

Washington Horse Racing Commission

The Washington Horse Racing Commission (WHRC) is composed of three voting members appointed by the Governor, and four non-voting ex-officio members from the legislature (two members of the Senate and two members of the House of Representatives). The commissioners select one member to be chairperson. The commission appoints an Executive Secretary, who appoints the staff necessary to carry out the assigned duties and the day-to-day operations of the WHRC.

WHRC members serve a six-year term. Current members are:

Robert Lopez, Chair
Dr. L. Everett Macomber,
Commissioner
Dr. Claude Ragle,
Commissioner

In addition to the WHRC members, four members of the Washington State Legislature serve as ex-officio members. These are non-voting members who assist in the policy-making functions of the commission. Current ex-officio members include:

Senator Phil
Fortunato
Senator Derek
Stanford
Representative Emily Wicks
Representative Joe Schmick

Statutory Authority

Under the authority of the Racing Act, Chapter 67.16 RCW, the WHRC is the regulatory body over parimutuel horse racing. The WHRC is the sole judge of whether or not a race meet shall be licensed and the number of days the meet shall continue (RCW 67.16.050). Its duties extend to the licensing, regulation and supervision of all race meets in the state (RCW 67.16.040). In addition, the Racing Act provides that a primary responsibility of the WHRC is the encouragement of the training and development of the equine industry in the State of Washington, whether training and development results in legalized horse racing or in the recreational use of horses (RCW 67.16.101).

Rules and regulations promulgated by the WHRC are published under Title 260 WAC.

Agency Mission

The WHRC regulates pari-mutuel horse racing and supports the development of the equine industry.

Goals

1. Foster a regulatory environment that promotes the economic benefits of the equine industry.
2. Ensure that the public has confidence in the integrity of pari-mutuel horse racing.

Strategies

1. Implement procedures to make the licensing process simpler and more convenient.
 - a. Continue facilitating electronic access to the license application form.
 - b. Continue providing applicants with clear explanations and tables to enable them to accurately calculate fees for multiple licenses, including fingerprint and industrial insurance fees.
 - c. Assist stakeholders in registering for the newly created Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority which regulates safety and equine medication programs and preempt certain state regulations.
 - d. Continue the acceptance of credit card and debit cards for transactions with applicants and licensees which has made the licensing process more convenient.
2. Increase awareness of agency responsibilities among the horse racing patrons and licensees.
 - a. Recent redesign makes it easier to update the agency web page to provide stakeholders, licensees and public greater access to agency services and information.
 - b. Continue to provide application forms and key explanations of rules and safety procedures in Spanish to ensure non-English speaking licensees are accommodated when using our services.
 - c. Continue to support multi-agency efforts to inform the public about problem and compulsive gambling services.
 - d. Expand communications with all stakeholder groups.

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3. Improve our efforts to protect the health of our equine participants.
 - a. Support equine research by continuing extended necropsy examinations at Washington Animal Disease and Diagnostic Laboratory at Washington State University and participate in the Jockey Club's national injury reporting program.
 - b. Focus funding on education and measures that reduce injuries to racehorses based on scientific data.
 - c. Remind trainers about the need to keep a good history on horses' winter activities (or non-activity), especially three-year-old, to help prevent humerus fractures.
 - d. Work with trainers and practicing veterinarians to continue to provide advice on the recommended dosage and withdrawal time guidelines for the newly adopted model rule threshold levels.
 - e. Continue to participate in an industry meeting discussing technology for measuring individual racehorses strides for comparisons over the course of a meet to prevent injuries.
 - f. Implement expanded out of competition testing program.
 - g. Implement regulatory oversight of furosemide administration.
4. Continue efforts to promote participant safety by reducing injuries.
 - a. Support fair and equitable industrial insurance coverage. Continue use of daily charges for horses at the track.
 - b. Continue random drug and alcohol testing those persons that directly handle and ride horses each day and continue to monitor persons issued a license with conditions related to a history of substance abuse.
 - c. Continue testing first-time exercise and pony riders with written and practical tests on their knowledge and skills.
 - d. Support efforts to implement concussion protocols and return to ride guidelines for all jockeys participating in the industry.
5. Maintain the integrity of horse racing
 - a. Continue to ensure all criminal histories are processed in a timely manner so licensing applicants can be approved or referred to the Stewards for further action. Continue the electronic submission of fingerprints which has expedited prompt return of criminal history data.
6. Monitor all participants for compliance with the Rules of Racing. Assist the equine industry by reinvesting available funds back into the horse racing industry.
 - a. Provide funding incentives, when feasible, to supplement purses and operating

