215,585
Monterey	2,370,142.46	7,078
OC Tavern	3,387,653.83	11,548
Pleasanton	25,955,022.36	71,650
Pomona	30,859,198.16	109,129
Sacramento	11,028,992.88	55,856
Sammy's Restaurant and Bar	13,583,015.67	28,953
San Bernardino	7,863,084.05	19,043
San Jose	12,270,511.48	31,574
San Mateo County	30,909,898.06	62,507
Santa Anita	104,325,109.18	719,513
Santa Clarita Lanes	10,441,363.40	27,588
Santa Rosa	1,961,479.33	29,502
Sports Grill & Turf Club Norco	7,643,883.46	27,827
Stockton	9,818,103.61	21,227
Surfside Race Place	7,005,690.24	11,927
Tilted Kilt 1000 Oaks	5,308,945.90	13,969
Vallejo	10,622,700.43	19,714
Ventura	4,979,150.44	12,797
Victorville	4,559,689.14	10,735
Viejas	8,012,805.63	20,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>546,387,918.04</b>	<b>2,288,388</b>

Notes: Racetracks that offer simulcast wagering include combined pari-mutuel handle for live racing and simulcast wagering.

# California Racetracks

Together with simulcast outlets and Advance Deposit Wagering (telephone and Internet), California racetracks make horse racing accessible to all of California and the world.

## STATUS OF RACING

California horse racing experienced a dramatic shift in 2025 when Northern California racing virtually shut down, aside from a small number of harness races early in the year, and the three southern tracks-Santa Anita, Del Mar, and Los Alamitos-staged all of the thoroughbred, fairs, and quarter-horse racing programs.

This resulted in California offering 140 fewer racing programs in 2025-299 compared with 439 in 2024-and a 23 percent decline in the total number of starters. And yet, total handle(wagers) for the year declined by only \$148 million, or just over 5 percent

Handle remained relatively unaffected by the shift for two reasons. First, fans in Northern California continued to place wagers on Southern California races and out-of-state races via the simulcast network and internet wagering, even though there were no local races, and significantly, the southern tracks all picked up the pace by running races with somewhat larger fields, helped by the addition of some horses that had racing in the north. (wagering typically increases or decreases in proportion to the number of horses in a race.) Also, revenue from those off track wagers in Northern California flowed to southern stakeholders, which allowed for larger purses. (Higher purses typically attract larger fields.)

The Thoroughbred owners of California is the horsemen's organization tasked with overseeing the distribution of purses in the state. TOC president and CEO Bill Nader commented, "For Thoroughbred racing in California, 2025 was a year of transition and consolidation to help provide a better foundation and sustainable future. California produced higher field sizes than New York for the first time in many years, and the purse structure at our three Thoroughbred racetracks benefited from increases throughout the last 10 months of the year. This resulted in renewed interest in California racing, which was as desperately needed to re-establish our identity as one of the pillars of American racing. Over the last 10 years, California racing has lost ground to major racing states like Kentucky and New York, mainly due to competitive disadvantages. In 2025, consolidation and a reallocation of resources have reversed that decline, and we are now in a better position for future success."

The CHRB and racing interests are highly focused on the health and safety of horses and their riders, which has led to dozens of rules, policies, and procedures designed to reduce accidents and injuries. Therefore, it was significant that the total number of equine fatalities (61) in 2025 was the lowest number ever recorded in a year, and 25 of those were due to causes other than racing or training, mostly illness.

## SANTA ANITA/DEL MAR/LOS ALAMITOS

The California racing calendar historically begins the day after Christmas with the winter meet at Santa Anita Park. In recent years, the meet has run into June, as was the case in 2025. Santa Anita's owners are heavily invested in the facility and have continually committed significant sums to capital improvements. In 2025, Santa Anita completed an \$18-million underground water project that retains wastewater and diverts it to the sanitary sewer.

Santa Anita hosted more than 600 special events and group gatherings in 2025, including high school proms and dances and a truck-driving championship. Santa Anita attracted

film crews for location scenes in various productions. More importantly, following the devastating Eaton Fire that destroyed portions of surrounding neighborhoods, Santa Anita stepped into action to aid in fire relief efforts. A donation center was established that saw more than 100,000 people a day come through to pick up or donate needed supplies.

Businesswise, total wagering at Santa Anita's winter/spring and fall meets totaled \$1,119,673,972, a staggering sum roughly the same as the previous year's total.

While the popular summer meet at Del Mar typically attracts the most attention, the autumn meet steals the spotlight

when it hosts the Breeders' Cup World Championships, as it did for the fourth time in 2025. This event attracts horses, owners, trainers, and jockeys from throughout the world, and Japanese interests scored the biggest prize in 2025 when Forever Young won the \$7 million Breeders' Cup Classic by courageously holding off defending champion Sierra Leone.

