

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by CHAIRMAN MILLER at \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson

1:30 a.m./p.m. on January 29, 1987 in room 526S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representatives Sifers, Peterson & Hensley

Committee staff present:

Lynda Hutfles, Secretary  
Mary Galligan, Research  
Raney Gilliland, Research

Conferees appearing before the committee:

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Miller.

Representative Sprague made a motion, seconded by Representative Barr, to approve the minutes of the January 28 meeting. The motion carried.

HB2044 - Pari-mutuel

Jonathan Small, Kansan's for Pari-Mutuel, gave testimony in support of pari-mutuel with some adjustments in the tax structure. He distributed a booklet, "Quarter Horse Racing". See attachment A. A statement was also distributed which explained the tax changes Mr. Small, along with some other industry representatives, are recommending. See attachment B.

Mr. Small's suggested tax change would make available more funds with which to allow the non-profit organizations to develop adequate facilities and encourage the racing of quality horses and greyhounds. He said they have tried to reduce the tax to its simplest common denominator and feels that they need to be in a position to address the needs of the developer to get things underway. A combination track is much more acceptable and there is more to work with. There is a need for flexibility to address a wide range of developers. The potential to attract quality facilities is there.

Mr. Small told the committee there would be a meeting of the industry representatives early next week and he would take suggestions and questions to the meeting for answers.

Mr. Small was asked to get information about dual tracks; why dog tracks were not authorized in the states of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, etc. He was asked to look at states who have gamblers intake at less than 82%, if these percentages have been lowered and the amount of time the percentage was in effect. He was also asked to get information on the percentage of wagering between regular betting and exotic betting; how many states have no law prohibiting dog tracks; and to get percentage information on New Mexico racing.

Reverend Taylor, Kansan's for Life at its Best, gave three suggestions: prohibiting the building of a track within 5,000 feet of any church, school, hospital or nursing home; prohibit granting of exemptions from local or state taxes; prohibit the use of industrial revenue bonds to build tracks.

The meeting was adjourned.

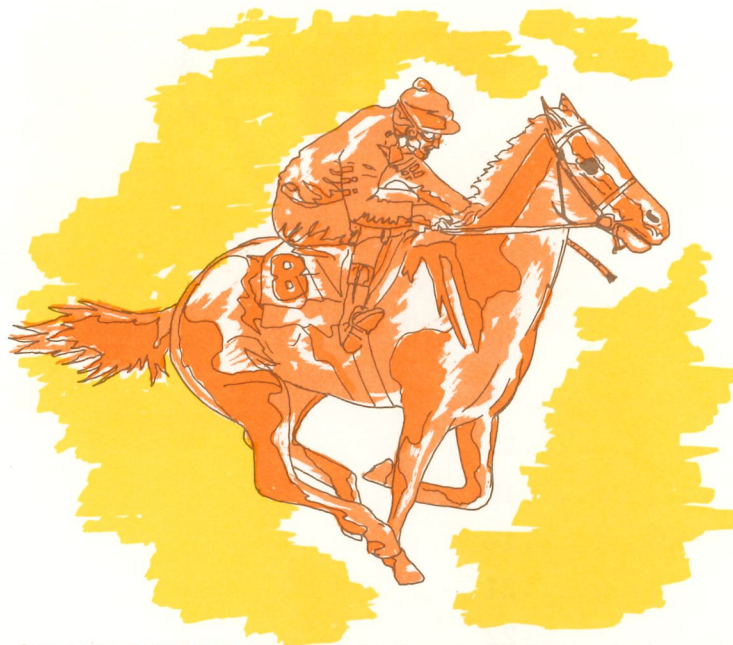




# quarter horse racing

*Attachment A*

**THE AMERICAN QUARTER  
HORSE ASSOCIATION**  
presents  
**AN INTRODUCTION TO  
QUARTER HORSE RACING**



## Prologue

The town mayor calls for the two horses and riders to ready themselves. At his signal, they lurch forward, accompanied by a few scattered shouts from the townspeople, as they race toward the finish line at the far end of the street.

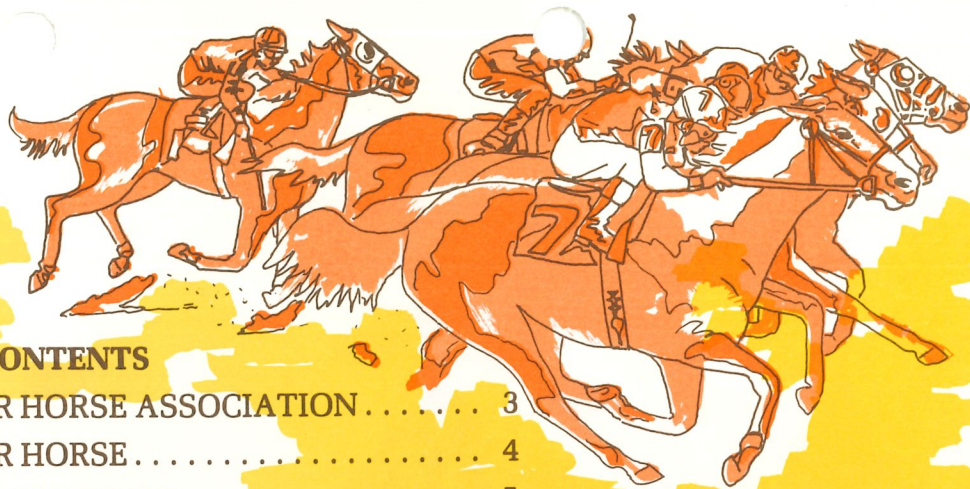
Approximately 300 years have gone by since those first Quarter Horse races were contested down dirt streets of small villages in Colonial Virginia.

There is some contrast between those first races and modern Quarter Horse racing. Today, the starter looks over his field; a strained hush, muscles draw taut, a clanging crash, a burst of brilliant color, a rousing roar from thousands of spectators, and a present-day Quarter Horse race is under way.

Like highly developed precision machines, the sleek, muscular animals storm down the straightaway, withholding not an ounce of their tremendous strength and speed until they flash past the finish line and are greeted by a wall of noise created by thousands of cheering spectators.

From the backwoods villages of early America and the small Western racetracks of the early 1900s, Quarter Horse racing has come of age. Now a leading spectator sport, conducted in beautiful, ultramodern racing plants, Quarter Horse racing attracts and provides entertainment for millions of fans from all walks of life.

Today, the American Quarter Horse is the largest and most rapidly expanding breed in the world, which is one of the many reasons that modern day Quarter Horse racing is a multi-billion dollar industry.



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## The American Quarter Horse Association

The American Quarter Horse Association, founded in 1940, is a non-profit corporation. The purpose of the Association is to collect, record, and preserve the pedigrees of American Quarter Horses, publish a Stud Book, and promote any and all other matters such as may pertain to the history, breeding, exhibition, racing, publicity, sale and improvements of the breed and racing.

The American Quarter Horse Association is an organization with a membership in excess of 142,000, with many thousands more who own and run American Quarter Horses and are not members of the Association, but, nevertheless, are important to the industry.