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costs, and improve racing facilities at the non-profit race meets.

- b. Continue granting the maximum daily purse subsidies of \$15,800 and grants for jockey insurance.
 - c. Encourage sponsorship by local businesses and others to supplement purses and operating costs.
7. Modernize the Rules of Racing in Title 260 WAC.
- a. Maintain compliance with ARCI and RMTC model rules with particular emphasis on therapeutic medications.
 - b. Continue participation at the national level with ARCI and RMTC model rule development.
 - c. Work in collaboration with the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority to enforce uniform safety and equine medication regulations across all U.S. racing jurisdictions.

Performance Measures

1. Number of live racing days.
2. Number of horse races.
3. Number of horses starting.
4. Average number of horses per race at Emerald Downs. *This reflects the overall strength of the racing and breeding programs throughout the state.*
5. Annual in-state parimutuel wagering. *Purses, awards, track, and state revenues are directly related to the amount of the parimutuel handle. (See Table 2)*

Table 1. Horse Racing Statistics, 2016-2021

Number of Race Days	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Emerald Downs	70	72	67	67	38	49
Sun Downs	6	6	6	6	0	0
Total	76	78	73	73	38	49

Number of Races	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Emerald Downs	599	599	558	547	391	417
Sun Downs	54	54	54	45	0	0
Total	653	653	612	592	391	417

Number of Horses Starting	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Emerald Downs	4,452	4,423	3,927	3,737	2905	2699
Sun Downs	377	362	368	272	0	0
Total	4,892	4,585	4,295	4,009	2905	2699

Number of Horses/Race	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Emerald Downs	7.43	7.43	7.00	7.83	7.48	6.48
Sun Downs	6.98	6.98	6.80	6.04	0	0
Average	7.40	7.40	7.00	6.77	7.48	6.48

WHRC Milestone Chart

The following events have directly or indirectly affected the parimutuel horse racing industry in the State of Washington.

- 1872 Seattle Race Course opens – parimutuel wagering formally begins
- 1889 State Constitution ratified – all lotteries (games of chance) prohibited
- 1901 Spokane Race Track opens
- 1902 Meadowlands Race Track opens – parimutuel wagering operated at track
- 1909 Widespread bookmaking led to a prohibition of horse racing
- 1933 Parimutuel wagering on horse races authorized – WHRC established
- 1933 Longacres Race Track opens
- 1935 Playfair Race Track opens in Spokane
- 1937 Slot machine prohibition amended to allow operation by private or nonprofit clubs registered with the Washington State Patrol
- 1952 Supreme Court rules that the law authorizing clubs to operate slot machines violates constitutional prohibition against lotteries
- 1961 Yakima Meadows opens
- 1972 Constitution amended to allow gambling activities when authorized by 60 % majority vote of the Legislature or 60% vote of the people
- 1973 Limited gambling authorized – Gambling Commission created
- 1976 First tribal casino opened on the Puyallup Reservation
- 1977 Charitable and nonprofit organizations authorized to operate “Reno Nights”
- 1981 Simulcast wagering authorized on races of national or regional interest
- 1982 State Lottery authorized
- 1983 Large-scale tribal bingo games begin operation
- 1987 Satellite broadcasts of live, in-state horse races to off-track betting locations authorized
- 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act passed by Congress
- 1990 Washington State Council on Problem Gambling was created
- 1992 First compact tribal casino opened
- 1992 Final season at Longacres
- 1996 Emerald Downs opens in Auburn
- 1997 House-banked card rooms authorized
- 1998 Single card simulcast wagering authorized
- 1998 Playfair Race Course closes
- 1998 Yakima Meadows closes
- 1999 Tribes begin operating electronic gaming devices
- 2000 Playfair Race Course reopens for one season
- 2001 Full card simulcast wagering authorized
- 2002 Lottery authorized to participate in multi-state game (Mega Millions)
- 2003 Playfair opens simulcast – no live racing
- 2004 Satellite facilities (off-track-betting) authorized to operate year round
- 2005 Advance deposit wagering on horse races authorized
- 2005 Problem gambling treatment program established
- 2006 WHRC funding incentives authorized “for the purpose of developing the equine industry, maintaining and upgrading racing facilities, and assisting equine health research.”
- 2009 The WHRC assumes responsibility for processing both Washington Bred Owner Bonuses and Breeder Awards
- 2011 The Legislature limited purses to the nonprofit racetracks to one tenth of one percent of the daily gross receipts of all in-state pari-mutuel machines.
- 2013 The Legislature allowed second satellite sites in counties that exceed one million