The Breeders' Cup always is a tremendous benefit to the local economy, and in 2025 the San Diego-area economy was boosted by increased business at hotels, restaurants, and other entertainment venues attracted Breeders' Cup visitors. California has been privileged to host the Breeders' Cup 18 times, beginning with the inaugural running in 1984.

Wagering at Del Mar's two meets (summer and fall) totaled nearly \$788 million, down slightly from 2024.

Los Alamitos has the distinction of being the only track in California that races two breeds – thoroughbreds and quarter horses – by occasionally offering both day and night racing programs. The daytime thoroughbred programs are sometimes immediately followed by night quarter-horse racing. And Los Alamitos is the only track in California that runs all 12 months in the year.

Los Alamitos provides stabling year-round, which has been critically important since Hollywood Park closed down in 2013. Horses stabling and training at Los Alamitos are vanned to race at Santa Anita and Del Mar. Altogether, wagering at the four race meets at Los Alamitos totaled \$376,695,130, a 6-percent decrease from 2024.

# Horse Racing Revenue

**Senate Bill 16 (2009 special session) eliminated the license fees paid to the state by racing associations. In lieu of license fees, the horse racing industry is responsible for providing financial support to the CHRB. The CHRB develops a formula in consultation with the industry to determine the share each racing association should pay toward CHRB funding.**

**During FY 2024–25, the pari-mutuel handle totaled \$2,746,144,198.46.**

**C**HRB support, purses, track commissions, and other distributions are generated from a portion of the wagering handle referred to as the “takeout.”

The takeout is set by law and is a percent taken from each dollar wagered. The takeouts on conventional wagering (win, place, and show pools) are 15.43 percent for thoroughbred race meets, 17.63 percent for quarter-horse race meets, 17.43 percent for harness race meets, and 16.77 percent for fair race meets.

The takeouts on exotic wagering pools (all pools that are not win, place, or show) are, for thoroughbred race meets, 22.68 percent for wagers involving two runners or legs and 23.68 percent for wagers involving three or more horses or legs; for quarter-horse race meets, 22.88 percent;

for fair race meets, 24.02 percent; and for harness race meets, 24.18 percent.

In general, once the state license fees, breeders and owners awards, equine research, and other mandated amounts have been deducted from the takeout, the remaining funds are divided in a prescribed manner between purses and track commissions.

A pari-mutuel auditor located at each live race meet in California prepares a daily audited report of the precise distribution of the wagering handle. The report is submitted to the CHRB, the racing association, and other interested parties.

Breakage is a term used to describe the monies generated by mathematical rounding during the calculation of winning wagers. After a race is run and the results are made official, the

totalizator system calculates the payout for winning wagers.

The payout for each pool is first calculated on a \$1 amount, which is then used as the basis for paying all winning wagers for that pool.

During the calculation of the \$1 payout, amounts for each pool are rounded down (“broken,” thus the term breakage) to the nearest dime. For example, in calculating a win pool, a \$1 payout of \$2.67 would be “broken” to \$2.60. A \$2 wager on that pool would then return \$5.20.

The 7 cents that is broken for each dollar in the calculation then becomes part of the total breakage for that pool, that race, and that day of racing, etc. Breakage in FY 2024–25 totaled \$9,622,472.19. State statutes require breakage to be split evenly between purses and commissions.

## Charity Days

**California horse racing associations have distributed many millions of dollars to worthwhile charities over the last 74 years. Their donations in the last fiscal year totaled \$341,628.**

**B**usiness and Professions (B&P) Code section 19550 requires racing associations to contribute a portion of handle to charity. Associations have the option of selecting a number of racing days determined by the length of their racing meet or two-tenths of one percent of the live handle for the entire race meet. On charity racing days, the racing association furnishes the facilities and personnel necessary for the conduct of racing. The income from all operations of the race meet on charity racing days, less deductions for actual expenses, is dedicated to charitable purposes. B&P Code section

19556(b) also requires that at least 60 percent of the proceeds be distributed to charitable groups within the horse racing industry. While recognizing the worthwhile nature of all charitable organizations favored by distributing foundations, the CHRB encourages the foundations to exceed this minimum percentage.

The following racing associations distributed funds last year: watchandwager.com, Pacific Racing Association, Los Angeles Turf Club, Los Alamitos Quarter Horse Racing Association, Los Alamitos Racing Association, Del Mar Thoroughbred Club, and Los Angeles Turf Club II.

# Uncashed Pari-mutuel Tickets

Winning pari-mutuel tickets can be cashed until May 15 of the year following the year in which the race meet ends. Racing patrons may mistakenly tear up, lose, or forget about winning tickets. After May 15, any unclaimed monies are distributed as indicated below.

Senate Bill 16 went into effect in July of 2009, eliminating the state’s portion of unclaimed tickets pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 19641.

