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R E P O R T  
of the  
PARI-MUTUEL RACING STUDY COMMITTEE  
to the  
SECOND SESSION  
of the  
SIXTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
MEETING IN THE YEAR 1974

## Introduction

This report has been prepared by the staff of the Iowa Legislative Service Bureau under the direction of a study committee composed of Iowa legislators. It is an attempt to provide information on an impartial basis which will enable legislators to make an independent judgment as to whether they favor pari-mutuel wagering, do not favor it, or favor it with restrictions.

No attempt has been made to provide a completely comprehensive report with statistics and reports from every state or every source that is available. The information contained in the report is a summary which hopefully describes how pari-mutuel racing is conducted in some instances or how it might be conducted and its effects. Arguments for and against pari-mutuel betting are listed in the report as well as viewpoints of people who are acquainted with some facets of pari-mutuel betting or who are at least affected by it because of their occupation or position within a community.

A large portion of the report is concerned with describing pari-mutuel betting as it exists in the state of Nebraska. Nebraska was selected as a source for several reasons. It is similar to Iowa in many respects, it is in close proximity to Iowa, and it is a state to which many Iowans have made reference to when discussing pari-mutuel wagering. Nebraska officials were very cooperative in giving personal, firsthand information to the staff of the Legislative Service Bureau and committee members. This type of information could not have been gathered through the reading of documents nor could it have been gathered without visiting Nebraska racing facilities.

The staff of the Legislative Service Bureau and committee members are most grateful for the information and hospitality provided by Nebraska officials and citizens. It is hoped that this information will prove useful in determining if pari-mutuel betting should or should not be allowed in Iowa.

In carrying out its duties the Legislative Service Bureau has gathered a great deal of information in printed form. This information is available in the offices of the Legislative Service Bureau.

# F I N A L R E P O R T

## PARI-MUTUEL RACING STUDY COMMITTEE

### Committee Organization

The Iowa Legislative Council at its August meeting authorized the formation of a legislative committee to oversee the Legislative Service Bureau's effort to conduct indepth research to gather information concerning the manner in which pari-mutuel betting is accomplished in other states. The Study Committee was not granted the authority to make recommendations concerning the legalization of pari-mutuel wagering in Iowa. The following members were named to the Study Committee by the Legislative Council:

Senator Ralph W. Potter, Chairman, Marion  
Representative James T. Caffrey, Vice Chairman, Des Moines  
Senator George R. Kinley, Des Moines  
Senator Cloyd E. Robinson, Cedar Rapids  
Representative Horace Daggett, Kent  
Representative Donald Lippold, Waterloo

The Committee held an organizational meeting on August 22 and heard testimony from a representative of the Citizens' Committee Against Legalized Gambling and from a representative of the Thoroughbred Breeders Association. At this meeting the Committee voted to attend a horserace at the racetrack in Columbus, Nebraska and to visit the racing facilities at the Ak-Sar-Ben Racetrack in Omaha.

Accordingly, a visit to Columbus and Omaha was arranged for the Committee and staff and they were given an opportunity to visit with members of the Nebraska State Racing Commission, officials at both the Columbus track and Ak-Sar-Ben, horsemen, grooms, concessionaires, security personnel, and the general public.

The third meeting of the Committee was a two-day public hearing at the State House in Des Moines. A listing of the persons appearing before the Committee is attached to this Report.

The Committee held a final meeting to approve a Report to the Legislative Council and to the General Assembly.

The Committee directed the Legislative Service Bureau to gather statistics, descriptive material, and other information regarding pari-mutuel operations in other states and their effects on revenue and the quality of life in those states. Attached to this report is a listing of all information gathered by the staff and Study Committee and a brief description of the information. This information is available in the Legislative Service Bureau offices.

### History of Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Pari-mutuel system of wagering was first used in the United States for the running of the Kentucky Derby. In 1927-1928 the first completely electrical totalisator was designed and was used in Maryland in 1944 and Florida in 1931. It was the advent of automatic ticket issuing machines in 1933, at Arlington Park in Chicago, Illinois, which eliminated human error and dishonesty and led to the legalization of pari-mutuel wagering in many states.