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- 2015 The Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, dba as Emerald Racing LLC, purchased the facilities and operations at Emerald Downs from the Northwest Racing Association.
- 2016 The Legislature designated the WHRC operating account as non-appropriated to avoid the possible shut down of WHRC regulatory activities if the biennial operating budget is not adopted on time.
- 2018 The WHRC adopted the ARCI Model Rules on Medication by adopting two policies: one on phenylbutazone and another on Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory drugs (NSAID) levels. This brings the state into compliance with national standards.
- 2020 Live attendance at Emerald Downs is prohibited due to COVID. Non-Profit racing shuts down due to pandemic.
- 2022 Congress enacts legislation forming the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority to preempt some state regulations regarding safety practices and equine medication programs.

Trends

For many years horse racing was the principal form of legalized gambling in the State of Washington. However, its relative share of the gambling dollar has diminished due to development of other forms of gambling. The pie charts on the following page (Exhibit 1) present the relative decline of horse racing's share of gambling from 1975 when it represented 47.9 percent of the net receipts (not returned to gamblers) versus only 1.1 percent in 2017.

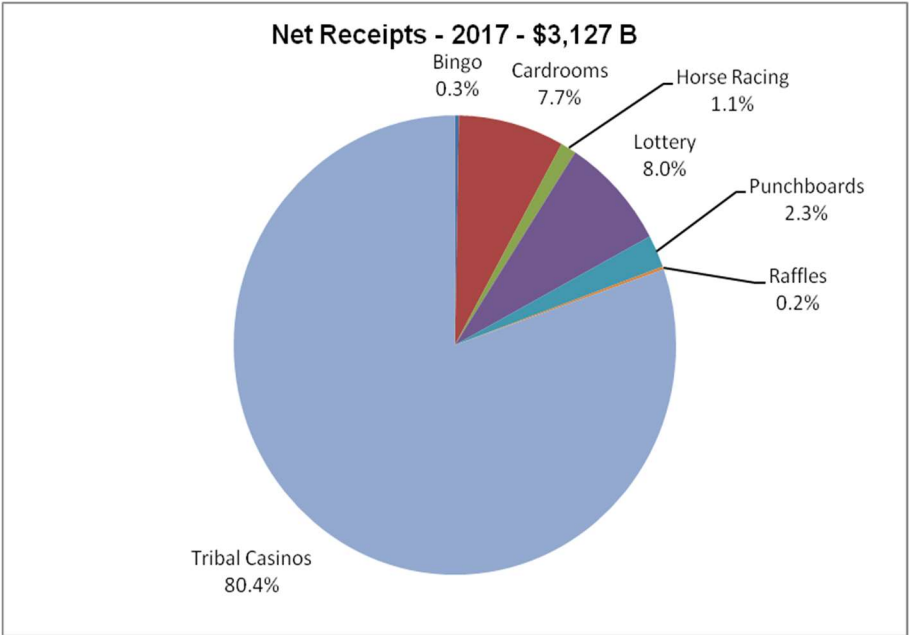
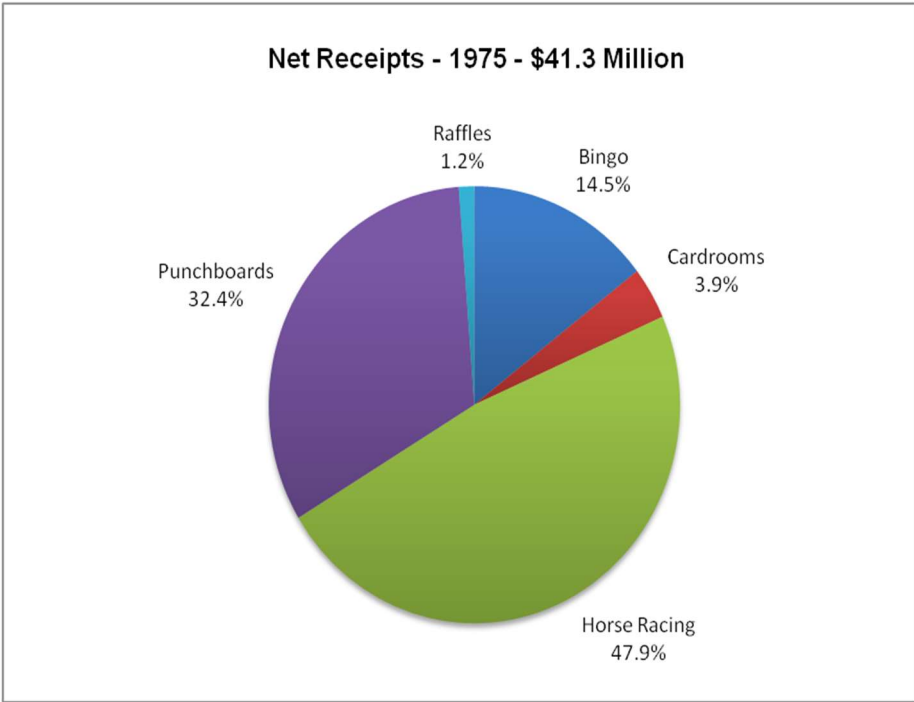
Another key indicator of the health of the horse racing industry is the number of live racing days, which has declined by 74 percent from 281 in 1990 to only 73 in 2019. Fortunately, this number has remained relatively constant during the past few years.

