CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD 1010 HURLEY WAY, SUITE 300 SACRAMENTO, CA 95825 (916) 263-6000 FAX (916) 263-6042



COMMITTEE MEETING

of the California Horse Racing Board, convening as the Strategic Planning Committee, will be held on Thursday, September 20, 2007, commencing at 10:00 a.m., in the Baldwin Terrace Room at the Santa Anita Race Track, 285 West Huntington Drive, Arcadia, California.

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

AGENDA

Action Items

1. Discussion and action regarding the allocation of race dates and related issues for 2008 and beyond.

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

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Richard B. Shapiro, Chairman John C. Harris, Vice Chairman John W. Amerman, Member John Andreini, Member Jesse H. Choper, Member Marie G. Moretti, Member Jerry Moss, Member Ingrid J. Fermin, Executive Director

STAFF ANALYSIS ALLOCATION OF RACE DATES FOR 2008 AND BEYOND

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE September 20, 2007

BACKGROUND:

The Strategic Planning Committee (Committee) is holding a meeting to discuss the allocation of race dates for 2008 and beyond.

ANALYSIS:

During an earlier Committee meeting held on August 22, 2007, the Committee requested from the industry proposed racing calendars for 2008, 2009 and 2010, and Business Plans. Attached are the following industry proposed 2008 racing calendars and one Business Plan received by the Board:

1. Northern California Thoroughbred Racing

The Board was notified that this calendar has been agreed-to by all Northern California Stakeholders; however, specific individual fair dates have yet to be determined.

2. Southern California Thoroughbred Racing

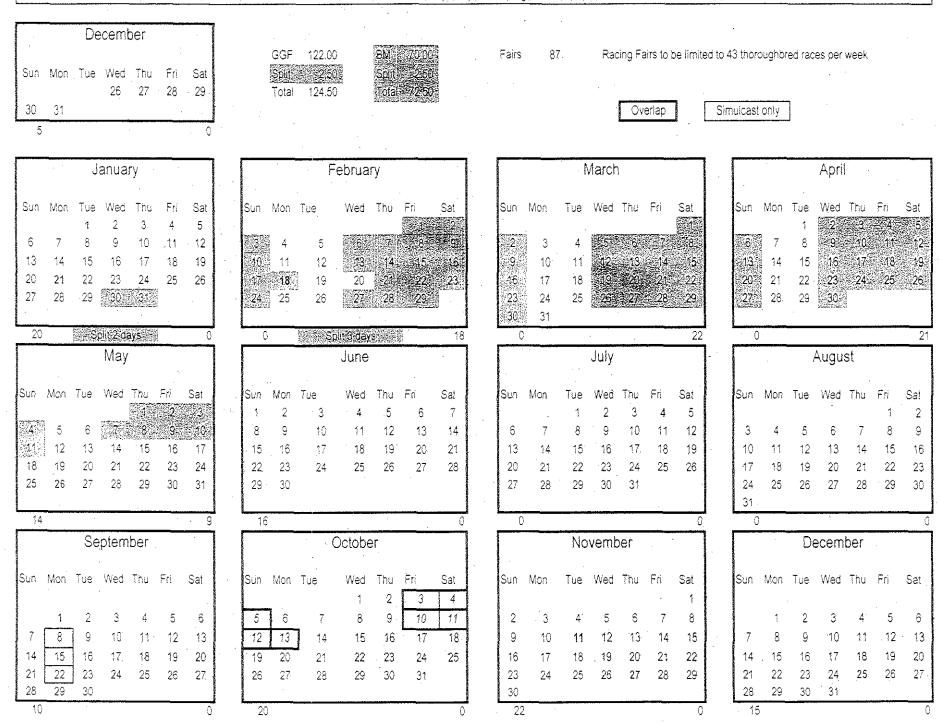
The Board was notified that this calendar has been agreed-to by all Southern California Stakeholders.

- 3. Los Alamitos Quarter Horse Racing Association
- 4. Sacramento Harness Association
- 5. Business Plan representing the California Authority of Racing Fairs

After additional consideration, time has been extended to develop the 2009 and 2010 racing calendars. As such, no racing calendars are provided for 2009 and 2010.

RECOMMENDATION:

This item is for discussion and action.



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SACRAMENTO HARNESS ASSOCIATION

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a California joint powers agency

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1776 Tribute Road, Suite 205 Sacramento, CA 95815 Office: 916.927.7223 Fax: 916.263.3341 www.calfairs.com

To:

California Horse Racing Board Members

Ingrid Fermin, Executive Director

From: Christopher Korby Date: August 17, 2007 Re: Strategic Planning

Honorable Members:

I would like to respectfully submit several documents that outline some thoughts and observations about policy and longer-term planning related to horse racing in California.

The DRAFT *Policy Statement* outlines some thoughts on a policy with respect to horse racing, California Fairs and California agriculture that we believe the State of California should consider. Certain of these matters are addressed in the first chapter of horse racing law (enclosed) when it describes the legislative intent in allowing parimutuel wagering on horse racing. We believe that this statement of legislative intent, memorialized in statute, can be helpful in guiding policy discussions and long-term planning. We would encourage the Board to consider these elements in its strategic planning.