The board of directors is made up of representatives from all the 50 states and several foreign countries. They elect the executive committee, the direct governing body of the Association. The executive committee consists of the president, two vice presidents and two members who work with the executive secretary and general manager concerning Association policy. In turn, the executive secretary works directly with department heads and various committees of the many faceted Association.

Racing activities are guided by the AQHA Racing Department, headed by the director of racing. The external governing body is the racing committee, which, like the executive board and the board of directors, is made up of men and women who are

motivated not by any desire of remuneration (since the Association pays them no fees or salaries), but by the cultivation of the best in Quarter Horse racing and a genuine interest in the sport, its participants, its patrons and its public. It is the duty of the Association's director of racing to execute the will of the racing committee and to regulate all matters which pertain to racing and its best interest.

Annually by a secret, written ballot the AQHA Racing Committee selects champion quarter running horses in each of thirteen categories. Nine of the categories are determined by age and sex (champion two-year-old colt, filly, gelding; champion three-year-old colt, filly, gelding; champion aged stallion, mare, gelding). In each age category a divisional champion is selected (champion two-year-old, champion three-year-old, aged champion). From the divisional champions a world champion quarter running horse is selected. The criteria for selection is the horse that would emerge the winner of a 440 yard race against all horses that started that year in that category.

The racing department collects the results and maintains permanent records (including past performance records) on all approved Quarter Horse races and the horses which participate in them. The results are published by the racing department in its monthly publication, the *Quarter Running Horse Chart Book*. Past performance lines are furnished by the racing department on all Quarter Horses to any racetrack, publications (such as the *Daily Racing Form*), or association which might request them.

The racing department can supply past performance lines and other information at a moments notice through its complete on-line data processing system, which consists of the most up-to-date computer, TWX and Data-Phone unit. This ultra modern system will also provide race records, produce records, four-generation pedigrees, and current ownership of any American Quarter Horse to anyone desiring the information.

There may be a minimal charge for this service, which is necessary to gain and maintain the confidence of the bettor and the public by furnishing them with the most up-to-date information available. The American Quarter Horse Association recognizes the fact that it is through integrity and public confidence in the sport that the popularity of horse racing will continue to prosper in America and all over the world.

## The American Quarter Horse

In 1611, seventeen native English stallions and mares were imported to Virginia. Shortly after those first horses reached these shores, Governor Nicholson legalized horse racing, a sport which attained almost immediate popularity after the arrival of the horse which made it possible.

The blood of those English horses was crossed with horses of Spanish ancestry (primarily the Barb) to produce a compact and heavily muscled horse which could run short distances at incredible speed; the colonists called them Quarter Pathers, and later they became known as *The Illustrious Colonial Quarter of a Mile Running Horse*.

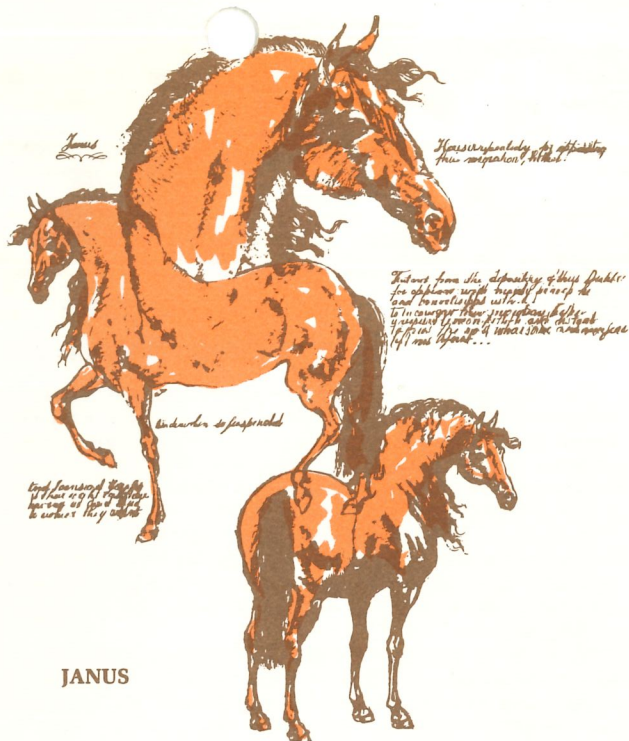
Hugh Jones, writing in 1724, described the Virginia horse of that day as being "not very tall, but hardy, strong, and fleet."

In 1752, three-quarters of a century before the ultimate establishment of the Thoroughbred breed in America, a grandson of the Godolphin Barb was brought to Virginia from England. He was to play an extremely important role (if not the leading role) in the drama of Quarter racing. The horse's name was Janus, and he was described in the publication *The American Farmer*, in this manner:

"Although Janus partook of every cross in his pedigree calculated for the distance turf horse, yet his stock were more remarkable for speed than bottom. Janus, from his shoulders back, was considered the most perfect formed horse ever seen in Virginia, by the most skillful connoisseurs; he was remarkable for roundness of contour, strength of articulation, and indicated great power and stamina in his whole conformation.

"His stock partook of these qualities in an eminent degree, and for thirty or forty years they were considered as a *peculiar stock*, as they invariably exhibited, even in the third and fourth generations from the old horse, the same compactness of form, strength, and the power."

Despite his breeding, then, Janus was the progenitor of a family of horses which had both the conformation and the short distance speed of horses that have come to be known as American Quarter Horses. It was from Janus and other horses of his era that the American Quarter Horse of today obtained many of his characteristics and the blood which surges through his veins. All



JANUS

but two of the earliest Quarter Horse families track back to Janus. Of the 13 modern Quarter Horse families, perhaps the best known is that of the legendary Peter McCue.

The American Quarter Horse, then, is a horse which is registered in the Stud Book of the American Quarter Horse Association and whose genealogy can be traced through that Stud Book.

## Quarter Horse Racing in the U.S.

J. F. D. Smith, who made a tour of the Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War, said the colonists were very much attached to Quarter racing, which was generally a match between two horses running not more than a quarter of a mile. He said the colonists had a breed of horses (Quarter Horses) which performed with astounding velocity.

One reason for the popularity of the short sprints was that they could be run down village streets — such as Race Street in Philadelphia or any suitably sized clearing. This sprint racing in the early colonies is the earliest known example of Quarter Horse racing in America. The first Quarter Horse races were recorded as being held at Enrico County, Virginia, in 1674. Reports on the contemporary scene of that day show that by 1690 large purses were being offered for these Quarter Horse races, and large plantations often changed hands on the outcome of one of those sprints down the straightaway. In Colonial days, any fallow field or thoroughfare served as a racetrack, which probably accounts for the dirt running surface that evolved in America.

As time passed and the land became more settled, the difficulties of long races vanished and by 1764 the popularity of Quarter racing gave way to the grueling four mile heats of the day. However, the loss of his preeminent position in the Colonies did not affect the popularity of the Quarter Horse on the frontier.

Quarter racing continued to grow in popularity as the breed grew. However, it remained on an informal basis of matched races and weekend affairs at hundreds of small tracks that sprang up along the way as the westward movement carried pioneers and early settlers into the Midwest, Southwest, and Western areas of the present United States.