A related measure is the average number of horses per race, which reflects the overall strength of the racing and breeding program throughout the state. More horses make the races more interesting, which increases the wagering activity and helps create larger purses. This number typically averages between 7 and 8 horses per race.

Table 2 shows the number of race days, pari-mutuel handle, taxes, license fees, and Washington Bred Owners Bonus. Please note the general decline in revenues and dramatic drop in 1993 after the closure of Longacres. Pari-mutuel tax revenues have shown signs of stabilizing in recent years after a substantial reduction (nearly 50 percent) since 2005 reflecting the recession and competition from other gambling and recreational activities.

Legislation passed in 2004 brought some relief by legalizing advance deposit wagering (RCW 67.16.260). This form of pari-mutuel wagering allows a person to establish an account with a licensed service provider and place wagers via telephone, computer, or other electronic means. A portion of the wager, the "source market fee," made on any race by a person whose principal residence is in Washington is returned to the class 1 racing association and the commission. In 2019 there was \$5,020,424 in source market fees which were distributed for breeder awards, owner bonuses, track operating costs, and the WHRC operating account per WAC 260-49-070. The WHRC receives 7.5 percent of total SMF retentions for its operating account at \$376,531 in 2019.

Exhibit 1
Growth in Gambling Activities
Net Receipts - 1975 and 2017
(Net Receipts equal receipts minus prizes paid.)