California Racing Fair Venues: Preserving a Heritage Building for the Future lays out some thoughts on the macro-economic forces at work on the traditional economic model of race track ownership and describes a vision for a new model of race track ownership that can create a strong and stable future for racing in California. The document also profiles the nine publicly-owned race tracks located at California Fairs, as well as listing the twenty-three Satellite Wagering Facilities operated by Fairs. This piece was published as an insert in California Thoroughbred magazine.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these thoughts.

THE CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING INDUSTRY, CALIFORNIA FAIRS AND CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE POLICY STATEMENT

DRAFT

The state of California recognizes horse racing as a competitive sport, distinguished from other sports in that its existence depends entirely on the successful breeding, ownership and training of race horses. Breeding, owning, caring for and training horses are elements of the agricultural economy. Therefore, the state of California recognizes horse racing and its attendant husbandry as an agricultural activity.

The State of California has the sovereign right to permit parimutuel wagering on horse racing. The Legislature exercised this right, in statute, creating the California Horse Racing Board to license and regulate its conduct. Acting through the Board, the state grants annual licenses for the conduct of racing to racing associations, which are either private, for-profit entities or Fairs. The state also requires that racing associations have a valid contract with horse owners (private entrepreneurs) for the payment of purses. This nexus of state sovereignty, private enterprise and the public interest represents a successful partnership between the public and private sectors.

California statute asserts an affirmative connection between horse racing, parimutuel wagering, agriculture, and the public interest. The Legislature has recognized that allowing parimutuel wagering serves the public interest when it 1) assures protection of the public; 2) encourages agriculture and the breeding of horses; 3) supports the network of California Fairs; 4) provides for maximum expansion of horse racing opportunities in the public interest; and 5) provides for uniformity of regulation for each type of horse racing. (B&P Code §19401).

State government has a revenue interest in the economic vitality of horse racing, beyond meeting the costs of regulation, because horse breeding and racing generate both direct and indirect revenues to the public sector. Revenues are distributed to horsemen as purse payments, to racing associations as commissions, and to the state as license fees. License fees are distributed by the Department of Food and Agriculture for the support of Fairs. Other distributions include wildlife restoration, local charities and an equine veterinary research and teaching facility at the University of California Davis.

Fairs play an important role in the social fabric of their communities. California Fairs and horse racing have a century-long, mutually beneficial relationship. All Fairs and all Californians who attend Fairs, who are employed by Fairs or who participate in Fairs benefit from this economically interdependent connection. Therefore, it is the policy of the State of California to reinvest revenues generated by horse racing in order to support and encourage 1) California Fairs generally; 2) the improvement of racing venues, equipment and facilities on Fairgrounds; 3) horse racing at California Fairs; 4) a competitive California satellite simulcast program; and 5) the interstate and international export of California-produced livestock, products and services.

Horse racing represents a multi-billion dollar component of the state's agricultural economy, employing 30,000 people in breeding farms, animal husbandry, related professions, equine medical care and as suppliers of feedstock. The prosperity of these agricultural enterprises depends on a robust horse racing industry. Thus, the policy of the State of California is that the Department of Food and Agriculture shall support and encourage 1) improvements in breeding stock, supported by the well-regulated conduct of horse racing; and 2) increased interstate and international export of California-bred horses.

Christopher Korby February 12, 1998 Updated August 2007 CALIFORNIA CODES
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE
SECTION 19400-19419.9

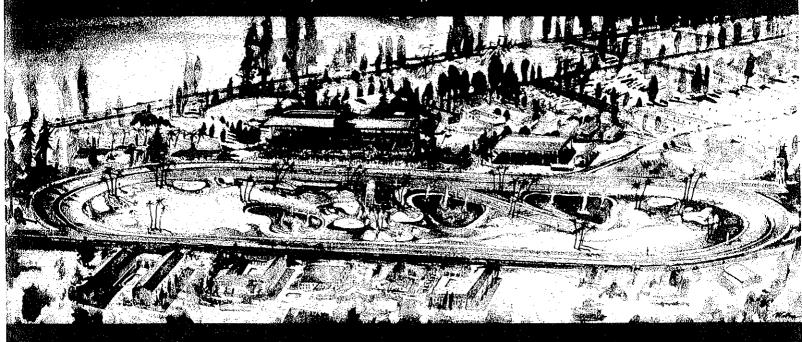
19400. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Horse Racing Law."

19401. The intent of this chapter is to allow parimutuel wagering on horse races, while:

- (a) Assuring protection of the public.
- (b) Encouraging agriculture and the breeding of horses in this state.
 - (c) Supporting the network of California fairs.
- (d) Providing for maximum expansion of horse racing opportunities in the public interest.
- (e) Providing uniformity of regulation for each type of horse racing.

19402. Except where the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this article govern the construction of this chapter.

Artist's Rendering of the Alameda County Fair with Turf Course by William Vaughn Willis



California Racing Fair Venues

Preserving a Heritage Building for the Future



Horses Run at the San Joaquin Fair, Racing has been conducted at the San Joaquin Fair since 1860.