All such unclaimed money resulting from the thoroughbred, harness, or quarter-horse race meets, excluding the race meets of the California Exposition and State Fair, county, district agricultural association, or citrus fruit fair race meets, shall be distributed as follows:

1. Fifty percent of live races unclaimed pari-mutuel tickets shall be paid to a welfare fund established by the horsemen’s organization contracting with the association with respect to the conduct of the racing meet for the benefit of the horsemen, and the said organization shall make an accounting to the Board within one calendar year of the receipt of such payment. During FY 2024–25, the distribution to the welfare funds was \$492,909.
2. The other 50 percent of live races unclaimed pari-mutuel tickets shall be divided equally between the association

(as commissions) and horsemen (in the form of purses). Notwithstanding the distribution of live races unclaimed tickets, unclaimed ticket monies generated by wagering on intrastate (north/south) thoroughbred and fair races and interstate imports are split equally between purses and commissions. During FY 2024–25, the tracks and the horsemen each received \$921,114.

3. Unclaimed refunds totaled \$504,636 for FY 2024–25. Unclaimed refunds provide health and welfare benefits to California licensed jockeys, former California licensed jockeys, and their dependents. The California Jockey Welfare Corporation is the organization designated by the CHRB to receive these funds.

4. Cash vouchers that are not redeemed within 365 days of the close of the racing meeting at which the voucher was purchased are distributed to a nonprofit organization for the purposes of maintaining a database of horse racing information. CHRIMS is the organization designated by the CHRB to receive these funds. During calendar year 2024 uncashed vouchers totaled \$384,604.

## Statement of Distribution by Fund of Horse Racing Revenue

July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025

	Detail	Total
<b>Revenue To Horse Racing Fund</b>		
CHRB Support from Racing Associations	\$20,114,000	
Miscellaneous Income	0	
Income from Surplus Money Investment Fund	\$189,000	
Escheat of Unclaimed Checks, Warrants	\$0	
Total 3153 Fund		\$20,303,000
Revenue to Horse and Jockey Safety and Welfare Account (3380)		
Occupational Licenses	\$697,000	
Fines & Penalties	\$155,000	
Miscellaneous Income	\$0	
Total Fund 3380		\$852,000
Revenue to CA Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (0881)		
Equine Research License Fees	\$1,611,000	
Total Fund 0881		\$1,611,000
Total Revenue		\$22,796,000

## Occupational Licenses and Fees July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Type of License	Fees	Issued
Stable	\$300	393
Horse Owner-Open Claim	\$250	6
Officer/Director/Partner	\$150	100
Horse Owner	\$150	2,290
Trainer/Assistant Trainer	\$150	243
Harness Horse Driver	\$150	7
Jockey/Apprentice Jockey	\$150	98
Jockey Agent	\$150	20
Bloodstock Agent	\$150	9
Veterinarian	\$150	34
Association Employee	\$75	237
Valet/Custodian/Attendant	\$75	13
Pari-mutuel Employee/Tote	\$75	246
Horseshoer	\$75	33
Exercise Rider/Pony Rider	\$75	316
Misc. Employee/Stable Agent Vendor	\$75	171
Security Guard	\$75	88
Stable Foreman	\$75	71
Authorized Agent	\$25	241
Replacement License	\$15	387
Annual Groom/Stable Employee (Original)	\$35	126
Annual Groom/Stable Employee (Renewal)	\$20	778
<b>Total Licenses Issued</b>		<b>5,907</b>

All licenses are issued for three years except those for groom and stable employee licenses, which are annual licenses.

## Other Public Revenue

Horse racing contributes to local economies through sales tax from the sale of claimed horses. During FY 2024–25, there were 603 horses “claimed” at authorized race meets.

The “claiming” of a racehorse is in effect a sale of the horse at a designated price (as established by the conditions of the race) to a qualified person who submits a “claim” for the horse at least 15 minutes prior to the race in which the owner of the racehorse established the competitive value of the horse.

For example, in a claiming race where the claiming price is established by the racing secretary as \$10,000, an owner of a horse may enter the horse in the race if willing to lose the horse to another owner (or qualified person) for the price of \$10,000.

An owner who over-values the horse will find competition in the race too severe and will not win a purse — but probably retain the horse; the owner who under-values the horse

may well win a purse — but in all probability lose title to the horse to a successful claimant. Thus, it is the owner who establishes the true competitive value of a horse in a claiming race.

Inasmuch as the claim of a horse is in fact a purchase, state sales tax is collected on the amount of the claim. During FY 2024–25, the total amount paid for claiming of horses was \$13,016,450 resulting in sales tax revenue of \$1,222,451.

Business and Professions Code 19610.3 authorizes every racing association or fair to permanently elect to deduct up to 0.33 of one percent from all pari-mutuel pools and to distribute the amounts to the city or county where the racing meet is held if the city or county passes an ordinance to accept such fees in lieu of admission taxes and license fees.