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Table 2.
Summary of WHRC Operating Account Revenues
and Pass-Through Funds, 1990-2021

Year	Race Days	Pari-mutuel Handle*	Advance Deposit Wagers	WHRC Operating Acct Revenues			Pass Through Funds	
				Pari-mutuel Tax	Source Market Fees**	License Fees***	WA Bred Owners Bonus	WA Bred Breeder Awards
1990	281	220,993,840		10,314,930		185,760	2,193,955	
1991	305	243,425,492		10,749,955		198,470	2,379,574	
1992	309	240,461,497		10,270,071		195,110	2,385,998	
1993	283	160,179,804		5,254,066		181,290	1,584,057	
1994	286	146,091,250		3,711,820		156,255	1,457,100	
1995	245	134,115,271		3,451,611		137,560	1,325,327	
1996	217	144,345,693		3,726,452		117,130	1,430,189	
1997	252	172,254,176		4,021,738		167,030	1,710,446	
1998	164	177,344,068		2,542,774		117,995	1,763,356	
1999	123	158,454,428		2,220,895		110,300	1,574,340	
2000	159	165,366,921		2,029,998		117,920	1,645,918	
2001	116	148,366,445		1,867,106		102,670	1,476,525	
2002	111	144,510,834		1,900,408		94,455	1,461,852	
2003	112	142,092,467		1,815,885		95,325	1,413,188	
2004	110	137,148,014	2,750,871	1,774,084	17,888	107,020	1,371,068	
2005	121	154,891,044	34,059,860	2,004,240	163,876	281,943	1,600,250	
2006	109	136,659,955	36,689,352	1,768,020	213,337	261,913	1,436,207	
2007	110	142,722,279	44,449,121	1,845,289	274,522	280,926	1,513,806	
2008	110	134,858,128	49,461,378	1,743,363	288,106	287,626	1,443,943	
2009	110	114,383,570	47,196,237	1,476,758	248,388	259,801	1,223,787	794,353
2010	109	99,599,146	48,679,267	1,297,434	232,643	251,223	640,898	422,247
2011	88	89,203,057	47,871,603	1,154,675	246,756	243,058	463,441	337,485
2012	87	86,598,639	50,368,773	1,120,822	254,679	217,270	526,448	371,505
2013	81	82,242,860	54,273,919	1,064,488	273,293	218,398	530,218	353,048
2014	79	77,971,391	61,687,326	1,009,625	300,420	217,281	533,672	350,637
2015	73	77,679,145	65,255,582	1,004,771	322,681	248,573	539,014	355,846
2016	76	74,888,341	68,924,349	968,348	309,836	244,250	525,805	345,678
2017	78	79,493,795	70,969,889	1,027,869	340,132	239,925	553,454	172,426
2018	73	74,131,112	77,246,307	958,276	362,078	362,078	509,412	155,798
2019	73	72,772,112	80,928,234	940,276	380,078	150,661	503,412	172,452
2020	38	40,672,486	112,078,393	528,742	523,159	149,934	187,592	175,077
2021	50	39,585,554	133,316,925	692,430	746,649	196,171	401,200	212,731

* 2021 Parimutuel tax increases from 1.3% to 1.803% per RCW 67.16.105.

** Shows WHRC share of Source Market Fees from Advance Deposit Wagers, which is 7.5% of total retention.

*** License fees are from individuals, daily track fees, and advance deposit wagering service providers.

WHRC Revenues

The pari-mutuel tax is a percentage of the pari-mutuel handle. If the gross receipts exceed \$50 million in the prior year, the percentage collected by the WHRC for its operating costs is 1.3 percent (RCW 67.16.105 (2)). In 2021, due to the COVID pandemic, gross receipts fell below \$50 million and increased to 1.803%. Licensees of nonprofit race meets of less than 10 days are exempt from pari-mutuel taxes. Nonprofit racing was not conducted in 2020 or 2021 due to attendance restrictions due to the pandemic.