According to the National Association of State Racing Commissioners Annual Statistical Report for the year 1972, thirty states have legalized pari-mutuel operations for horses. A map of the United States indicating the states which have legalized pari-mutuel wagering is attached to this Report. Of these thirty states, twenty-seven states have thoroughbred horse racing; sixteen states have harness racing; and sixteen states have quarter horse racing. Eight states have adopted all three types of horseracing. Of the states surrounding Iowa, Nebraska has legalized thoroughbred horseracing, South Dakota has legalized thoroughbred and quarter horse racing; and Illinois has legalized thoroughbred racing and harness racing. The Committee decided not to gather information concerning the legalization of pari-mutuel operations for dog racing. The 1973 Report shows quarter horse racing in Illinois. A listing of the states which have legalized pari-mutuel wagering and the year pari-mutuel wagering was legalized is attached to this Report.

### Iowa Horse Breeding

The Committee heard testimony from the Thoroughbred Breeders Association, the Quarter Horse Association, and the Trotting Association. It was disclosed that there are presently seventy-two members of the Iowa Thoroughbred Breeders Association; there are approximately one hundred thirty-seven persons who breed standard bred horses in Iowa for harness and trotting racing; and there are approximately six hundred eighty-two persons who are members of the Iowa Quarter Horse Association. Persons who appeared before the Committee estimated that the number of breeders for a particular type of horse would probably more than double if pari-mutuel wagering were legalized in Iowa.

It was learned that both thoroughbred racing and quarter horse racing usually take place in the afternoon and trotting and harness racing usually take place during the evening.

Information was presented to the Committee by the members of the Trotting Association that sixteen county fairs included harness racing as a part of their programs during the 1973 county fair

season in Iowa, but no wagering was allowed and the premiums to the winners were small. Members of the Trotting Association expressed the belief that the presence of harness racing in Iowa indicates an interest of the citizens in the sport even without pari-mutuel wagering.

#### Ownership of Racetracks

A study of racetrack operation in other states indicates that racetracks are privately owned, state owned, or owned by non-profit corporations. The racetracks in Nebraska are owned by nonprofit corporations, and racing officials in Nebraska and many other persons familiar with racing in the Midwest area believe that the best form of ownership for the public appears to be the nonprofit corporation. Their reasons are that net revenues that are received by the private enterprise owner are considered profit and are retained by the owners, but the revenues received by the nonprofit corporation are used to benefit various segments of society (such as county fairs and 4-H clubs in Nebraska) and for improvement of the racing facilities.

#### Construction of Racetracks

The sizes of racetracks vary from 1/2 mile, to 5/8 mile, to one mile in length. Nebraska officials recommend that a racetrack for thoroughbred and quarter horse racing be one mile in length which is the length of the Ak-Sar-Ben racetrack. The Columbus track is 5/8 of a mile in length. Nebraska officials indicated that shorter tracks are less desired by the jockeys, and also that banked turns be provided for the protection of the jockeys and the horses on shorter racetracks. Representatives of the Trotting Association believe a 1/2 mile track for harness racing is best. Information was presented to the Committee that it is possible to construct two tracks, one inside the other, to accommodate both harness racing and thoroughbred racing. The Iowa State Fairgrounds track is one-half mile in length.

The best track composition for thoroughbred horseracing, according to Nebraska officials, is a layer of sand-earth mixture approximately six inches in depth. Officials of the Quarter Horse Association indicated that the same conditions are required for quarter horse racing. The representatives of the Trotting Association indicated to the Study Committee that only three to four inches of sand-earth mixture are needed for harness and trotting racing. The Committee was informed that machinery is available to remove the excess sand-earth mixture in order for harness and trotting races to take place on the same track as thoroughbred or quarter horse racing. The additional sand-earth mixture can then be replaced. This type of track is available at

some racetracks in Illinois. It was pointed out that horse racing and harness racing cannot take place on the same type of surface as that required for automobile racing. Nebraska racing officials do not suggest that the same track be utilized for both horse racing and automobile racing.

Nebraska officials also indicated that expertise is needed to provide ideal conditions for horseracing, including precision watering and distribution of the sand-earth mixture.

### FACILITIES

With regard to grandstand facilities, officials from Nebraska indicated that a racetrack crowd is a very mobile crowd and if grandstands are properly constructed, they should allow persons to move easily from the grandstand seats to a standing position near the racetrack, to the paddock area, to the concession stands. Exits must also be easily accessible, and adequate provision should be made for attendance at the racetrack by handicapped persons. Nebraska officials noted that it is advisable for a grandstand to face an easterly direction because of vision difficulties during the late afternoon caused by the sun. The attendance at Columbus averages from 3,000 to 4,000 persons a day during the racing season and the average attendance at Ak-Sar-Ben is approximately 14,000 persons a day during the racing season. Parking is provided at the Ak-Sar-Ben facility in the center of the racetrack.