During FY 2024–25, \$1,790,909.67 was distributed to local governments under this provision.

## Track Commissions

Under the system known as pari-mutuel wagering, the racing association acts as the stakeholder for all wagers, deducting from each pari-mutuel wagering pool the statutory “takeout,” which includes the state license fee, the per-

centage deduction for purses, and the track’s commission. Commissions retained by California racing associations during FY2024–25 totaled \$87,077,544.68.

## Purses

As with track operators’ commissions, the purses for race meets are determined by the rate schedules, or in some cases, by agreement with the racing association.

Purses for California race meets during FY2024–25 totaled \$102,551,602.37. In addition, \$8,994,241.26 was paid out as California-bred incentives.

In order for the individual racing associations to establish their daily purse structure for their race meets, the associations must first make a projection of the amount of pari-mutuel wagers they expect to handle.

The actual purses to be paid for any one race, or for the day’s races, initially are determined by the racing secretary’s projections of handle, and then revised during the course of the race meet based on actual handle. The racing association must also execute an agreement with the respective horsemen’s organization representing the horsemen at each race meet in order to establish the percentage of the total purses that may be used for stakes races.

## Statistics For Horses Claimed

July 1, 2024 — June 30, 2025

Track Location	Horses Claimed	Amount Paid	Sales Tax
<b>Thoroughbred Race Meets-Central-Southern</b>			
Del Mar	197	\$5,748,500	\$502,994
Los Alamitos	28	\$411,750	\$32,531
Santa Anita	254	\$5,938,250	\$614,863
<b>Harness Meets-Statewide</b>			
Watch & Wager	10	\$92,250	\$8,072
<b>Quarter-Horse Meets-Statewide</b>			
Los Alamitos	105	\$639,200	\$49,538
<b>Fair and Mixed Meets-Statewide</b>			
Los Angeles County Fair @ Los Alamitos	9	\$186,500	\$14,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>\$13,016,450</b>	<b>\$1,222,451</b>

## Authorized Horse Sales

Each year the CHRB authorizes sales for racehorses or breeding stock used in the production of racehorses when such sales are conducted on the premises of a racing association. During FY 2024–25, there were five authorized sales. Prospective purchasers may review the reported medication record of any horse offered for sale, and purchasers of a horse may request a verifying blood test for horses bought.

The following sales were authorized in FY 2024–25:

### Fasig-Tipton Co.

California Fall Yearlings Sale- September 24, 2024

Fasig-Tipton sold 168 horses for a total of \$4,815,000, which generated \$130,899 in sales tax.

### California Thoroughbred Breeders Association Sales

Northern California Yearling and

Horses of Racing Age Sale- August 13, 2024

Winter Mixed Sale- January 21, 2025

A total of 189 horses was sold for \$1,952,200, which generated \$74,006 in sales tax.

### Los Alamitos Equine Sale Company

Quarter-Horse Yearling

and Mixed Stock Sale- October 5 & October 6, 2024

A total of 138 horses was sold for \$5,066,600, which generated \$72,465 in sales tax.

### Keeneland Championship Sale

A total of 7 horses were sold for \$7,675,000. October 29, 2025

# California Horse Breeding Programs

The Horse Racing Law provides incentives for the breeding and owning of California-bred horses. A principal and stated intent of the law is to encourage agriculture and the breeding of horses.

Every association licensed to conduct a horse racing meet in California must provide, each racing day, for the running of at least one race limited to California-bred horses, provided those races can attract a sufficient number of qualified entrants.

The breeder of a California-bred horse receives a monetary award based on the order of finish for horses finishing in the first three places. A further incentive to own a California-bred horse is provided by owners premiums. Business and Professions Code section 19611 (d) allows for 0.07 percent of the takeout to be distributed as owners premiums to persons owning California-bred horses.

Additionally, stallion awards are issued to owners of qualified thoroughbred stallions standing in California whose progeny win races in California having a certain qualifying gross purse. A breeders award is also paid for a California-bred thoroughbred when the horse wins a graded stakes race outside the state.

These California breeders programs and distribution of awards and premiums are administered by the recognized California breeders organizations of the various breeds.

## Thoroughbred Breeders Program

The California Thoroughbred Breeders Association (CTBA) administers the California-bred awards, owners premiums, and stallion awards for thoroughbreds. In addition, the CTBA supervises the California-bred race fund, which has supplemented the very successful California Cup Program each year since 1990. This fund generated \$344,801 for owner's premiums in FY 2024-25 and \$8,195,167.72 for the breeders' program from the wagering handle.

At California thoroughbred race meets, the amount of 0.54 percent on track and 0.54 percent off track of all pari-mutuel pools is deducted as takeout and transferred to the CTBA for distribution. A further amount equal to 0.07 percent of the handle is specified for owners premiums and transferred to the CTBA for distribution. The CTBA is authorized to deduct five percent for administrative overhead and expenses, including education, promotion, and research.