Source market fees are a percentage of the retention from advance deposit wagering. The WHRC receives 7.5 percent of source market fees for its operating costs. In 2022 the WHRC percentage was decreased to 5.5%.

Licensing fees are charged to owners, trainers, jockeys, and other participants in horse racing (RCW 67.16.020). License fees are also charged for conducting live racing: \$500 per day for licensees whose handle exceeded \$50 million in the prior year, and \$10 per day for the nonprofit race meets (RCW 67.16.050). Finally, license fees (\$1,000) are charged to seven service providers for advance deposit wagering (WAC 260-49-090).

The three revenue sources above are deposited into the WHRC Operating Account (fund 169) for the general operating activities of the agency.

WHRC Distributions

In addition, the WHRC also handles pass-through funds that are deposited in the Washington Bred Owners Bonus Fund and Breeder Awards Account (fund 485) and the Class C Purse Fund (fund 497).

Washington Bred Owners Bonus Fund

One percent of in-state track/OTB pari-mutuel wagering for the live meet is paid at the end of the race year to all licensed owners whose horses place first, second, third, or fourth. The horses must be bred within Washington State and run at a for-profit racetrack. RCW 67.16.102 (1) The Owners Bonus Fund also receives 2.5% of the source market fee. WAC 260-49-070

Distributions in 2021 included \$209,839 from the live meet and \$191,360 in source market fees.

Breeder Awards Account

One percent of in-state track/OTB exotic wagers is paid at the end of the race year to the breeder of record for each Washington bred horse that finished first, second or third at a for-profit racetrack. RCW 67.16.175. The Breeders Award Account also receives 2.5% of the source market fee. WAC 260-49-070

Distributions in 2021 included \$21,370 from the live meet and \$191,360 in source market fees.

Donohue Fund

Interest derived from the Washington Bred Owner's Bonus Fund and Breeder Awards Account is paid to the nonprofit racetracks for maintaining and upgrading their respective racecourses and equine quartering areas. No distributions were made in 2020 or 2021 due to no live nonprofit racing conducted. RCW 67.16.102 (2)

Class C Purse Fund

Each year the WHRC distributes one tenth of one percent (0.1%) of the daily gross receipts of all in-state pari-mutuel machines to the nonprofit racetracks (Class C race meets) for purse funds. Due to the COVID pandemic which created restriction on attendance, no nonprofit racing was conducted in 2020 or 2021. RCW 67.16.105

Racing Association Distributions

Purse Money

A percentage of the Pari-mutuel Handle (total wagers) is returned to owners of horses that place in a race as purse money. The actual percentage is negotiated between the Racing Association (Emerald Downs) and the Horsemen's Association.

Operating Costs

The remainder of the revenues from the Pari-mutuel Handle and source market fees is retained by the racing association for its operating costs.

These distributions are designed to reward competitors while maintaining racetrack facilities that are safe for the horses and the public. An increase in wagering provides more resources that can be reinvested in the equine industry.

Financial Plan

The primary sources of revenue for the Horse Racing Commission Operating Account are the Pari-mutuel Tax, source market fees and licensing fees. Due to a general trend of declining revenues, it is imperative that resources in the account be conserved to cover the operational needs of the WHRC. The WHRC works in close partnership with the pari-mutuel horse racing industry to fulfill its statutory duties to license, regulate and supervise racing.

Legislation that passed in 2004 (RCW 67.16.200) helped the pari-mutuel horse racing industry adapt to the changing environment and remain economically viable. This legislation lifted the limitation on the number of imported simulcast races that may be received by racetracks and off-track betting sites. Also, it authorized advance deposit wagering. These changes, along with additional racing days in 2005, resulted in an increase in revenues for racetracks, horse owners and breeders, purses, and the WHRC.

The increase in license fees in 2005 shown in Table 2 reflects an increase in the daily fee for racing at Emerald Downs (91 days at \$500 = \$45,500), licensing fees for advance deposit wagering service providers (\$4,000), new background check fees (\$30,000), and an adjustment in individual license fees based on an analysis of the actual costs of the license program and background investigations. The analysis of license fees is an ongoing activity that results in periodic adjustments.