Racetracks must provide sufficient stalls for the horses which will be present during a horse racing season. Nebraska officials cited a figure of 120 horses per race day, as the number of horses needed to operate a successful racetrack. Officials from Nebraska estimate that the building cost for stables is approximately \$1,000 per stall, and the officials and horsemen at Columbus stated that the horse barns should be of modern construction in a central location, surrounded by adequate fencing and with limited access to the barn area. The horsemen stressed the importance of adequate security surrounding the barn area. In addition, if harness racing is provided, adequate facilities must be provided for sulkies and other equipment needed for harness races.

Nebraska officials estimate that it costs from \$3 million to \$4 million to build a grandstand facility similar to that located in Columbus and considerably more money is needed to construct a grandstand facility similar to Ak-Sar-Ben which contains 8,000 seats. In a Report on pari-mutuel racing compiled by the State of Virginia, it is estimated that construction of a 6,000 seat grandstand costs approximately \$4 million and that the

total cost of all facilities, including the track and purchase of 200 acres of land, is approximately \$11,700,000.

Mr. Kenneth Fulk, Secretary of the Iowa State Fair Board, discussed the feasibility of utilizing the present Iowa State Fairgrounds grandstand and racetrack for pari-mutuel racing. He stated that the 1/2 mile track must be extended to the east and to the north to lengthen it, and noted that the seating capacity of the grandstand is larger than the seating capacity at Ak-Sar-Ben. The Study Committee and the Legislative Service Bureau did not obtain cost analyses as to the cost of remodeling the grandstand facilities, construction of a sufficient number of stalls for the horses, or the cost of lengthening the track.

Information presented to the Committee by the Nebraska State Racing Commission indicates that the State Fairgrounds Racetrack, located in Lincoln has been the most unsatisfactory of the five racetracks in Nebraska. The Nebraska Racing Commissioners stated that the problems stem from state ownership of the Fairgrounds and the conflicts between the Nebraska State Fair Board and the Nebraska State Racing Commission over the utilization of the fairgrounds.

#### Racing Commission

In each state in which pari-mutuel wagering is legal the operation of races is governed by a racing commission. In some states the members of the commission are full-time and in some states the members of the commission are part-time, and an executive secretary is employed by the commission to administer the operations of the horse races. Part-time commissioners often are uncompensated for their services except for reimbursement for travel and expenses. All groups with which the staff and Committee conversed stressed the importance of a competent and honest racing commission to administer the law and to promulgate effective rules.

#### Revenue

During 1972 the revenue derived for the state from pari-mutuel wagering varied from \$125,574 in Idaho to \$159,106,829 in New York. The States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, and Maine all received approximately \$1,500,000 from pari-mutuel wagering. The State of Nebraska received \$3,342,654 from pari-mutuel wagering in 1972. The percent of the pari-mutuel pool which is distributed to a state varies from 4% to over 10%. The State of Nebraska receives 5% of all amounts wagered in excess of \$1,000,000. The State of New York receives over 10% of all amounts wagered.

Various estimates were presented to the Committee as to the amount of revenue which the State of Iowa might be expected to receive if pari-mutuel wagering were legalized. Persons knowledgeable about horse racing stressed in testimony before the Committee that it usually requires a number of years for a racetrack to become successful and to attract the quality of horses which was anticipated when the racetrack was constructed. A Nebraska official stated that a well-constructed and efficiently-operated racetrack attracting top quality horses might be successful after only a single year.

The amounts wagered and the tax paid to the State of Nebraska during the 1973 racing season are as follows:

	<u>amount wagered</u>	<u>tax paid</u>
Grand Island	\$11,442,772	\$ 522,138.60
Omaha	54,742,470	2,687,123.50
Lincoln	7,538,728	326,936.40
Columbus	4,971,828	198,561.40
South Sioux City	<u>5,292,586</u>	<u>214,629.30</u>
	\$83,988,384	\$3,949,389.20

With regard to revenue derived from pair-mutuel wagering in Nebraska, approximately 85% of the money wagered is returned to the bettor. Of the other 15%, the state receives 5%, the nonprofit corporation receives 5%, and 5% is distributed to the horse breeders and owners. The nonprofit corporation pays the Nebraska State Racing Commission fifteen cents from each admission fee, the occupational license fees and all fines. From funds recieved, the Commission pays its expenses and establishes a permanent fund of \$5,000 and divides the remainder by county to approved and qualified county fairs. If there is no approved and qualified county fair in a county, the money is distributed to a qualified H club show. The nonprofit corporation awards approximately \$150,000 for individual scholarships to Nebraska youth as well as additional funds for civic purposes.