Contents...

Front Cover:

The cover showcases a rendering of the Alamenda County Fairgrounds in Pleasanton with a 7/8th mile Turf. Course.

Plans are underway to make significant improvements to Fair racing venues in Northern and Southern California.

Photo Credit: Will Vaughn Willis

- Observations on the Future of Northern California Racing
- Overview of Northern and Southern California Racing Fairs

Overview: Northern California Live Racing Fairs

- 5. San Joaquin Fair
- 6. Alameda County Fair
- 7: Solano County Fair
- 8. Sonoma County Fair
- 9. Humboldt County Fair
- 10. California State Fair
- 11. Big Fresno Fair

Overview: Racing Venues at Fairgrounds in Southern California

- 12. Los Angeles County Fair
- 13. San Diego County Fair

Overview: Fair Satellite Facilities

Some Observations On The Future Of California Racing

By Christopher Korby, Executive Director, California Authority Of Racing Fairs

Introduction

Fairs have a grand old tradition of horse racing in California going back over 150 years to the days of the Gold Rush. So when part-mutual wageting came along in the early '30s, the Fairs embraced it like an old friend.

Fairs and horse racing share a long political heritage, reflecting a balance of interests that has served the racing industry well since 1933, when support from Fairs helped assure passage of the referendum approving pari-mutual wageting. That referendum laid the foundation for modern racing in California.

California Thoroughbred breeders and California Fairs also share a long-standing interest in the economic vitality of California racing. It's no coincidence that California statute recognizes the common agricultural connection that links the breeding of horses, Fairs and horse racing. Horse Racing Law cites "encouraging agriculture and the breeding of horses in this state" and "supporting the net work of California fairs" as important reasons in the legislative intent for allowing pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing. In so doing, statute recognizes. Thoroughbred breeding as an economic pillar of the racing industry Rounding out the connections to agriculture, the law rece agnizes Fairs as a venicle through which the Legislature has chosen to distribute the economic benefits of horse tacing to local communities and to the agricultural sector. Revenues derived from horse racing help sustain overall Fair activities, an important part of the fabric of California life. It's more important than ever that this long standing alliance continue to work for the long term, best interests of the racing industry in California

There are major changes on the horizon for California horse racing. Planning for these changes will be critically important to its future. I'd like to offer some thoughts on this matter from the perspective of the California Fairs.

My observations on this subject will proceed in three parts: 1) our perspective on certain or cumstances that presently obtain in the racing industry; 2) California Fairs historical partnership with racing and their commitment to its future; 3) a vision for the future of California racing that is at once practical, realistic and familiar.

Background and Perspective

The economic model that underpins ownership of most Thoroughbred tracks in California is understrain. Real estate on which privately-owned, commercial race tracks sit has appreciated to valuations that may no longer justify horse racing as the highest and best use of the asset. Corporate owners, with responsibilities to their shareholders, may, will-

ingly or unwillingly, be compelled to consider development of their property for uses other than racing

The move to develop race track real estate is already underway at Bay Meadows. Local observers with whom we have spoken estimate 18-24 months until approvals allow demolition and development to proceed.

There is a prospect on the horizon that could decelerate the trend toward development; revenue to the racing industry from expanded gaming. Such revenue, if it became available; could change the return on investment calculus for land under racing venues. At present, the changes of realizing this prospect are uncertain.

We would encourage industry leaders, particularly owners and breeders, who have a major stake in the future vitality of the racing industry, to look for commitments from their industry partners that are not tellant on expanded gaming for their future. Fairs are making such a commitment

Fairs' Commitment to Racing: Historical Antecedents

The long history of racing at California Fairs is evidence of the commitment that Fairs have to the spoit. Racing has been conducted at Fairs in this state since the 1850's. Faus were instrumental in securing passage of the initiative that created modern pari mutuel wagering in the early 1930's. In fact, the first racing of the modern pari mutuel era was conducted at Fairs in 1933 because Fairs had the facilities already in place to accommodate it. Fairs went on to build and rebuild grandstands and stable facilities at nine venues around the state, from Humboldt County in the north to Del Mar in the south. Seven of these venues are fixtures on the Northern California circuit, two, Del Mar and Los Angeles County Fair (Fairplex) conduct racing on the Southern California circuit. Two Fairs, Pleasanton in the north and Fairplex in the south, operate as training facilities year-round.

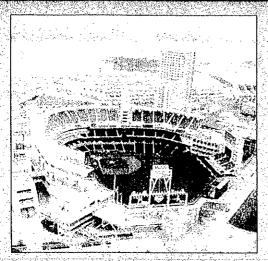
With the advent of simulcasting in the mid-1980's, Fairs again stepped up with a commitment to racing, creating a network of twenty-three simulcast facilities around the state. These satellite facilities annually contribute over \$600 million in pari-mutuel handle to California's racing industry. Most recently, Sonoma County Fair in Santa Rosa-invested over \$3 million to build the first Turf Course at a Northern California Fair.