Quarter racing continued on such an informal basis for many years. One might say Quarter racing *literally* grew up with this country. Organized Quarter Horse racing got its start in Tucson, Arizona, at a racetrack called Hacienda Moltacqua. At that time, Hacienda Moltacqua boasted a card of races that included not only Quarter Horses, but trotters, Thoroughbreds and even some steeplechasers. However, Quarter racing soon outgrew its stage-sharing position with the other racing elements at Hacienda

Moltacqua, and in 1833, a new racetrack was built and designed especially for the sport of Quarter Horse racing. That track was Rillito Park, in Tucson. But even before this, other tracks devoted to the running of Quarter Horse races were located all over the West and Southwest. From the early 1900's to 1945 at racetracks in Western America (such as Rillito Park, King City and Corona, California, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Del Rio, El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Bandera, Texas, Juarez, Mexico, and many others), represented the birth of modern-day Quarter Horse racing.

Today, Quarter Horse racing is conducted at more than 100 tracks throughout North America. In addition, racing is the leading spectator sport in America for the 31st consecutive year. Quarter Horse racing boasts the richest race in the world — The All-American Futurity, run annually on Labor Day at Ruidoso Downs, New Mexico, with a purse of \$2 million and an instant millionaire winner. The All-American Futurity was the first horse race in history to offer a purse of \$2,000,000, just as it was the first to exceed the \$1,000,000 mark.

In most respects, Quarter Horse racing today is vastly different from its beginning of matched races down village streets in Virginia. So much about the sport has changed, even the Quarter Horse — today he is faster than ever.

### QUARTER RACING IN COLONIAL AMERICA







## FAST START

### The Quarter Horse Race

Quarter Horses traditionally race on the straightaway, as opposed to around the oval of a racetrack as in Thoroughbred racing. However, the 870 yard "hook race" where Quarter Horses often compete against Thoroughbreds has become extremely popular with all racing fans. Otherwise, there is little difference in the two types of racing. The racing equipment (tack) is the same and the requirements for jockeys are the same, however, the emphasis in Quarter Horse racing is on all-out speed (one of the reasons that Quarter Horse races are electrically timed in 1/100ths of a second from a standing start). Quarter Horse racing is, indeed, all out speed, color, and excitement from the instant the gates crash open until the field storms under the wire.

Unlike Thoroughbred racing, Quarter Horses lunge from the gate, reach full speed after the first stride and run the entire distance of the race at full throttle. There is no vying for position and no waiting until the right moment for the jockey to ask his horse to move for the lead, for the race is on from the moment the gates open and each horse must run straight and true if he is to

have any chance of planting his owner's colors in the disputed territory of the winner's circle.

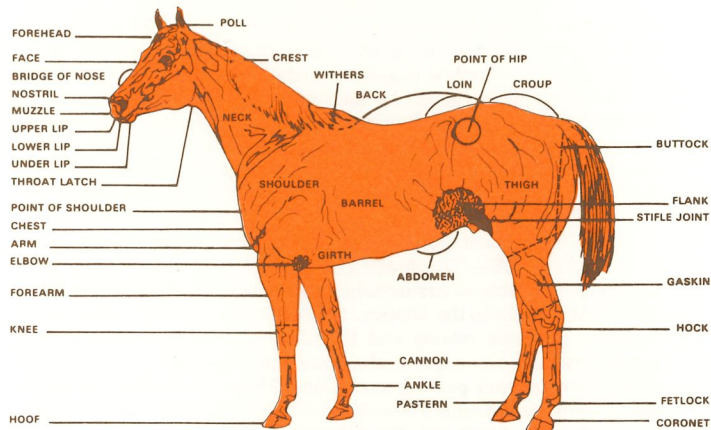
There is an axiom among horsemen that states a racehorse has only one run, meaning no matter what the distance of the race may be, the horse only has one *all-out* move. In distance races, the horse (through the actions or rating by his rider) usually utilizes his all-out burst of speed when he begins the stretch run, having run at only fractional speed up to that point. The Quarter Horse uses his run from wire-to-wire, whether the race is 220 yards or 440 yards. Better class Quarter Horses average in excess of 45 miles per hour (from a standing start with the timer starting the moment the gates open) for a quarter of a mile (440 yards).

Because of the length of Quarter Horse races and the all-out speed with which they are run, most races end in very close, or blanket, finishes, and deadheats are a common occurrence. It is rare indeed that it does not require a close study of the photo finish picture by the placing judges to determine the order of finish. The explosive starts, blazing speed, and blanket finishes of Quarter Horse racing constitute the foundation of the colorful and exciting sport.

## The American Quarter Horse and Its Racing Equipment

The American Quarter Horse can carry 120 pounds of rider and equipment down the straightaway at speeds in excess of 45 miles per hour and cover a quarter of a mile in less than 22 seconds from a standing start. In order to cover such a short distance at such a great speed, the Quarter Horse must have his more than one-half ton of bodyweight moving at full speed several jumps out of the starting gate, which he does with grace and ease.

It takes a lot of care and training to keep a running Quarter Horse in condition to perform the demanding tasks that are asked of him. In training, the Quarter Horse will consume approximately two to four gallons of grain (oats, corn, barley) and 20 pounds of hay (alfalfa, timothy, prairie) a day. In addition to the oats and hay, he is plied with vitamins, mineral supplements and other feeds, and all of the clean, fresh water he can drink.

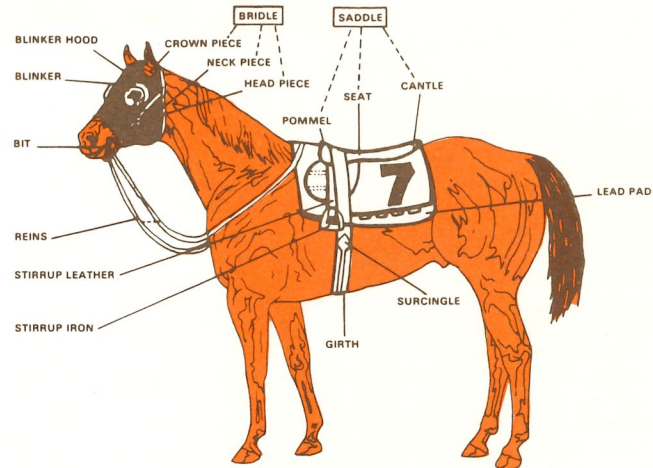


CONFORMATION OF HORSE

The Quarter Horse is more heavily muscled than other breeds and shows more symmetry along with muscle definition, especially through the buttock, thigh and gaskin areas. It is the tremendous strength in the hindquarters that enables the Quarter Horse to explode away from the starting gate with such force and sustain the prolonged drive down the straightaway at top speed.

When you step back from the measurements and technicalities and look at him, the Quarter Horse is a beautiful animal — a sensitive balance, a delicate head and graceful muscular legs stemming from a solid, powerful frame. Even when in prime racing condition, the Quarter Horse is usually a docile, well-mannered animal, which indicates a temperament that is innate to the breed.