## Standardbred Breeders Programs

The California Standardbred Sires Stakes Committee, Inc., a California non-profit public benefit corporation, administers the Standardbred Breeders Program. The Sires Stakes Committee is authorized to deduct expenses (not to exceed four percent of funds generated) for administering the Standardbred Breeders Program. The program is funded from the breakage at harness race meets and an additional one percent takeout on all exotic wagering at harness race meets. In FY 2024–25, the program generated \$171,843.10.

## Quarter-Horse Breeders Program

Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Racing Association, as the recognized breeders' organization, received \$270,313.05 from the pari-mutuel handle to fund its program in FY 2024–25. The source of these funds was 0.48 percent of the on-track and 0.48 percent of the off-track handle on quarter-horse racing at the fair race meets, 0.4 percent of the handle at quarter-horse race meets, and a proportional payment of the monies required by the state, the association, and the horsemen.

## Paint Breeders Program

The Paint breeders' awards received \$470 for the breeders' program in FY 2024–25. No Paints ran in California. This revenue came from ADW wagers.

## Arabian Breeders Program

The California Arabian horse breeders awards received \$102 for the program during FY 2024–25. No Arabians ran in California. This revenue came from ADW wagers.

## Mule Breeders Program

California did not host any mule breed races during FY 2024-25.

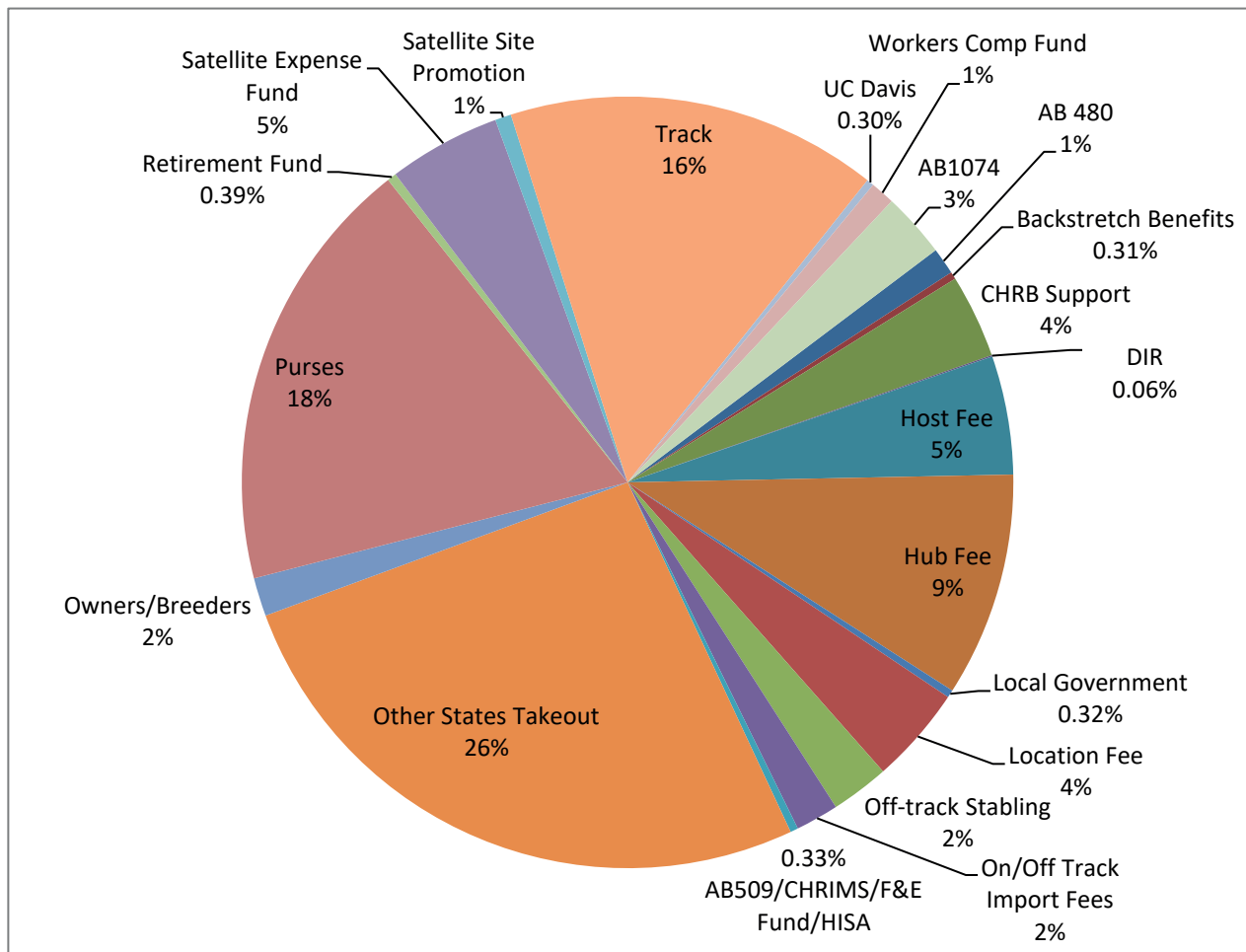
## Appaloosa Breeders Program

Appaloosa breeders' awards totaled \$1 in FY 2024–25. No Appaloosas ran in California. This revenue came from ADW wagers.