A Vision for the Future

We propose a model for the future of California racing that is at once practical, realistic and familiar. We propose that racing facilities at Fairs, which are publicly owned, expand and improve to fill the industry's needs as privately owned, commercial race tracks are developed for purposes

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA RACING

BY CHRISTOPHER KORBY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CALIFORNIA AUTHORITY OF RACING FAIRS



other than racing. There are examples and precedents of this public/private partnership model throughout major league professional sports; there is an especially successful example in the racing industry right here in California.

Before we look at some of the examples, let's look at some of the circumstances that align in this model:

- Fairs are California based with a mission to use their profits here in California.
- Fairs can issue bonds, secured by future revenues from part-mutuel wagering, in order to finance facility expansion and improvements.
- As publicly owned facilities, Fairs are less susceptible to the impact of changing real estate valuations:
- Fairs are already diversified entertainment and commercial enterprises, landmarks in their communities, with year round attendance measured in the millions.
- Profits from racing at Pairs are re-invested in California racing venues.
- Fairs can be a good political ally with deep roots in the state's agricultural community, a strong sector in California's economy and a major presence in the Legislature.

We would point to the public/private partnership at Del Mar as an exemplar of this model for California racing. We'll talk about that in a moment. First let's take a quick look at the example of major league professional sports.

Partnership between publicly owned venues and privatelyowned franchises is a model long evident in major league professional sports. Such atrangements, though they may vary in form and nature in each instance, generally relieve franchises of the financial burden of venue ownership while allowing municipalities to secure and maintain major league sport franchises. Both benefit: the franchise is more economically viable and the municipality can realize the sense of civic pride and economic benefits attendant to a major league sports franchise. There are examples from baseball, basketball, football and hockey up and down the state in

PUBLICLY OWNED MAJOR LEAGUE SPORTS VENUES IN CALIFORNIA

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McAfee Coliseum	Oakland Amletics	City of Oakland/Alameds County
PETCO Park	San Diego Padres	City of San Diego/Padres
BASKETDALL		
Name	Team	30wner
Otacle Arena	Golden State Warrior	s City of Oakland
THE WAY		Adalahakan Arakan Saraha (a. 1921)
FOOTBALL		
Name	Team	Owner
McAfee Coliscum	Oakland Raiders	City of Oakland/Alameda County
Qualcomin Stadium	San Diego Chargers	City of San Diego
Monster Park	San Francisco 49ers	City of San Prancisco
	CALL PARK JAMES	
HOCKIST		
Name	Tearny	Owner
Honda Center	Anaheim Ducks	City of Analisim
HP Pavilion	San Jose Sharks	City of San Jose
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franchises operating in partnership with publicly owned venues appears later in this article.

As noted above, there is a successful, existing example of this model for California racing: the operating partnership between Del Mar Thoroughbred Club (DMTC) and the 22nd District Agricultural Association (Del Mar Fair). Del Mar Thoroughbred Club, a private entity, operates one of the finest racing meetings in North America at a public venue financed, built, and owned by the Del Mar Fair. The current facility was built 1990-1992 through state revenue bonds secured by revenue from pari-mutuel wagering. The upshot is a tremendously successful operation that benefits DMTC, the Del Mar Fair, the state and California horsemen. We don't think that the California racing industry could find a better model on which to build a strong, stable future.

Conclusion

The racing industry is approaching a crossroads as increasing real estate values strain the economic model that governs operator owned, private commercial race tracks. As land values increase, private race track owners are compelled to consider developing their property for purposes other than racing.

Fairs are proposing a concept for the future that envisions a larger role for publicly-owned venues at Fairs, perhaps along the lines already in place at Del Mar. In that example, a private racing association operates in a lease agreement with a public facility owned by a Fair. Fairs are diversified entertainment and commercial enterprises, less susceptible to the impact of changing real estate values than are operatorowned, private commercial tracks. Millions of Californians already visit Fairs each year. Fairs have and can finance expansion and improvement of their existing racing facilities through public bonds secured by revenue from part-mutuel wagering. The model that Fairs envision keeps California racing revenues in California for the benefit of California participants. We believe that such a model provides a solid foundation on which to build a strong and stable future for

Northern California Racing Fairs

With a collective history of competitive racing that dates back to the 1850's, Northern California Racing Fairs can call on a proud hetitage. That heritage is only a prefude, however, as Fairs assert their commitment to horse racing for the long run.

Fairs embody a unique partnership of public and private interests. Fairs are publicly owned entities with a mission of public service to their communities, support of the agricultural economy and active participation in the horse racing industry. Revenue from horse racing at California Fairs stays in California for the benefit of Californians

Fairs represent a major public investment in the California horse racing industry. There are seven Fair racetrack venues in Northern California: San Joaquin Fair (Stockton); Alameda County Fair (Pleasanton); Solano County Fair (Vallejo), Sonoma County Fair (Santa Rosa); San Mateo County Fair (San Mateo); Humboldt County Fair (Ferndale); California State Eair (Sacramento); and Fresno District Fair (Fresno). These Fairs occupy inore than II,400 acres located in major metropolitan areas.