#### Horses Racing

Information provided to the Committee indicates that a day's racing program for thoroughbred horses normally includes nine races and a day's racing program for trotters normally includes eight races. There are approximately ten to twelve horses per race, and each horse races only one time each week or every two weeks, depending on the age and condition of the horse. Officials from Nebraska stated that from 1,200 to 1,400 horses are needed to provide a good racing program.

### Employees

Officials in Nebraska indicated that at Nebraska's five horse racing facilities the number of employees approximately equals the number of horses, which varies from 859 at Columbus to 1300 at Ak-Sar-Ben. One-fourth of the employees are directly involved with the horses, including the jockeys, trainers, stable boys, and owners. One-fourth of the employees are directly connected with the pari-mutuel operation, including the ticket sellers, cashiers, counters, and electricians. One-fourth of the employees are concession and maintenance personnel. Maintenance personnel includes persons who clean the barns, grandstand, and parking lot and persons who are responsible for the condition of the track. One-fourth of the employees are security personnel. The hiring of all track executives must be approved by the Nebraska State Racing Commission before they can be employed.

### Licensing Employees

In Nebraska any person who is engaged in or employed by those engaged in or operating a race meeting, or those operating concessions for or under the authority from the nonprofit association, except those persons whose names appear on the permanent annual payroll of the nonprofit association and who are employed in the track enclosure or stable area of the association, must be licensed by the Nebraska State Racing Commission and may be called upon to submit satisfactory evidence of financial responsibility. The Commission may refuse to issue or renew a license, or may suspend or revoke a license if it finds that the applicant, or any of his associates, has been convicted of a crime in any jurisdiction. Licensed personnel are issued identifying cards which they must carry with them at all times. Correspondence from the Michigan Racing Commission indicates that legislation has been proposed to require licensing of all track employees.

In Nebraska a large percentage of the employees of a racetrack are Nebraska residents. The Nebraska officials believe that this not only provides employment for Nebraska citizens, but also reduces the implications of illegal activities by nonresident employees.

### Security

Security at the Nebraska racetracks is multifaceted, extending not only to health and safety of the general public, but also to the problems peculiar to the operation of a racetrack. Of primary importance is the integrity of the racing enterprise and to this end, three stewards, one of whom is named by the Nebraska State Racing Commission, are employed to regulate and govern the conduct of all racing officials and owners, trainers, jockeys,

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grooms, and other persons attending on horses. In addition to the stewards, other judges are employed with specific responsibility with regard to the security of the horses and the integrity of the racing operation. Access to stables, paddock areas, the jockey room, Racing Commission offices, racetrack area, the totalisator room, and weighing rooms is strictly limited. Employees cannot have any financial interest in horses registered for racing. Horses are examined by a veterinarian prior to racing and the urine of winners and other horses at random are tested for the presence of any drugs.

The stewards are required to file a daily report with the Racing Commission of any and all infractions of the Rules of Racing coming under their observation that day, and must notify the Racing Commission of any ruling they make or violations they observe.

Actual police protection for the general public is contracted and is under the general direction of the track management, although the Racing Commission continuously monitors these law enforcement activities. Persons exhibiting disorderly conduct are ejected from the racetrack and may be permanently barred from attendance at the races.

The Nebraska State Racing Commission is a member of the Thoroughbred Racing Associations of the United States, Inc. which has as one of its stated primary purposes the improvement of thoroughbred horse racing, and which requires that the interests of the public be protected by the elimination of all undesirable practices and elements from thoroughbred horse racing. Members of the Associations agree to adopt rules concerning operating practices at member tracks. Members agree to report corrupt practices or violations of the Rules of Racing to the Association which makes such information available to other member tracks. Any infractions are investigated by the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau which was instituted by the Thoroughbred Racing Associations. An agent of the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau is present at Ak-Sar-Ben during each racing day, but an agent is not physically present at Columbus or any of the smaller racetracks.

Members of the Thoroughbred Racing Association must lock all public telephones located at the racetracks during races. The hawking of touting propositions or tip sheets is prohibited. All officers, officials and employees, and concessionaires and their employees, and all persons actively participating in racing horses are fingerprinted and the fingerprints are sent to the central offices of the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau. Solicitation of wagering by track management is prohibited. Only horses which have the Jockey Club Registration Certificate number officially tattooed by the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau beneath the

upper lip of the horse for identification purposes are eligible to race.

The information on file with the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau allows the State of Nebraska to have up-to-date access to information about each licensee relative to suspensions, fines, or other punitive action which may have taken place at another racetrack.