# The Revenue Stream

## The Takeout Dollar in California: Where It Goes and How It's Used

A total of \$2,764,144,198 was wagered by fans of California racing during FY 2024-2025 and of the money 79.64 percent (\$2,187,043,856) was returned to winning ticket holders.



Prior to simulcast wagering in 1985, virtually all of the wagering in California races was at the track, but today “on-track” bets make up only 6.44 percent of wagers placed (\$176.75 million). Off-track betting within the state provides 13.46 percent of the handle (\$369.64 million). The balance comes from out-of-state and Advance Deposit Wagering (totaling \$2.20 billion). ADW accounted for \$1,309,263,545 of the handle. Patrons failed to cash \$2,839,772.83 worth of winning tickets. By law,

money from uncashed tickets, except for fairs, is split evenly between a welfare fund for the benefit of the backstretch. Money from uncashed tickets at fairs is turned over to the state’s General Fund.

Similarly, money from unredeemed vouchers issued by tracks for use by racing patrons at track self-serve bettor machines is used to finance the horse-racing revenue database called the California Horse Racing Information

Management System (CHRIMS). Breakage, a byproduct of the pari-mutuel calculation, is distributed evenly between purses and the racing associations. This totaled \$9,622,472 in FY 2024-2025.

Of the \$2.75 billion wagered, \$559.10 million, or 20.36 percent, was withheld as the “takeout” for such purposes as horsemen’s purses, racetrack operations, and government taxation, as follows on the next page:

## Horsemen's Purses

A total of \$102,551,602 was distributed during FY 2024–25 in the form of purses. This money went to the owners of the horses, the jockeys, the trainers, and, through them, to the backstretch employees.

Portions of the purse money also went to organizations that represent owners and other horsemen.

## Track Commissions

The racetracks and fairs that host the racing programs collected a total of \$87,077,544.68 in commissions. Much of that money went toward the cost of operations, such as rent, mortgages, and labor costs, of which pari-mutuel clerks represent a large part. The racetracks are also responsible for marketing the sport with advertising, promotions, and other forms of publicity.

## CHRB Support

The allocation of the CHRB budget comes from the horse-racing industry through the yearly budget process conducted by the State Legislature. This allocation is used to fund the CHRB's mission of overseeing the horse-racing industry on behalf of the state and the California public.

## Incentive Awards

One of the most important uses of horse-racing revenue is for incentive awards, which promote the agricultural program in California by encouraging horse breeding. Last year \$8,994,241 in awards were divided between programs for thoroughbreds, standardbreds, quarter horses, paints, and Arabians.

## Local Government

For those local municipalities who elect to participate, an additional 0.33 of one percent is withheld from the handle to reimburse communities for costs incurred due to traffic control, security, and other expenditures resulting from horse-racing events. Last year \$1,790,910 was withheld for this purpose.

## Host Fees

Host fees are negotiated for mandated payments to producers of live horse racing imported by tracks via satellite and offered to the betting public in conjunction with a

California track's live racing program. Last year, California tracks paid \$27,790,875 to out-of-state hosts.

## Interstate Wagering Fees

Interstate wagering fees are "takeout" deductions from wagers made on California racing by patrons at off-track betting systems outside of California. These deductions in other states amounted to \$147,225,294

## Equine Research

A mandated deduction goes to UC Davis for equine research. Last year the total for equine research was \$1,684,840.

## Simulcast Fees

Simulcast fees are deducted from the off-track handle at California simulcast facilities and are distributed in proportion to each facility's handle. This revenue goes to the Stabling and Vanning Fund to offset the cost of off-site stabling and transporting horses to the track, the Promotion Fund to be used for the promotion of horse racing, the Expense Fund for the purpose of offsetting the costs of simulcast broadcasting, and to guest-site commissions. A guest site is the term used for an authorized off-track betting system, or simulcast facility, that is an authorized recipient of a live horse race.