In addition, Fairs own and operate 14 satellite wagering facilities in Northetin California. Statewide, Fairs own and operate 23 satellite facilities, which in FY 2005-06 drew 2-65 million racing fans. The fairs wagered over \$652 million through the Fairs satellite network.

Southern California Racing Fairs

Racing at Fair venues in Southern California represents some of the finest racing in the country. Los Angeles County
Fair (Fairplex Park) is one of the largest and most successful Fairs in North America. The horse racing meeting at
Famplex is an important stop on the Southern California circuit. Satellite wagering at the L.A. County Fair keeps
the racing spirit alive in the L.A. Basin year round

Del Mar. The words evoke a standard of excellence and the finest that racing has to offer. Del Mar's summer meeting, conducted by the Del Mar Thotoughbred Club at facilities owned by and leased from the San Diego County. Fair, offers some of the best racing in North America. Californians can be proud of the high standards and tradition of excellence that continue to flourish at this venue. This partnership is a model for the successful future of racing in California.



San Joaquin Fair

City: Stockton
Racing Since: 1860
US Census MMA: 649,868

Grandstand Capacity: 3,800

Track Surface(s): Sandy Loam

Track Distance(s): 1 Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: 160,935 Interim Attendance: 391,386 Acres in Fairgrounds: 252

Simulcast Facility: 24,222 sq. feet Handle (Simulcast): \$31,626,066

History

Racing began at the San Joaquin Fair during the Gold Rush days. Stockton was the first track to conduct modern pari-mutuel wagering in California on August 21, 1933 when approximately 1,500 fans attended the thoroughbred and harness races. For the first time since 1909, when the anti-gambling law passed to ban bookmaking and close the old Emeryville track, it was once again legal to bet on horses.

The fair was traditionally held in August, before shifting to the mid-June dates in 1988. Stockton is typically the first stop on the Northern California Fair Circuit.

The Fairground is located approximately 75 miles east of San Francisco and 60 miles south of Sacramento.



Days of Racing 2005: 10 2006: 10 On Track Handle 2005: \$ 2,181,188 2006: \$ 1,698,840 All-Source Handle 2005: \$ 19,454,424 2006: \$ 16,852,770

Stalls in Stable Area 756 Year-Round Training NO

Senators

Mike Machado (R) District 5 Dave Cogdill (R) District 14

Assembly Members

Alan Nakanishi - (R) District 10 Greg Aghazarian - (R) District 26 Cathleen Galgiani - (D) District 17 Gny Houston - (R) District 15

Recent facility Improvements

Grandstand Improvements
New Paddock
Infield Improvements
Renovated Restroom/Shower Facilities
Backstretch Drainage Upgrades
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Complete Racing Office Renovation
Track Safety and Maintenance Program

Alameda County Fair

City: Racing **Singe**: US Census MMA:

Since 1858 naua/MMA: 17/1992,596

Grand**stafid Cap**ucity Track **Stofface(s)**: Track Dis**tan**ce(s): **6,50**0 **D**ift I Mile

Pleasanton

Annual **Fait A**itendancer Interim **Attendan**ce: Acres in **Fairgroun**ds 382,409 **2,644**,243 **267**

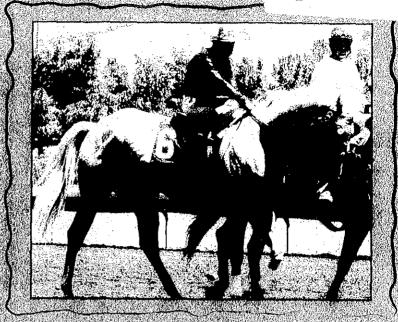
Simulca**st Fac**ility: Handle (Simulcast): **2**9,407 sq. feet \$ 61,518,468



Stamped as the oldest one mile racerrack in America, the Pleasanton oval dates back to 1858, when it was constructed by the son of the Spanish Don, Augustin Beingl.

On July 23, 1979, mutual wagering started in Pleasanton. The San Francisco Chiopacle reported the occasion by saving, "The revival of East Bay racing will be on the same spot where horse racing virtually had to birth in California more than 20 years ago when the Spanish Dons built the first track here." In fact, The Chronicle referred to Pleasanton as, "The birthplace of horse racing in California."

The Alameda County Fair acceptes 267 scenic acres in an upmarket Base Bay community at the crossroads of interstate 680 and interstate 580, approximately 40 miles north of San Francisco.



Days of Racing 2005, 11
2006: \$1
On Track Handle 2005: \$6,905,585
2006: \$5,576,048
All Source Handle 2005: \$38,317,137
2006: \$35,624,198
Stalls in Stable Area: 701
Year-Round Training: YES

Senatora

Tom Toriakson 2 (D) District 7
Don Perata (D) District 9
Ellen Gorbert > (D) District 10

Assembly Members

Giv Houston - (R) District 15 Mary Hayashi - (D) District 18 Alberto Torrico - (D) District 20 Sandre Swanson - (D) District 16

Recent facility Improvements

Major Paddock Upgrades
\$4.45 Million Solar Power InstallationRenovated
Backstretch Restroom/Shower Facilities
Backstretch Drainage Upgrades
Tack Room and Barn Upgrade