Members of the Nebraska State Racing Commission stated that although they do not believe that illegal activities take place during the racing season at the Nebraska racetracks, constant vigilance is required to maintain unblemished operation of the tracks.

#### Concession Stands

Concession stands at the Nebraska racetracks are controlled by racetrack management through contract with private companies, except that the beer concession at the Atokad Track in South Sioux City is operated by the State of Nebraska. The concessionaires and their employees are licensed by the State and licenses can be revoked for infractions of the rules as well as for unsanitary or unhealthy conditions. The Nebraska officials stressed the importance of strict policing of the concession stands because persons attempt to make inroads for illegal activities through concession employees and operators.

#### Racing Season

The racing season in Nebraska extends from the first part of March to the first part of November (In 1973 it extended from March 2 through November 3). The racing schedule for each specific racetrack is staggered so that no two tracks are running simultaneously. The racing season for Ak-Sar-Ben is from early May to the middle of July (May 1 through July 14 in 1973). The better quality horses race at the larger tracks in Nebraska, but these horses leave the state after the larger tracks are closed. Evidence indicates that the majority of the best horses which race at Ak-Sar-Ben move to racetracks in the Detroit and Chicago areas at the close of the season in Omaha. Persons who appeared before the Committee who are knowledgeable about racing indicated that racing dates between adjoining states should be coordinated in order to provide better quality racing for each state. Racetracks which are in operation during colder months of the year usually have a glass-enclosed grandstand area for the comfort of the patrons.

#### Attendance

Evidence presented to the Committee indicates that the persons who attend horseraces are a cross-section of society. If horseraces are run during weekday afternoons, the time element precludes attendance by many of the 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. working force. Track officials at Columbus indicated that only about 80% of the persons attending the horseraces actually wager and 76% of those who wager purchase two dollar tickets. Members of the Trotting Association stated that approximately 75% of the persons attending harness races actually wager and the rest attend because of enjoyment in watching the racing. Horse breeders and owners indicated at the public hearing that not all owners place wagers on their own horses when they are racing.

Officials from Nebraska indicated that patrons will travel up to approximately one hundred fifty miles to attend a horserace, and a resident population of about one million persons within this radius is needed to support a large racing facility. Proponents of pari-mutuel wagering on horses, including horse breeders and owners, expressed the belief that when such wagering is initiated within a state, only a single racetrack should be utilized.

Nebraska law and Rules of Racing prohibit a minor from being knowingly admitted to the betting area and any minor employed by a stable must have written permission from his parents.

#### Public Hearings

The public hearings which were held to hear viewpoints on pari-mutuel wagering were not well attended. It is the consensus of the Committee that either the general public is convinced that pari-mutuel wagering is a fact of life since the prohibition against lotteries was removed from the Constitution of the State of Iowa and some forms of gambling were legalized, or the general public is apathetic about the advent of pari-mutuel wagering. Persons attending the public hearings listed many arguments both favoring and opposing pari-mutuel wagering. In general, those persons who favor the legalization stress the recreational aspect and the economic benefits to the community. Those persons who oppose the legalization do so on moral grounds and on the debilitating effect of gambling.

#### Arguments Presented Opposing the Legalization of Pari-Mutuel Wagering:

1. Crime has been associated with wagering, and there is always the threat of organized crime influencing the

winnings at horseraces and also the threat of the illegal gambling.

2. Gambling neither fulfills a basic human need, nor provides the public with a true economic benefit.
3. Gambling is habit-forming and after a racing season ends, the gamblers must continue gambling.
4. The tax revenue from pari-mutuel wagering comes from those least able to pay.
5. The amount of money which a state collects from pari-mutuel wagering is only a negligible percent of state revenue.
6. Pari-mutuel wagering will have a Pandora's box effect and will lead to increased liberalization of various gambling activities.
7. In order to make pari-mutuel wagering successful, it is necessary to "educate" the participant to gamble.
8. If pari-mutuel wagering is legalized, the state will be promoting gambling.
9. There are no facts to support the statement that if pari-mutuel wagering is legalized, it will reduce the amount of illegal gambling.
10. The winnings from pari-mutuel wagering go largely unreported on the winners' income tax returns.
11. Nebraska credit persons stated that during the racing season some charge accounts become delinquent.
12. The breeding of horses for racing is a minor part of the pleasure horse business.
13. The advent of horseracing would change the quality of life of Iowa, and Iowa should not attempt to copy the activities of large metropolitan centers.
14. The money which is wagered by Iowans in surrounding states is not lost to Iowa, because Iowa never had the money.