Another trait that is common to the Quarter Horse is, in the vernacular of the racetrack, a heart as big as a feed tub; that is, he will give all he has each time he runs. This trait is referred to as courage, gameness, or most often, as just heart.



RACING EQUIPMENT



**DRAWING ENTRIES**

## The Race

The race is what it's all about. All of the time and work, the breeding and training, the ups and downs for man and horse is culminated here. The race is *the thing*.

The race actually begins in the racing secretary's office. It is here that terms of coming races — purse, distance, age, sex, conditions and allowances are put in the "condition book". This book usually contains races to be run a week to ten days ahead and is distributed to trainers. The racing secretary "writes" (draws up) the races to utilize and provide competition for the horses that are stabled at the track. The trainers read the condition book in order to determine races which their charges are eligible for, according to age, sex, number of wins, amount of money won, claiming price and so on. The trainer then decides which race best fits his specific horse and enters it. If enough entries are received before the entries close, the race goes, or is set. After the entries close, all entry data such as trainer's declarations of weight, allowances, jockey selections and eligibilities are authenticated by the racing

secretary's office. Next, post positions are drawn. As entry slips (containing the horses name and other entry data) are drawn from a box, they are matched simultaneously by numbered balls or pills shaken out of a container by an owner or trainer (an element of chance which contributes materially to the integrity of the sport); the drawing is supervised by a member of the board of stewards. The following day, each race's entries are set up in a program format and are printed in the track's official program as the first, second, third race, etc.

The following are examples of the different kinds of races:

**STAKES RACE** — Originally a *sweepstakes* in which the owners put up *stakes* such as nominating fees, entry fees and starting fees, all of which went to the winner. A stakes race is a top-quality race in terms of purse money and the class of Quarter Horses competing. Owners pay stipulated amounts in nomination and starting fees. The racetrack puts up money, in addition to the fees put up by the owners, called *added money*, which can range from a few thousand dollars to \$100,000. The following is an example of a stakes race:

LOS ALAMITOS DERBY GRADE 1  
\$100,000 AD  
TO BE RUN SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1983

For Three-Year-Olds, 122 lbs. — 440 yards. By subscription of \$100 each, to accompany the nomination. \$500 to pass the entry box for the elimination trial. No supplementary nominations. With \$100,000 added plus total fees of which 55% to first, 22½% to second, 12½% to third, 7½% to fourth and 2½% to fifth. Starters to be named through the entry box the day before the race at usual time of closing. The winning owner will be presented with a trophy for permanent possession. Nominations close Monday, May 2, 1983. Derby Trials will be run Thursday, May 19, 1983.

**HANDICAP RACE** — A race in which the racing secretary (in the role of handicapper) assigns the weight to be carried by each horse according to his evaluation of the horse's potential. In theory, these weight assignments put all contestants on an equal basis which should result in a deadheat of the entire field. The weights are published well in advance so that trainers can decide whether to accept the weight assigned and enter or decline to enter their horses two days in advance of the handicap.

Good horses are given high weights and horses with poorer records less weight. Most handicaps are financed like stakes races, with added money, nominating and eligibility fees being returned to the horses. However, some handicaps are invitational or free handicaps, and therefore, have no entry fees. The following is an example of a Handicap race.

JET DECK HANDICAP  
\$25,000 ADDED  
TO BE RUN FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1983

For Two-Year-Olds — 350 yards. By subscription of \$50 each to accompany the nomination; an additional \$150 to pass the entry box. Nominations close Monday, June 13, 1983. Weights: Monday, June 20, 1983. Starters to be named through the entry box in the usual manner by closing time of entries Wednesday, June 22, 1983. (If race overfills, the race may be run in two divisions or the ten top weighted horses will be preferred with fees returned to those ex-

cluded) \$25,000 added, of which \$5,625 to second, \$3,125 to third, \$1,875 to fourth, and \$625 to fifth.

**INVITATIONAL RACE** — An invitational race may be run as a handicap (with weights being assigned by the racing secretary), as an allowance (with weight concessions according to money or races won, etc.) or at level weights. The horses invited by the racing secretary to participate in an invitational are selected to provide the keenest competition available and, therefore, may exclude certain horses in order to ensure the evenness of the field. In order to receive consideration as a stakes race, an invitational race must have a minimum purse of \$10,000. The following is an example of an Invitational race:



CHAMPION OF CHAMPIONS GRADE 1  
INVITATIONAL

TO BE RUN SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1983

Purse \$200,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward — 440 yards. Weights: Three-year-olds, 120 lbs; older, 122 lbs. No entry fee (Horses invited to this race must pass the entry box in the usual manner.) \$100,000 to winner, \$35,000 to second, \$20,000 to third, \$14,000 to fourth, \$10,000 to fifth, \$7,000 to sixth, \$5,000 to seventh, \$4,000 to eighth, \$3,000 to ninth and \$2,000 to tenth.

GRADED STAKES

Annually the AQHA Racing Committee will consider for grading, each stakes race that has been run for the last three consecutive years. Stakes restricted by place of foaling or state bred will not be eligible for grading. Stakes may be graded as Grade 1, 2 or 3, with Grade 1 being the highest grade. A stakes may be left ungraded. Primary consideration for grading will be the quality of horses attracted to the race and such factors as competition, conditions, purse and prestige of the race.

**ALLOWANCE RACE** — A race in which the respective weights to be carried are based upon amounts of money or the number of races a horse has won over a specified period. A base weight is established, but horses with poorer performance records are given *allowances* or reductions in weight in order to bring the field together, which is the theory of an allowance race. The following is an example of an allowance race:

EIGHTH RACE

Purse \$10,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward — 400 yards. Three-year-olds, 125 lbs.; older, 127 lbs. Winners of \$10,000 since June 23, to carry 5 lbs. additional. Non-winners of \$3,850 three times since June 23 allowed 3 lbs.; that amount twice since then, 7 lbs.; \$2,000 since June 23, 9 lbs.; a race since then, 11 lbs.

**CLAIMING RACE** — All horses entered in a claiming race are in effect offered for sale at the price for which they are entered and can be *claimed*, or purchased, by any owner who has started a horse at that particular race meeting. In some such races, the

claiming price will have a range of one or two thousand dollars with weight allowance made for horses entered at the lower prices. The claiming race is a method of classifying horses in order to produce races involving competition of equal ability. Many good stakes horses have evolved from the claiming ranks. If more than one person enters a claim for the same horse, they draw lots to determine the new owner. The following is an example of a claiming race:

SIXTH RACE — CLAIMING

Purse \$2,000. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward — 350 yards. Three-year-olds, 118 lbs.; older, 122 lbs. Non-winners of two races since April 6, allowed 3 lbs.; such a race since then, 5 lbs. Claiming Price \$4,000. Horses entered to be claimed for \$3,000 allowed 5 lbs. (Races when entered for \$2,500 or less not considered.)

**MAIDEN RACE** — A race of horses which at time of starting have never won a race recognized by the Association. A maiden which has been disqualified after finishing first is still a maiden. Maiden races are sometimes written as allowances and claiming races, in addition to being for maidens.