The increased revenues from pari-mutuel wagering and advance deposit wagering gave impetus to 2006 legislation (RCW 67.16.280), which authorized the WHRC to spend up to \$300,000 per year “for the purpose of developing the equine industry, maintaining and upgrading racing facilities, and assisting equine health research.”

The WHRC was able to provide some grants for capital improvements and jockey incentives at the nonprofit race meets, and to the WSU College of Veterinary Medicine for equine research. These funding incentives helped the WHRC implement its Government Management Accountability Program (GMAP) principles by reinvesting horse racing revenues in local communities and revitalizing the equine industry consistent with the legislative findings in RCW 67.16.101.

Unfortunately, the WHRC was forced to reduce funding incentives for the Class C nonprofit racetracks due to a decline in pari-mutuel tax revenues by nearly fifty percent in the past twelve years reflecting the effects of the recession on the state’s economy and growing competition from other sources for the gambling dollar. This decline prompted the WHRC to implement several costs cutting initiatives including staff reductions to conserve available funds.

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With the operating fund balance quickly dwindling, the Legislature approved a \$340,000 transfer from the State General Fund. This injection along with a temporary increase in the pari-mutuel tax rate have helped to replenish the Commission’s operating fund, but as shown below in Table 3, the agency will continue to experience an operating loss year-over-year until it is depleted in 2027. To address the pending fund balance shortfall, the Commission is backing legislation that would provide a new sales tax based revenue stream.

**Table 3. Fund Balance Projections
Horse Racing Commission Operating Account**

Fund Balance Projection	2021-23 Biennium		2023-25 Biennium		2025-27 Biennium	
	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Beginning Balance, July 1	673,683	1,063,051	886,051	669,051	452,051	235,051
Revenues						
Parimutuel Tax	985,344	893,000	793,000	793,000	793,000	793,000
Source Market Fees	531,619	504,000	614,000	614,000	614,000	614,000
License Fees	147,339	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Daily Track Fees	7,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
ADW Annual Fees	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Background Check Fees	10,520	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Fines and Forfeitures	8,100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Other	341,192	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	2,034,814	1,593,000	1,603,000	1,603,000	1,603,000	1,603,000
Less Total Expenditures	1,645,446	1,770,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,820,000	1,820,000
Ending Balance, June 30	1,063,051	886,051	669,051	452,051	235,051	18,051

License Fee Study

The WHRC reviews its licensing fees annually prior to the beginning of each racing season and makes periodic adjustments necessary to recover the actual costs of licensing and background investigations. License fees are authorized under RCW 67.16.020 (1), which establishes the duties of the WHRC, “it shall be unlawful of any owner, trainer or jockey to participate in race meets in this state without first securing a license therefore from the state racing commission, **the fee for which shall be set by the commission which shall offset the cost of administration and shall not be for a period exceeding one year.**”

The WHRC utilizes a cost pool methodology in analyzing the costs of the licensing function. It incorporates the direct and indirect costs of licensure including staff time, background checks, supplies, equipment, and support costs. Actual workload and costs from the prior year are reviewed and assumptions are updated for the ensuing fiscal years. Thus, license increases would only be necessary if there are substantive changes in workload, personnel compensation, and inflation.

The economic recession had caused a decline in the number of licensees which affected license revenues and required the WHRC tighten its budget to avoid significant increases in fees. Fortunately, the number of licensees and costs has stabilized in recent years.

According to the analysis of revenues for 2022 and 2023 costs will be covered by current license fees and no increase has been requested.

Previously, the WHRC would seek authority in the biennial budget process with a decision package for any increase in license fees which may exceed the fiscal growth factor under the provisions of Initiative 601 as stated in RCW 43.135.055. However, it was determined that the WHRC had sufficient authority under its own statute (RCW 67.16.020) to adjust its license fees without approval through the budget process. Moreover, this is reinforced by the new non-appropriated status of the Horse Racing Commission Operating Account which took effect on July 1, 2016.