Arguments Presented Favoring the Legalization of Pari-Mutuel Wagering:

1. Iowans demonstrated their support for legalization of certain forms of wagering by their repeal of the anti-lottery provisions of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.
2. If pari-mutuel wagering is legalized, not all persons will wager, but in a free society those who wish to participate should be allowed to wager.
3. Racing is the most strictly regulated sport and is the only sport where almost every participant is licensed.
4. There is no statistical data available which demonstrates that there is a drastic increase in crime rates in those areas which have legalized pari-mutuel wagering. Records of the Crime Index for major cities indicates no correlation between crime rates and the presence of pari-mutuel wagering.
5. No information was given that the welfare rolls increase drastically during a racing season.
6. The legalization of pari-mutuel wagering will stimulate the breeding and production of horses and will increase the selling price of Iowa bred horses.
7. If the breeding of horses is stimulated, it will provide an increased need for feed grains and hay and for farm-workers as well as increased need for veterinarians.
8. The legalization of pari-mutuel wagering will stimulate the tourist industry and will draw persons from surrounding states who will utilize restaurant and motel and hotel facilities as well as shopping facilities and other tourist attractions.
9. Pari-mutuel racing will provide additional employment opportunities at the racetrack itself and at restaurants and motels and other commercial businesses.
10. It provides an additional recreational activity.
11. It will stimulate the transportation industry in the area.
12. A survey conducted in Omaha estimated that an additional \$18,000,000 was generated for the local economy annually because of pari-mutuel racing.
13. It will help Iowa horsemen who now must transport their horses to other states in order to race them.

14. Money wagered at a track is not lost or destroyed, it merely changes hands.

#### Moline, Illinois Racetrack

The Committee was interested in the financial failure of a new racetrack located in East Moline, Illinois, which is a privately-owned racetrack, and requested that further information be obtained. The racetrack was open for the 1973 racing season. Mr. Virgil Bogeman, attorney from Moline, Illinois who represents the largest lien holder, a contractor, stated that the original contractor overspent on construction by one and one-half million dollars and that the facilities were quite elaborate with a large restaurant area and expensive food. He expressed the belief that the persons residing in the area near the racetrack have an ancestral heritage which does not condone gambling activities. He stated that approximately \$6,000,000 was invested in the track and grounds, including restaurant facilities, and too much money was spent on construction, so that purses were small and the racetrack was unable to attract top quality horses as had been anticipated.

## B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. National Association of State Racing Commissioners Report.
2. Statement - Raymond E. Hayes, citizen lobbyist.
3. Twenty-five Years of Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau (TRPB).
4. Where the Ohio pari-mutuel dollar goes.
5. An estimation of Iowa revenues from pari-mutuel horse racing.
6. Letter - Futures Group: (Study of pari-mutuel off track betting and lotteries).
7. Letter - Mr. Raymond E. Hays re: Futures Group.
8. Inside TRA and TRPB.
9. Statement - John W. Allen re: Standardbred horses.
10. Magazine "The Horseman". Harness Racing.
11. Letter - Lynn W. Sheppard. (In favor of racing).
12. Letter - West Virginia Legislative Service Bureau.
13. Gambling a source of revenue, booklet.
14. Newspaper article - Des Moines Register, September 18, 1973 re: Columbus, Nebraska - trip by legislators.
15. Article - Des Moines Register.
16. Iowa Legislative Bulletin Service, September 27, 1973.
17. Senate File 275 filed February 28, 1973.
18. Notes on Pari-Mutuel Committee's trip to Columbus, Nebraska.
19. Letter - Raymond E. Hays, Iowa committee against legalized gambling.
20. Letter - Ohio State Racing Commission.
21. Letter - Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau.
22. Letter - Legislative Service Bureau to neighboring states who have pari-mutuel betting.
23. Various forms used by Nebraska Racing Commission relative to security.
24. Facilities at the Iowa State Fairgrounds for horse racing.