Solano County Fair

City: Vallejo Racing Since: 1951 US Census MMA: 412,336

Grandstand Capacity 5,000
Track Surface(s): Dirt
Track Distance(s): 7/8 Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: 78,767 Interim Attendance: 310,000 Acres in Fairgrounds: 157

Simulcast Facility: 9,939 sq. feet Handle (Simulcast) \$28,030,019



Days of Racing 2005 11 2006 11

On-Track Handle 2005: \$2,871,017

2006: \$ 2,142,633 All-Source Handle 2005: \$ 33,046,332

2006: \$30,722,036

Stalls in Stable Area: 874 Year-Round Training: NO

History

Plans for buying land and securing money for the Solano County Fair began as early as 1938, but World Wat H intervened. Planning resumed after V Day; on February 22, 1948, ground breaking ceremonies took place and on September 21, 1950, Governor Earl Warren snipped the ribbon signaling the opening of the first fair. In 1951, horse racing made its debut.

The Solano County Fair, in Vallejo, is located at the intersection of Interstate 80 and Highway 37, approximately 40 miles north of San Francisco.

Senators

Patricia Wiggins (D) District 2 Michael Machado (D) District 5

Assembly Members

Noreen Evans - (D) District 7 Lois Wolk - (D) District 8

7.171.67

Recent facility Improvements

New Paddock
Renovated Backstretch Restroom/Shower
Horsemen's RV Lot Upgrades
Backstretch Wash Rack and Drainage Upgrades
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Track Safety and Maintenance Program

Sonoma County Fair

City Racing Since US Census MMA Santa Rosa 1879 466,725

Grandstand Capacity Track Surface(s) Track Distance(s):

5,180 Sandy Loam/Turf 1 Mile/7 Furlongs

Annual Fair Attendance: Interim Attendance Actes in Fairgrounds: 370,032 1,175,000 182

Simulcast Facility: Handle (Simulcast):

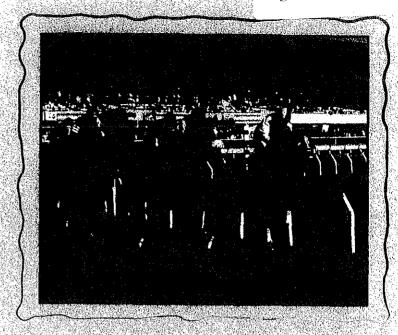
21,076 sq. feet **\$.26**,995,700



The first recorded fair in Sonoma County's history was a single day display, held on the Santa Rosa Courthouse Plaza in October 1855. In 1879, a 90 acre portion of the present Sonoma County Fairgrounds was acquired by a group who accessed a levy on its members to provide funds for the construction of a one-nide track complete with stalls, grandstand, and other improvements. The Sonoma County Fair has grown in size over the years, and that growth has been accomplished without the aid of tax revenue.

The 2005 meet marked the debut of a 7 furlong turf course at the Sonoma County Fair. A packed grandstand gave the field a standing ovation during the inaugural turf tace on Opening Day, July 27, 2005.

The Sonoma County Fair, in Santa Rosa, is located just off of Highway 101 approximately 75 miles north of San Francisco and in the heart of California's wine country.



 Days of Racing
 2005: 42

 2006: 12

 On Track Handle
 2005: \$6,203,650

 2006: \$5,644,607

 All: Source Handle
 2005: \$41,717,374

 2006: \$40,232,745

 Stalls in Stable Area: 1,022

 Year-Round Training: N☉

Senators

Patricia Wiggins - (D) District 2 Carole Migden - (D) District 3

Assembly Members

Noreen Evans - (D) District 7 Jared Huffman - (D) District 6

Recent facility Improvements

New Turf Course
Renovated Restroom/Shower Facilities
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Grandstand Concession Stand Upgrades
Horsemen's RV Lot Renovation
Track Safety and Maintenance Program

Humboldt County Fair

City: Ferndale Racing Since: 1896 US Census MMA: 126,518

Grandstand Capacity 2,000
Track Surface(s): Dirt
Track Distance(s): 1/2 Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: 72,000 Interim Attendance: 120,000 Acres in Fairgrounds: 65

Simulcast Facility: N/A Handle (Simulcast): N/A

History

Ferndale has been the site of the Humboldt County Fair since 1896. By most accounts, horse racing flourished in Ferndale during those early years. Languishing for a time, horse facing was legalized again in 1933 and in 1935 became a mainstay of the fair. The half-mile oval demands skill from horse and rider. It is not only horse racing that takes you back to "yesteryear" in Ferndale. The entire community, with its unique atmosphere of Victorian structures, bountiful antique shops and friendly residents; recreates a sense of times past.

The Humboldt County Fair, in Ferndale, is located along California's beautiful North Coast. The entire town of Ferndale, noted for its Victorian architecture, is registered as a National Landmark.



Days of Racing 2005: 10 2006 On Track Handle 2005: \$ 775,170 2006: \$ 727,308 \$3,080,934 All-Source Handle 2005: \$ 2,959,549 2006: Stalls in Stable Areas 260 Year Round Training: NO.