Notes on Organization Chart

Employees of the Horse Racing Commission are organized into three functional areas reporting to the Executive Secretary: racing officials, equine veterinary services, and security. Many of the positions are seasonal related to the racing season April through September.

Racing Steward - At a licensed racetrack, the Board of Stewards supervises racing officials and is responsible for regulating racing and licensees to ensure that racing is conducted in accordance with Washington Horse Racing Commission's "Rules of Racing" Title 260 WAC.

Racing Officials perform a variety of duties as follows:

Clockers – Using timing devices, records and submits to the racing secretary and stewards the time of all official workouts.

Identifier – Ensures that the correct horse runs in a particular race by properly identifying each horse entered in a race by its registration number (number tattooed inside upper lip) registration papers, and markings.

Film Analyst – Aids the Board of Stewards in the interpretation of race videos. Reviews all race videos for compliance with WHRC "Rules of Racing" Title 260 WAC. Reviews with apprentice jockeys all races in which the apprentice jockey participated. When directed by the Board of Stewards, the Film Analyst will also review with particular jockeys as a method of providing training to improve their rider safety.

Paddock Judge – Monitors horses in paddock and saddling enclosure to ensure the saddling of all horses is done in an orderly manner, in view of the public and free from public interference. Ensure that only licensed trainers saddle the horses, and ensures all horses are on the track for the post parade by the designated time. Assembles the jockeys and horses to begin the post-parade, and monitors equipment carried by each horse.

Photo-Finish Operator – Responsible for the operation of photo-finish equipment that provides the Board of Stewards with an image of horses as they cross the finish line. These photos are used to determine the official order of finish. May also perform timing functions during races as applicable.

Clerk of Scales – Oversees the regulatory requirements related to weights assigned to jockeys, to include obtaining the weight declared by the jockey, and weighing jockey out (of the jockeys' quarters) and in (from the racetrack).

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Pari-mutuel Inspector – Responsible for monitoring wagering on live racing, by monitoring the totalizer system, reports, simulcast signals, observing actual wagering and analyzing wagering patterns to ensure the highest level of integrity in the wagering process.

Receiving Barn Clerk – Responsible to determine the timing and initiate procedures for the horses to enter the receiving barn before each race to be identified by the identifier, and to ensure the horse is equipped with the proper head-number.

Assistant Steward – Assist the Board of Stewards by performing administrative tasks in the office before races (checking the program, reviewing past performance of horses entered to run, obtain late scratches or changes from the stewards, and other duties that may be necessary) and in the stewards' stand during the running of the races (monitoring the tote board, checking equipment on horses as they enter the track, monitor the horses during the post parade, monitor the running of the race, assists in determining the official order of finish and any other duties that may be necessary); and

Licensing – Responsible for licensing participants, fingerprinting participants, collecting licensing fees and industrial insurance premiums, reviewing criminal history records to determine suitability to participate in horseracing, and monitor horses' running in races at Class A and B rate meets to calculate owner's bonus and breeder's awards. Reconciles cash receipts and makes deposits into the WHRC account.

Equine Medical Director – Serves as a regulatory veterinarian, responsible for the welfare of horses running in races at the track. Veterinarians assist the agency in maintaining the integrity of pari-mutuel horse racing by insuring only fit horses run in races and that those running in races have not had their performance affected by medication/drugs. Duties include pre-race inspections, collection of urine and blood samples, assessing testing results, participation in the postmortem program, presenting testimony at hearings, and advising the agency on the health and welfare of racehorses.

Security Investigator – Investigates complaints, licensees, backgrounds, preserves, and presents evidence, conducts searches, tests for drug and alcohol and obtains statements. Serves notices and rulings and walks the barn areas observing for any violations of the rules of racing. The investigators coordinate with association security regarding searches, drug testing and surveillance activities.