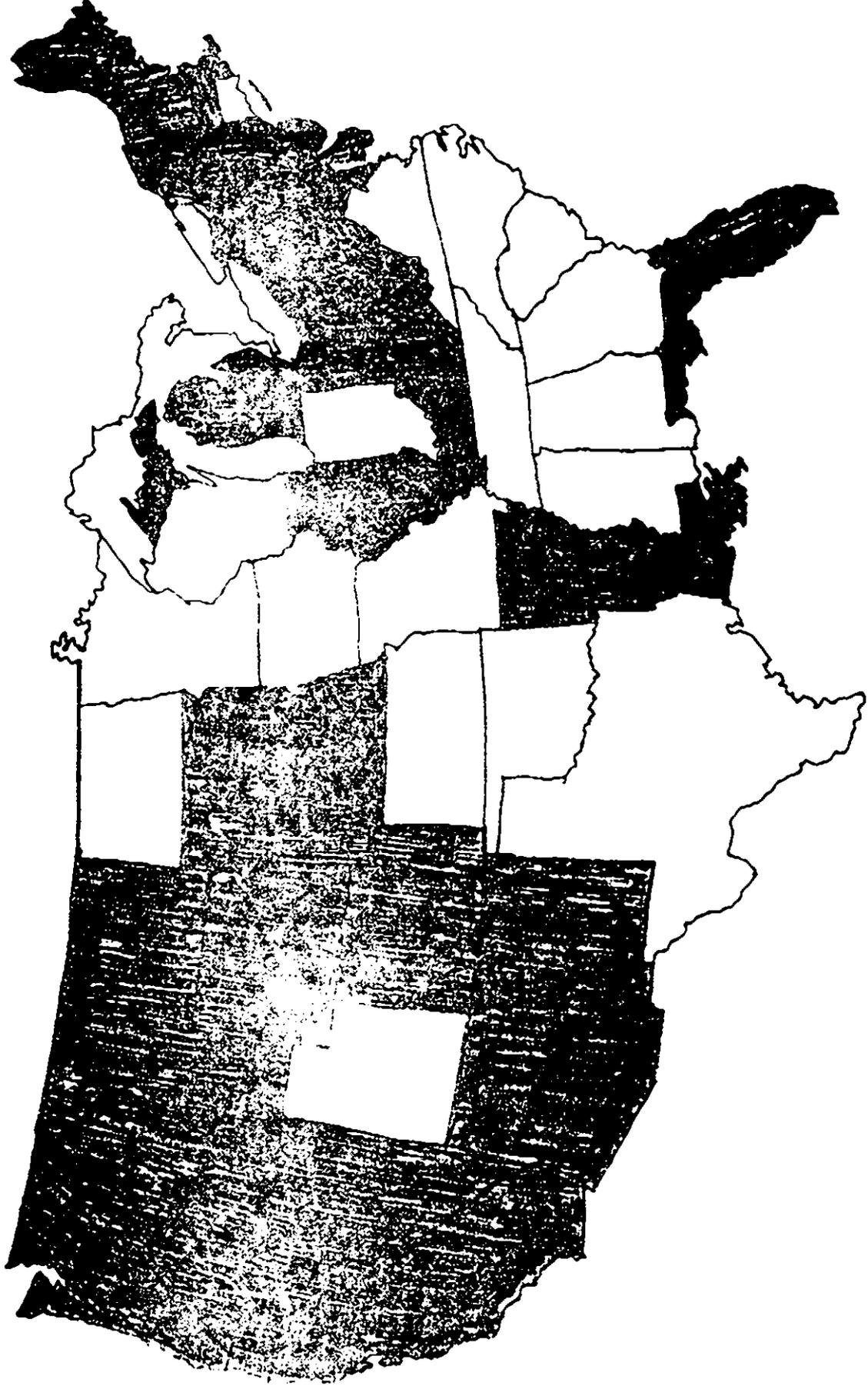
25. Letter - Committee on Legislative Research, Missouri.
26. Letter - State Legislative Council re: pari-mutuel betting in Oklahoma.
27. Letter - Wyoming State Library concerning pari-mutuel wagering in Wyoming.
28. Letter - Legislative Council State of Washington re: pari-mutuel betting.
29. Letter - West Virginia Legislative Committee on Government Finance re: pari-mutuel betting.
30. Pari-mutuel legislation, State of Vermont
31. Letter - State of Utah re: pari-mutuel gambling.
32. Report of South Dakota Racing Commission.
33. Letter - South Carolina Legislative Council re: pari-mutuel.
34. The Illinois Racing Board Controversy.
35. Letter and newspaper article - State of Tennessee re: pari-mutuel betting.
36. Letter - Isabel V. Eno (against pari-mutuel betting).
37. Article - Des Moines Register, August 24, 1973 (against pari-mutuel betting and report of committee meeting).
38. Letter against pari-mutuel betting - Helen M. Neff.
39. Article - Cedar Rapids Gazette, September 26, 1973 ("Baptist Womens' Group objects to Pari-Mutuel").
40. Article - Des Moines Register, September 26, 1973.
41. Letters to Nebraska retail credit companies (3).
42. Letter - Texas Legislative Council re: pari-mutuel betting in Texas.
43. Article - Des Moines Tribune, September 26, 1973. Witness backs pari-mutuel betting.
44. Report of Representative Daggett re: trip to Columbus, Nebraska racetrack.
45. Article - off track betting.
46. Letter - Department of Agriculture, State of Michigan regarding pari-mutuel betting in Michigan.