Senators

Patricia Wiggins (I)) District 2

Assembly Members

Patty Berg - (D) District 1

Recent Facility Improvements

Major Paddock/Winner's Circle Upgrade
Renovated Restroom/Shower Facilities
Backstretch Drainage Improvements
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Jocks' Room Renovation
Grandstand Concession Stands Renovation
Track Safety and Maintenance Program
New Racing Office

California State Fair

City: Sacramento Racing Since: 1861 US Census MMA 1,930,149

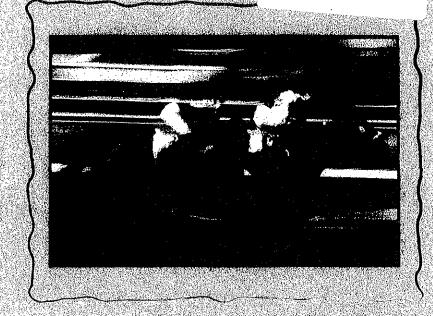
Grand**stand Capa**city: 6,500 Track S**urface(s): Dir**t Track Dist**ance(s): 1** Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: 941,327 Interim Attendance: 550,000 Acres in Fairgrounds: 350

Simulcast Facility: 37,800 sq. feet. Annual Handle (Simulcast) \$ 53,689,057

History

The California State Fair has over 150 years of history behind it. Created in 1854 by the State Agricultural Society, the event enjoyed a nomadic early history. In 1861 the fair's wandering days came to an end, when it found a permanent residence in Sacramento. The original purpose of the exposition, to promote California agriculture, remains intact today, but horse racing has become a significant force in its success. Now the oldest continuous tace meeting in California



2004 Days of Racing N/A* 2005 N/A On-Track Handle 2004 N/A2005 N/A* All-Source Handle 2004 N/A*2005 N/A*Stalls in Stable Area: N/A N/A* Year-Round Training:

Senators

Darrell Steinberg - (D) District 6 Dave Cox - (R) District 1

Assembly Members

Dave Jones - (D) District 9 Roger Niello - (R) District 5

Recent facility Improvements

Washrack/Backstretch Drainage Improvements
Restroom/Shower Facility Upgrades
Winner's Circle Landscaping
\$2 Million Solar Power Installation
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Track Safety and Maintenance Program
Grandstand/Satellite Facility Renovations

* The California State Pair 12n a Harness Meet in 2004 and 2005

Bis Fresno Fair

City: Fresno
Racing Since: 1882
US Census MMA: 922,516

Grandstand Capacity: 5,000
Track Surface(s): Dirt
Track Distance(s): 1 Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: 571,051
Interim Attendance: 990,870
Acres in Fairgrounds: 165

Simulcast Facility: In Grandstand Annual Handle (Simulcast): \$22,269,530



Traditionally the final stop on the Northern California Fair Circuit, the Fresno Fair was established in 1882 by a group of Fresno businessman and professionals serving as members on the Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce. The groups collectively raised a total of \$25,000 and purchased 100-acres of land. Two years later the Association incorporated horse racing into the daily activities. In 1941 Fresno offered its first pari-mutuel horse racing meeting. During the war years, racing at Fresno was interrupted, but returned to stay in 1948.



2005: Days of Racing 11 2006 \$ 3,442,261 On-Track Handle 2005: 2006: ..\$ 3,476,203 All-Source Handle 2005: \$8,104,725 2006: \$.9,364,097 Stalls in Stable Area 800 NO Year-Round Training:

Senators

Dean Florez (D) District 16
Dave Cogdill (R) District 14

Assembly Members

Juan Arambula - (D) District 31 Tom Berryhill - (R) District 25 Nicole Parra - (D) District 30 Michael Villines - (R) District 29

Recent facility Improvements

New Paddock
New Winner's Circle
Infield & Tote Board Landscaping
Renovated Restroom/Shower Facilities
Backstretch Drainage Improvements
All New Washracks in Backstretch
Tack Room and Barn Upgrades
Major Upgrades to Grandstand Satellite Facility
Track Safety and Maintenance Program
Major Backstretch Electrical Upgrade

Los Angeles County Fair

City: Racing Since US Census MMA

Pomona (L.A.) 1922 16,373,645

Grandstand Capacity Track Surface(s): Track Distance(s):

12,500 Dirt 5/8 Mile

Annual Fair Attendance: Interim Artendance: Acres in Fairgrounds:

\$1,427,656 \$ 1,300,000

543

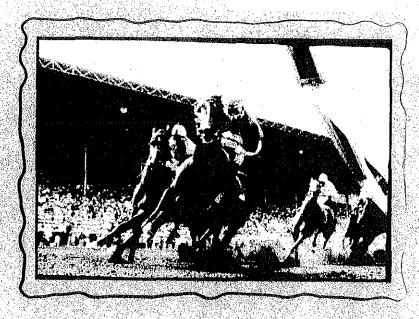
Annual Handle (Simulcast): \$80,336,258



In 1922, ground was broken and access roads were built for the Los Angeles County Fair. A half-mile race track and a grandstand seating 4,000 were constructed