These funds received a total of \$66,572,618 last year:

Stable and Vanning Fund:	\$13,648,209
Promotion Fund:	\$3,679,988
Expense Fund:	\$26,320,401
Guest Site Fees:	\$22,834,021

## Retirement and Welfare

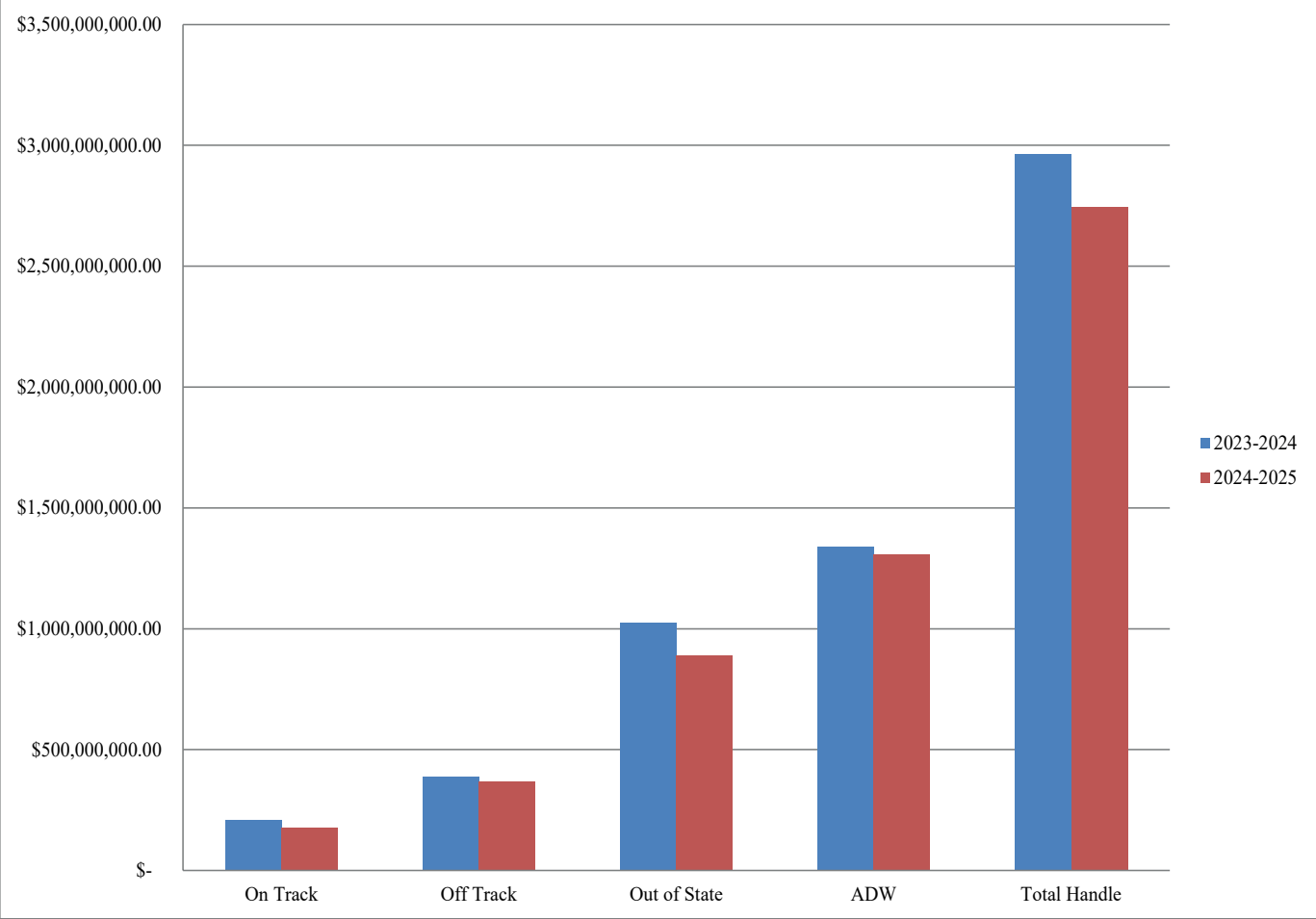
ADW Retirement and Welfare Plans received \$3,867,226 in FY 2024–25. These funds supplement the backstretch personnel pension plan and provide welfare benefits for horsemen and backstretch personnel.

## AB1074 Fund

The AB1074 Fund redirects purses and commissions from Northern California Satellite and ADW wagering to Southern California host tracks when there is no thoroughbred or fair meet operating in the Northern Zone. These deductions amounted to \$15,221,960 in FY 2024–25.

# Sources of Handle

## Fiscal Years 2023–24 and 2024–25



For FY 2024-25, the on-track wagers accounted for 6.44 percent of the total handle. Off-track handle represents wagering at California simulcast locations and accounted for 13.46 percent of the total. Out-of-state handle represents commingled wagers from other US and international sites. Out-of-state wagers accounted for 32.43 percent of the total. Advance Deposit Wager (ADW) represents the handle generated through the eight-licensed California ADW companies. The ADW handle accounted for 47.68 percent of the total.