47. Report of Pari-mutuel Study Commission, State of Virginia.
48. List of available stalls at county fair tracks.
49. Article - Cedar Rapids Gazette, September 27, 1973 (article on public hearings).
50. Letter - Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, Cedar Rapids (against pari-mutuel betting).
51. Article former Representative Duitscher of Clarion, Iowa (against pari-mutuel betting).
52. Racing and the pari-mutuel industry in Florida.
53. Crime in the United States. J. Edgar Hoover.
54. Comments of Representative Donald L. Lippold regarding Columbus, Nebraska trip.
55. Book - Gambling and Organized Crime.
56. Rules of Racing, States of Nebraska, Ohio and New York.
57. Four volume work. Organized Crime in Racing and Sports. Hearings before Select Committee on Crime, House of Representatives Washington, D. C.
58. NLW Newsletter. National Conference on Gambling (4 articles).
59. Facts and Figures on Government finance.
60. Iowa State Fair Association Factsheets on racing, 3 through 8.
61. Letter - John W. Allan, Cedar Falls, Iowa (in favor of harness racing).
62. Report - Senator Cloyd E. Robinson, on trip to Columbus, Nebraska racetrack.
63. Statement - Harry W. Beardsley, citizen against pari-mutuel gambling.
64. Remarks - Senator Ray Taylor at hearings.
65. Report to Senator Joan Orr in regard to pari-mutuel wagering and other forms of gambling.
66. Article - Invitation to Corruption.
67. Sourcebook of Pari-Mutuel Gambling, by the Indiana Council of Churches.
68. Report - Iowa Thoroughbred Breeders and Owners Association, August 28, 1973.
69. Book - Scarnes on Gambling.

PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE  
PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING STUDY COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Tully Talbot, Audubon, Iowa Thoroughbred Breeders Association
2. Mr. Kenneth Fulk, Secretary, Iowa State Fair Board
3. Senator Ray Taylor, Steamboat Rock
4. Mr. James D. Coulter, New Sharon, Regional Director of the United States Trotting Association
5. Mr. Roger Roland, Grinnell, Director of the Hawkeye Colt Association
6. Mr. John Schnakenberg, Ireton
7. Mr. Larry B. Thompson, Maxwell
8. Mrs. Nancy Meade, Milo
9. Mrs. Paula Cox, Des Moines
10. Mrs. Lucille Duitscher, Clarion, former State Representative
11. Mr. George Latham, Des Moines
12. Mr. Dale Fenner, Mitchellville
13. Mr. James Woodward, West Des Moines
14. Mr. Billie H. Donaldson, Ames
15. Mr. Charles Clymer
16. Mr. Jack Masteller, Legislative Chairman, Iowa Hotel, Motel, and Motor Inn Association
17. Mr. John Sillaman, Des Moines
18. Mr. Allan West, Des Moines
19. Miss Susan Sylum, Des Moines
20. Mr. Harry Beardsley, West Des Moines
21. Senator William Plymat, Des Moines
22. Senator Eugene M. Hill, Newton
23. Senator Berl Priebe, Algona
24. Raymond E. Hayes, Des Moines, Citizens' Committee against Legalized Gambling, Inc.
25. Approximately 100 women from a Baptist Church Convention
26. Mr. Richard Radl, Lisbon, former State Representative

STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALIZED PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING



STATES AND DATES  
PARI-MUTUEL LEGALIZED

<u>States</u>	<u>Year</u>
Arizona	1949
Arkansas	1935
California	1933
Colorado	1942
Delaware	1935
Florida	1931
Idaho	1963
Illinois	1933
Kentucky	1908
Louisiana	1940
Maine	1944
Maryland	1920
Massachusetts	1934
Michigan	1937
Montana	1965
Nebraska	1935
Nevada	1951
New Hampshire	1935
New Jersey	1933
New Mexico	1933
New York	1897
Ohio	1965
Oregon	1953
Pennsylvania	1960
Rhode Island	1964
South Dakota	1933
Vermont	1959
Washington	1933
West Virginia	1935
Wyoming	1967