The inaugural L.A. County Fair opened on October 17, 1922, and ran for five days through October 21. Following the success and public acceptance of the first Fair, a \$75,000 bond issue was approved for the construction of permanent buildings and a grandstand for horse taking

In the early 80's, the track was expanded to 5/8 of a mile



Days of Racing

2005: 16 2006 16

On-Track Handle

2005: \$41,814,889

All Source Handle

2006: \$ 11,339,530 2005: \$ 105,308,618

Stalls in Stable Area Year Round Training 2006: \$ 105,729,325 1,300 YES

Senators

Gloria Negrete McLeod - (D) District 32 Bob Margett (R) District 29

Assembly Members

Anthony Adams - (R) District 59 Nell Soto - (D) District 61 Bob Huff - (R) District 60

Recent facility Improvements

Backstretch Improvements Renovated Grandstand Renovated Paddock

San Dieso County Fair

City: Racing Since: US Census MMA

193.7 2,813,833

Grandstand Capacity: Track Surface(s): Track Distance(s):

15,000 Dirt/Turf 1 Mile Dire

Del Mar (San Diego)

Annual Fait Attendance: Interim Attendance: Acres in Fairgrounds

1.205,719 1,959,837

364

Simulcast Facility

90,000 sq. feet

Annual Handle (Simulcast): \$\\$10,002,315

History

The 22nd District Agricultural Association manages and operates the Del Mar Pairgrounds and its adjoining facilities: The Fairgrounds and Horsepark are the sites of approximately 350 events each year, including a 43-day Thoroughbred meet operated by the Del Mar Thoroughbred Club

Del Mar Thoroughbred Club was founded by a group headed by Bing Crosby and actor Pat O Brien in the seaside community of Del Mar The track has been a summer playground for horses and horsemen since it opened its gates on July 3, 1937

The Del Mar track has blossomed into one of the nation's leaders for daily attendance and handle and attracts top owners, trainers, riders and horses each summer. A new grandstand, completed in 1993, added state of the art amenities while preserving the Spanish charm and warmth of the original facility



Days of Racing

2005

On Track Handle

2006: 43 2005: \$ 108,907,840 2006 \$ 100,685,048

All-Source Handle

\$546,971,289 2005: 2006: \$ 511,215,852

Stalls in Stable Area: Year Round Training. 1,200. NO.

Senators

Christine Kehoe (D) District 39 Mark Wyland - (R) District 38

Assembly Members

Martin Garrick - (R) District 74 George Plescia - (R) District 75

Recent facility Improvements

Backstretch Improvements Satellite Facility Upgrades New Barn Construction Renovated Grandstand (1993):

California Fairs Satellite Network

			101 Food Service			vice		運	Viewing Displays			
	economic and a second s	Table/ Carrel Seating	Restaurant		5	Cafeing	Calified Services	Vehicle Porton	Television :	Big Screen TV's	lumbo Screen IV's	Correl patiers IVs
Location	Foir/Regional Description				15	ili.	8	2		H		8
Andersoft	Shasto District Foir	240		7	.	7	V	505	12	5		
Bakersfield	Kern County Fair	600		4		1	1	Unlimited	26	12	2	
Del Mar	San Diego County Fair	3,500	1	7		1	7	12,000	425	40	4	
Eureka	Redwood Actes Fali	300		1	1	1	1	625	14	4		
Fresno	Big Fresho Fáir	600		1	V	1	1	3,000	13	1.6	6	
Indio	Riverside County Fair	500		1	7	7	1	400	50	10		
Lancaster	Antelope Valley Fair	450		1	7	7	1	400	60		6	120
Monterey	Monterey California Fair	332		7	7	7	1	235	18	4		8
Perris	Southern California Fair	350		1	10.00	7	1	250	65	6		54
Pleasenton	Alamedu County Fair	800	7	1	1	1	1	1,500	96		10	60
Pomena	Los Angeles County Fair	1,000	7			7	1	46,000	65	8		147
Sacromento	Gal Expo & State Fair	950	1	/	7	1	1	10,140	105		15	9(
San Be rnardino	National Orange Show	1,400	V	7		1	1	1,500	175		14	4,
San Jose	Santa Clara County Fair	132		V		17	V	475	20	10		
Santa Burbara	Earl Warren Showgrounds	300	7	1	1	7	V	1,000	26	14		
Santa Ma rta	Santa Barbaro County Fair	250		1	7	7	1	565	42	14		
Santa Rosa	Soneme County Pair	600	V	7	1	1	V	1,000	90		8	2
Spection	San Joaquin Fair	500		7	V	7	7	750	120	14	10	
Tulare	Tularé County Fair	300		7	1	7	7	1,000	14	6		
Turlock	Stanislaus County Fair	200		7	7	7	7	1.000	12	6	6	4.5
Vellejó	Salano County Fair	250		7	7	7	7	250	40	16		98 (G) 53-55
Ventura	Ventura County Fair	600		7	7	7	7	1,700	1.65	100	14	2
Victorville	San Bernardino County Fair	350		7	7	7	7	350	26	8	A (1)	

Fair Satellite Wagering Facilities