**OVERNIGHT RACE** — All races except nomination races. The reference is that entries are usually taken two days before the race is to be run. An overnight race can be an allowance, handicap, claiming or maiden race.

As was previously stated, the *race is the thing*, and winning is all. Whether it is the bottom of the claiming ranks or the best of the stakes horses, the idea is to win, the ultimate end for which man and horse strive. Many fall by the way, but the most durable and fleet survive, their names and legends permanently imprinted in Quarter Racing History because they were winners.

# THE INTEGRITY OF QUARTER HORSE RACING

## State Racing Commissions

Maintaining and increasing racing attendance and pari-mutuel handles each year requires a solid belief by racing fans, the general public and law enforcement agencies that the sport deserves their patronage, confidence and respect, because it is an exciting, colorful sport and entertainment run under strict supervision.

The integrity of Quarter Horse racing has been built over the years by alert supervision and scientific application by such turf governing bodies as the various state racing commissions. The state racing commissions, by law, supervise the implementation of its *Rules and Regulations* regarding the operation of all racing within the state. However, the most important and paramount duty of the Commission is to protect the public interest.

The qualifications of a state racing commissioner may be measured by the answers to the following questions: Is he a person of integrity? Of courage? Of dedication? Of judgement? A racing commissioner should also have a deep-seated desire to serve, a complete understanding of the technicalities and an appreciation of the sport of racing. The various state racing commissioners are made up of people such as this.

The commission which governs each state is authorized by law to prescribe the rules of racing, grant the franchise for racetrack operations, determine how many tracks may operate within the state, limit the number of days of racing, approve purse schedules, pass on the appointment of officials for meetings and supervise the strict licensing of all racetrack personnel, from grooms to pari-mutuel clerks (licenses are issued only after thorough investigation).

State racing commissions are also responsible for the testing of each race winner to see that no drugs were present which could affect the racing condition of the horse. After every race, the winner and any other horse designated by the stewards are taken to the state racing commission's testing enclosure (the first three horses in stakes races are normally tested) where urine and saliva

samples are taken. The state veterinarian seals, tags and delivers the specimens to the laboratory (which in most cases is a member of the Association of Official Racing Chemists), where an extensive series of chemical tests is run on each sample to make certain no drugs (either stimulant or depressant) were present which might have affected the racing condition and performance of the horse.

Although the problems and the ways of dealing with them vary greatly from state to state, the commissions through the National Association of State Racing Commissioners (an international body), are able to act as one on important issues and establish precedents concerning racing matters.

A wise man once said, "Let us remember that there is a tension as well as a harmony between the liberty that unchecked could degenerate into chaos, and the control that unchecked could freeze into despotism."

CHECKING MARKINGS



## STEWARDS OBSERVING RACE



### The Stewards

Undoubtedly the most delicate position in racing is that of a steward. It requires a combination of attributes which one individual rarely possesses. In addition to integrity and knowledge of the sport, a steward should have some cognizance of the law, an ability to handle people and an understanding of psychology.

Three stewards preside over the racing at all tracks, one of whom is a representative of the respective State Racing Commis-

sion. They are selected on the basis of integrity, racing experience, good character and judgement. A board of three is appointed, since decisions may then be predicated on the background, experience and ability of all members of the group — and a tie-breaking vote is provided.

As far as the races themselves are concerned, the stewards must watch every race intently for an infraction during its running. Should an objection be lodged and the *inquiry sign* flashed on the tote board, it is their task to determine if a foul occurred, its cause, who was responsible and to what extent, and then take action on their findings. They may either allow the claim, disqualify the horse or horses in question (take down their number) and penalize the jockey if they feel such action is necessary, or rule no infraction occurred that affected the outcome of the race and let the results of the race stand as run. The stewards should have enough legal knowledge and judgement to deal with matters indicating punishment by fines or suspensions and should have experience and ability in conducting investigations and hearings. They should also have a thorough knowledge of the racing rules and regulations, as well as a complete understanding of the condition book and all types of races.

The stewards have an advantage over the spectators, inasmuch as they have at their disposal the photo-finish camera and video tape patrol. Where the spectator sees the race only one time and may not have seen an infraction, the stewards play the video tape (taken from various angles) over and over, noting every movement in the race from start to finish, until a decision is reached.

It is of the utmost importance that a steward realize the great responsibility of his office, since he and his colleagues on the board are charged with the complete responsibility of the conduct of racing. Their powers are indeed great since they have the task of interpreting and applying the rules of racing to meetings in their charge.

The stewards exercise jurisdiction over all other racing officials of the meeting (they should be fully informed about the duties of each official) and all licensed persons, including owners, trainers, jockeys, grooms, exercise boys, hot walkers and all others who actively participate in racing.



RACING OFFICE

## The Racing Secretary

The duties of the racing secretary are many-fold and important, for he is directly responsible for the end result — the horses competing on the racetrack in the races which he first created on paper and brought into being.

Although the racing secretary is employed by the racing association, he has an unrelenting responsibility to many interests:

**The Public** — Under the rules of racing, the racing secretary must provide the public with the best and most entertaining card of races he can provide with the horses available.

**The Management** — It is his duty to create a stakes program which will attract the best quality of horses available to the track. He must also write a condition book which will draw the best competition. He must also supervise the racing office.

**The Owners and Trainers** — When the racing secretary approves stalls for a stable of horses, he obligates himself to the owner and trainer of the horses, because in accepting them he is

saying they will fit into his scheduled program at the race meeting. Therefore, he must be fair to them without compromising his responsibility to either the public or the management. To the owners and trainers, the racing secretary is the personality of the track. He should be amiable and open to conviction if questioned. He should be dignified and impartial, but firm in his attitude.

The racing secretary must bear all of his obligations in mind at all times and uphold them. To be a racing secretary, an individual should have several years of experience in a racing secretary's office. He should have sufficient experience in handicapping horses. He must have experience in several areas where different class racing is conducted. He must know the duties of everyone working in his department and be firm in his control of their activities.

In general, the racing secretary must have a complete and comprehensive knowledge of racing. No single racing official can contribute more to the success or failure of a race meeting than the racing secretary.



## The Patrol Judges and the Clerk of Scales

Patrol judges supervise every race and assist the stewards in enforcing the rules and regulations. The patrol judges observe the races from elevated platforms located along the straightaway. They watch for violations of racing rules and report by phone to the stewards immediately after each race. The patrol judges serve as the eyes of the stewards in the specific areas assigned to them.

Generally, two patrol judges are used, with one being stationed approximately at the half-way mark of the race and the other at the finish line. This allows the first judge to have a commanding view of the field as the horses leave the starting gate and the watchful eye of the starter, until they are well past his observation stand. At this point, the patrol judge stationed at the finish line is right on top of the action.

It is very important they have a comprehensive knowledge of race riding. They should be able to quickly recognize fouls and careless or rough riding.