## The Horsemen's Organizations Welfare Funds

The Horse Racing Law provides that 50 percent of the unclaimed redistributable money in pari-mutuel pools (uncashed pari-mutuel ticket amounts) resulting from thoroughbred, harness, or quarter-horse race meets be paid to the welfare fund established by the horsemen's organization contracting with the association for the conduct of the race meet for the benefit of horsemen. These funds are registered with the Office of the Attorney General, Registry of Charitable Trusts. The three horsemen's organizations have established and maintain the following welfare funds:

### The California Thoroughbred Horsemen's Foundation, Inc.

P. O. Box 660129  
Arcadia CA 91006  
Registry of Charitable Trusts  
No. 052861

### Quarter Horse Benevolent Charity Foundation

11278 Los Alamitos Blvd., Suite 243  
Los Alamitos, CA 90720  
Registry of Charitable Trusts No. 018221

### California Harness Horsemen's Benevolent Foundation

1600 Exposition Boulevard. Gate 12  
Sacramento, CA 95815  
Registry of Charitable Trusts No. CT0202834

Each of the foregoing welfare funds have a state tax-exempt status under the provisions of section 23701 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

## The California Horsemen's Organizations

The CHRB determines the organizations to represent California horsemen with respect to each breed.

The following horsemen's organizations were recognized by the Board during FY 2024–25: Thoroughbred Owners of California for thoroughbred owners; California Thoroughbred Trainers for thoroughbred trainers; California

Harness Horsemen's Association for harness horsemen; Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Racing Association for quarter horsemen; and the Arabian Racing Association of California for Arabian horsemen.

## Audited Expenses of California Horsemen's Organizations

The information regarding the expenditures of these organizations is only one portion of the total audited financial statements submitted to the CHRB. Persons wishing to

obtain a copy of the complete audited financial statements of a horsemen's organization can do so by contacting the CHRB's headquarters office in Sacramento.

## Annually Required Reporting of the California Horse Racing Industry

Pursuant to specified Business and Professions Code Sections, CHRB rules and requirements outlined in applicable license applications, recognized industry participants receiving statutory distributions are required to comply with annual reporting requirements as detailed in the table below:

Name of Entity	Annual Audited Financials	Five-Year Activities Report	Budget Plan	Uncashed Receipts	Cal Bred Distribution	Year of Compliance
<b>HORSEMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS</b>						
Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Racing Association	✓				✓	2024
California Thoroughbred Horsemen's Foundation, Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓		2024
California Harness Horsemen's Association	✓					2024
Permanently Disabled Jockey's Fund*		✓				2024
Thoroughbred Owners of California	✓					2022
California Thoroughbred Trainers	✓					2024
California Thoroughbred Breeders Association	✓				✓	2024
Winner's Foundation Receipts		✓				2024
American Mule Racing Association**	✓					2019
Arabian Racing Association of California**	✓					2016
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS</b>						
California Thoroughbred Business League	✓					2024
Northern California Off-Track Wagering (NCOTWINC)	✓					2024
Southern California Off-Track Wagering (SCOTWINC)	✓					2024
California Thoroughbred Trainers Inc. Backstretch Employees' Cash Balance Pension Plan	✓					2024
California Jockeys' Welfare Corp.	✓					2024
CHRB Defined Contribution Retirement Plan for California Licensed Jockeys	✓					2024

Name of Entity	Audited Financials	Annual Activities Report	Five-Year Budget Plan	Uncashed Receipts	Cal Bred Distribution	Year of Compliance
California Standardbred Sires Stakes Committee*	✓					2023
California Harness Horsemen's Benevolent Foundation	✓		⊘	⊘		2024
Southern California Stabling and Vanning Fund Trust	✓					2024
Quarterhorse Benevolent Charity Foundation	✓	✓	✓	✓		2024
California Retirement Management Account Inc.	✓					2024
<b>RACING ASSOCIATIONS</b>						
Del Mar Thoroughbred Club	✓					2024
California Authority of Racing Fairs (CARF)	✓					2023
Santa Anita Park (Los Angeles Turf Club, Inc.)	✓					2024
Los Alamitos Quarter Horse Racing Association (Quarter Horse Racing, Inc. & Subsidiaries)	✓					2024
Los Alamitos Racing Association (Quarter Horse Racing, Inc. & Subsidiaries)	✓					2024
Cal Expo (WatchandWager.com, LLC)	✓					2024

\*Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 19613.2 (c) the Board may take disciplinary action against a horsemen's organization that is not in compliance with filing annually with the CHRB its audited financial statements.

\*\*These organizations are either no longer in existence, or no longer race in California. Upon reconstitution, or the commencement of racing in California, they will again be required to file required statements per California State Law.

✓ = document on file with CHRB

⊘ = document required, but not on file with CHRB.