A patrol judge is often in charge of the paddock area (serving as paddock judge), where the horses are saddled and mounted for the race. In this capacity, he has control over the individuals who may be admitted into that area. He verifies the racing equipment of each horse and checks to ensure that special equipment, such as blinkers, is added. He gives the orders necessary to take the horses to their stalls, saddle the horses, order the jockeys to mount the horses and to parade around the walking ring in the paddock. He starts the parade to the post and, if serving as a patrol judge at the same time, leaves the paddock with the horses and proceeds to the specific tower to which he is assigned.

The clerk of scales has a very important position which requires a great deal of experience. He is in complete control of the jockeys' room and all who work there, as well as all equipment. At the larger racetracks, he normally has in his crew, an assistant clerk of scales, a supervisor of the jockey room, a color man who cares for and stores the racing colors, a number cloth and equipment



JOCKEYS WEIGHING OUT.

custodian, a masseur, one or two porters, a guard at the door, a guard in the recreation room, a counter man at the lunch counter and numerous valets.

The clerk of scales is responsible for seeing that each jockey has the proper equipment (lead pad, proper colors, saddle cloth, etc.). It is also his duty to weigh the riders out before each race in order to see that the horses carry the prescribed weight. He also weighs the riders in after the race to ensure the weight was carried from the paddock to the finish. Should a jockey weigh in with less than the prescribed weight (according to rules of racing) his mount must be disqualified. It is for this reason that all jockeys must weigh in (in full view of the stewards and public), before the result of a race is declared official by the stewards.

## The Placing Judges

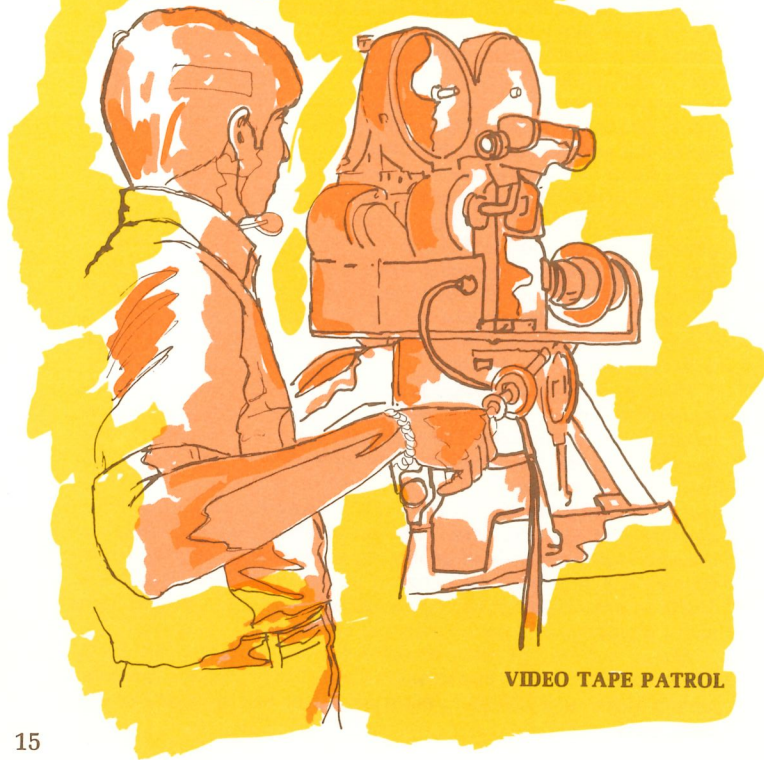
Three placing judges assist the stewards in determining the order of finish of each race. Their decisions are significant, for very often no more than a neck separates an entire 10-horse field, and the winner must be determined by the smallest of noses. However, the placing judges and stewards are aided in their decisions by photo-finish pictures. Although the order of finish may be hardly discernable by the spectators or even the stewards, photo-finish pictures do not lie, and the placing judges and stewards can distinguish in fractions of inches the order of finish. Photo finish pictures are always posted in various places around the grandstand area in order for spectators to satisfy themselves about the finish of any race.

The placing judges should study the equipment carried on each starter, such as blinkers, bandages, etc., as well as the racing colors, so that in the event of need for identification they will be well fortified.

## Video Tape Patrol

Video tapes are made of each Quarter Horse race for use by the stewards, patrol judges and placing judges, and now are an integral part of racing throughout the world. The tapes are usually taken from two positions — head-on down the straightaway and a pan, or side shot — to enable the stewards to view the race from every aspect, in addition to their own account of the race. The video tapes are instantly available for use by the stewards to review a race whenever an inquiry is held. By using the video tapes, any conflict of opinion as to what may have happened during a race is eliminated, and careful analysis of any official's observed or reported incident in any part of the race is available. These tapes are also replayed for the spectators over monitors located throughout the grandstands at many tracks. They are also available for reviewing by trainers and jockeys for training purposes and analysis of their horse's actions, or by horse owners who may have missed seeing the actual race.

The following complete tapes of all races are reviewed by the board of stewards. At this time, they look for any infraction by the jockeys in any of the races and assess any fines or suspensions they deem necessary. Therefore, the video tape patrol serves as a deterrent to rough riding and other infractions and greatly enhances the integrity of Quarter Horse racing.



## Chemical Tests and the Association of Official Racing Chemists

After each race, the winner and any other horse designated by the stewards are taken to the state racing commission's test barn where urine and saliva samples are taken. After the state veterinarian seals and tags the samples, they are quickly frozen (to prevent deterioration of any foreign substance) and taken to an accredited and state-approved laboratory where extensive tests are run to determine if any drugs were present which would have affected the performance of the horse. Where a positive test reaction is found — for whatever reason — the horse in question is disqualified and forfeits any purse money involved.

In November, 1947, a group of chemists from the United States, Canada, France and Mexico met in Chicago to form an organization of chemists serving racing authorities. This was the inception of the Association of Official Racing Chemists, which a year later became an Associate Member of the National Association of State Racing Commissioners. The group has met annually in conjunction with that association to date.

Thus, a worldwide attempt is made to keep abreast of the times in order to furnish the best available chemical and analytical service to racing authorities. The objects of the AORC, as stated in its constitution, are "to encourage the advancement of those branches of science applicable to the detection of drugs in biological materials; the promotion of research in those fields; the improvement in the qualifications and usefulness of racing chemists through high standards of professional training, ethics, and performance, and through exchange of information among members; and the furthering of public education and welfare by cooperation of the members with each other and with official agencies."

AORC members perform analysis for racing authorities in 38 states and Puerto Rico and in seven Canadian provinces, five Australian states and 19 other countries. There are members on six continents.



**ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL RACING CHEMISTS**

Today, (due primarily to the AORC), chemical tests are so thorough and conclusive that drugging of running horses is no longer the problem it was in the early days of the sport, inasmuch as the highly skilled chemists and technological advances in this field have served as a deterrent to anyone who might consider drugging a horse.

The advanced technology and strict supervision in this field add greatly to the integrity of Quarter Horse racing.

## Horse Identification

Every American Quarter Horse entered in a race is positively identified to be the horse that it is stated to be on its registration certificate. In addition to the natural markings and characteristics with which the horse is born, the registration certificate also bears a tattoo number which is part of the Quarter Horse's identifying features. The tattoo serial number on the registration certificate is compared to the number which is indelibly printed on the inside of the horse's upper lip.

Running Quarter Horses are tattooed when they begin their racing careers at the track. Before they are tattooed, they are thoroughly identified by an Association representative; if the Association official is satisfied that the horse is the correct age and is the horse it is represented to be, he then tattoos him, places the tattoo number on the registration certificate and imprints over it with the American Quarter Horse Association seal (which prevents any alteration of the number). He then takes identifying photographs of the tattoo.

The tattoo photograph and other identifying pictures are then filed in the permanent records of the racing department at the American Quarter Horse Association, and the horse's tattoo number is cross-filed with his name for any future reference.

Each Quarter Horse is definitely identified prior to his race by the official track identifier and thoroughly examined by the track veterinarian to assure that he is in fit physical racing condition. If there is any discrepancy in identification or a sign of any physical disability, the horse will be withdrawn, or *scratched*, from the race.

### IDENTIFIER CHECKING TATTOO



# The Daily Racing Program

Each day after the entries are drawn for the next racing day, all of the information is sent to the printer, and daily programs are printed.

Some Quarter Horse tracks carry the past performances on each horse along with the post position, distance and other pertinent information in their daily program, while other tracks print only the essential information (horse's name and breeding, post position, distance, jockey, weight, owner, trainer, etc.). At tracks where past performance lines are not printed in the program, the spectator can find past performance information on each horse in the *Daily Racing Form*. Performance lines in the track's program and those in the *Daily Racing Form* are identical, since all the information comes from the permanent records (which are maintained on a computer) at the American Quarter Horse Association and are supplied to the *Racing Form* and individual racing associations. Thus, the public is kept informed to the fullest degree, whether the past performance information comes from the track's daily program or the *Daily Racing Form*.

The examples show the two types of programs with an explanation of each and an explanation of the past performance lines which appear in the programs and the *Daily Racing Form*.

EXPLANATION OF PAST PERFORMANCES IN PROGRAM															
Day	Month	Year	Track	Distance of Race	Time of Winner	Divining Favorite	Closing Odds	Weight Carried	Position at Head	Position at Finish	Winning Margin	Post Position	Type of Race	Speed Rating	Number of Starters
26 Jun	78	78	78	350	17:63 f	3-5	127	11*	1*	1*	Light	11	Double Bud	96	5
19 May	78	78	78	350	17:69 f	1	125	11	11*	11*	Ligham	11	Inaug H	97	7
30 Apr	78	78	78	400	19:72 f	4	129	2*	6-2	6-2	Lighm	11	Picula	96	8
16 Apr	78	78	78	400	20:37 g	9-5	127	2nd	11	11	Lighm	11	Penicula	96	9

First Three Horses in Order of Finish		
Rank	Horse Name	Speed Rating
1	Drum FishyGoMoore	96
2	LittleBlueSheep	97
3	NiveCrk	96

**Distance of Race** — 400 YARDS

**Program No. also same on tote for betting** — 11

**Track Record for Distance** — 120 5/16

**Trainer** — KENNETH HANE

**Jockey** — ROY BROOKS

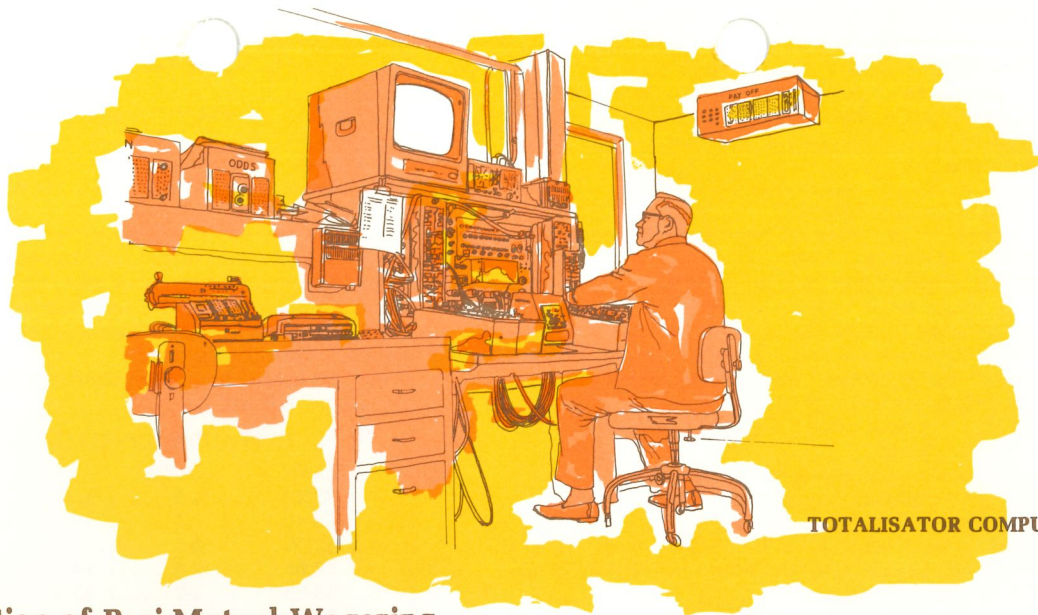
**Morning Line** — P P 3

**Weight to be carried by jockey as stated in conditions of race and assigned by Racing Secretary.** — 120 lbs

**Owner** — Jack W. Brooks

**Name of horse** — WEST TEXAS DERBY

**Horse's Sire and Dam** — W. J. Moore



TOTALISATOR COMPUTER ROOM

## An Explanation of Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Pari-mutuel literally means a mutuel wager, or betting against other bettors. The race track, through the totalisator, acts as agent or stake-holder for the wagering and deducts a percentage or commission which is fixed by state law. The take-out is shared by the track and the state. The track has no interest in which horses win or lose, for patrons do not wager against the track, they wager against each other.

In a sense, a pari-mutuel wager is much like a stock transaction. When you buy a \$2.00 ticket on a horse, you are, in effect, buying one share in the horse's performance in that race. The race track merely acts as the broker for the transaction and deducts its commission.

The odds on each horse and the eventual payoffs are determin-

ed by the sums wagered on the various entries by the public. The horse on which the most money is wagered will give the smallest return if he wins, because the entire pool of win bets must be divided among the holders of winning tickets. An outstanding favorite will sometimes return as little as \$2.10 (for a \$2.00 wager), or five (5) cents on the dollar, which is the minimum return prescribed by law in most states. If an outsider or long shot wins, the pay-off will be considerable because fewer people hold winning tickets, and the entire pool is divided among them.

The pay-off for *place* (second place) or *show* (third place) is determined by first dividing the pool — into two parts in the case of the place pool and three parts in the show pool — and then dividing those parts among the holders of winning tickets on the horses involved.

The three basic types of bets are:

Win — A win ticket is good only if the horse wins.

Place — A place ticket is good if he wins or runs second.

Show — A show ticket is good if he runs first, second or third.

When you bet to win, you collect only if your horse finishes first and the race is *official*.

When you bet to place, you collect only if your horse finishes first or second and the race is *official*.

When you bet to show, you collect if your horse finishes first, second or third and the race is *official*.

The smallest denomination that can be bet is \$2.00. In basic bets, you may also wager \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 on win, place or show. In *across-the-board combination* bets, you can buy \$6 and \$15 tickets. When a horse is bet *across-the-board*, it simply means he is backed in all three betting categories. Combination, or *across-the-board*, tickets are available at special ticket windows. A combination ticket has cash value if the horse finished in the money (first, second or third).

There are several other types of pari-mutuel bets. The following types of betting are completely independent of regular betting pools. The entire pool less the prescribed commission for state and track is distributed to the holders of winning tickets, in the daily double, quinella, perfecta and exacta. The following is an example of these particular forms of wagering:

The daily double is a separate pool on the first two races and combines a horse in each race. The player must select the winner in both the first and second races in order to win. There is no place

and show category in a daily double. The daily double pay-off is not determined by what is bet on each horse in the regular betting pools.

The quinella is a wager in which horses are selected to finish first and second. However, it is not necessary to select the exact order of finish. For example, if the horses chosen are numbers 3 and 5, the player wins if number 5 is the winner and number 3 is second or vice versa.

The exacta and perfecta are a variation of the quinella but, as their names imply, the player must select the winner and the second place horse in the correct or exact order of finish.

Details on how to play these and other various types of bets are printed in the track's official program or can be obtained at the information window at the track.

If the tote board shows the following odds on a horse, the approximate pay-off will be:

#### ODDS AND EQUIVALENT PAY-OFFS

ODDS	PAYS	ODDS	PAYS	ODDS	PAYS
1-9	.....\$2.20	4-5	.....\$3.60	9-5	.....\$5.60
1-5	.....\$2.40	1	.....\$4.00	2	.....\$6.00
1-3	.....\$2.60	6-5	.....\$4.40	5-2	.....\$7.00
2-5	.....\$2.80	7-5	.....\$4.80	7-2	.....\$9.00
1-2	.....\$3.00	3-2	.....\$5.00	4	.....\$10.00
3-5	.....\$3.20	8-5	.....\$5.20	9-2	.....\$11.00

#### INFIELD TOTE BOARD

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
WIN TOTALS	80	2	40	99	40	5	7	14	11	92	WIN TOTALS	
97127 WIN	1015	24643	1797	716	1943	13281	9207	5239	6575	14609	WIN	97127
38656 PLACE	485	8528	840	275	793	4958	4070	2731	3039	5781	PLACE	38656
26117 SHOW	414	5849	617	272	554	3717	2301	1950	2061	2832	SHOW	26117



**BARBARA B vs FAIR TRUCKLE**

## Quarter Horse vs Thoroughbred

The often-pondered question of which is actually the fastest race horse — the Thoroughbred or the Quarter Horse — is perhaps one of those hypothetical questions which may never be answered to the satisfaction of everyone. However, on August 4, 1947, at Hollywood Park, in Inglewood, California, the question was answered rather emphatically, when the champion Thoroughbred sprinter and current world record holder for three-quarters of a mile, Fair Truckle, met World Champion Quarter Running Horse and then-current world record holder for one-quarter of a mile, Barbara B, in a special match race at one quarter of a mile. The stakes — \$50,000 put up by the owners of the respective runners.

Because the distance was supposedly best suited to the Quarter Horse, the start was designed to equalize the two contenders by favoring the Thoroughbred with a flagged or running start to which he was accustomed. Therefore, the gates were set 45 feet behind the starting line. Arrangements were also made to time the race in two ways — from the gate to the finish and from the gate to 45 feet short of the wire. This arrangement was to serve as an accurate check on the controversial difference between the standing start of Quarter Horses and a running start of Thoroughbreds.

Fair Truckle was the first from the gates, but Barbara B was abreast of him within 10 yards. Fifty yards from the gate, she had a substantial lead and continued to widen her margin. Fair Truckle lugged in toward the rail at that point, but Barbara B was already well clear of the Thoroughbred fireball. At the wire, Barbara B had a two length advantage. Officially clocked by the four watches, the time was :22.5 from the standing start and :21.6 by the Thoroughbred system.

This famous match race answered the question — at least for Quarter Horse people. The answer — The American Quarter Horse is, indeed, the world's fastest horse.



## GLOSSARY OF RACING TERMS



**AILMENTS**—(See the anatomy diagram on page 7 for physical location)

**BLEEDER**—A horse that bleeds after or during a workout or race is the result of a nasal hemorrhage caused from a ruptured throat vein.

**BOWED TENDON**—Actually a rupture of the sheath which encloses the flexor tendon running from the knee to the fetlock joint. The tendon, when loosened from the cannon bone, gives the appearance of a bowstring drawn back from the wood of the bow itself.

**BUCKED SHINS**—An inflammation and tenderness on the front of the cannon bone. It is confined chiefly to young horses, although it is possible for older horses to buck their shins. It is not a serious ailment, but requires a short lay-off from the training routine.

**OSSELETS**—An arthritic growth in and around the fetlock joint. When acute, the ankle joint becomes visibly inflamed and swollen.

**SPLINT**—The most common of leg disorders; a bony enlargement of the cannon bone (or, more accurately, of the splint off the cannon bone). Usually, splints show externally, on the inside of the leg.

**AGE**—The age of a Quarter Horse is reckoned as beginning on the first day of January of the year in which the horse is foaled (born). Even if a horse is foaled December 31st, it is considered one year old on January 1 (breeding is planned to avoid this).

**ASSOCIATION**—The American Quarter Horse Association.

**BACKSIDE**—The stable and training area of a racetrack.

**BOLT**—When a horse swerves sharply from his lane or the regular course he is said to have bolted.

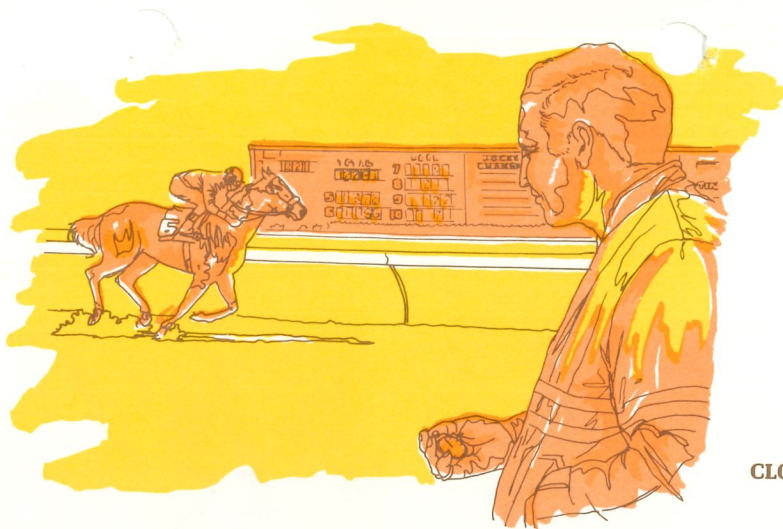
**BREEDER**—The breeder of a horse is considered to be the owner of its dam at the time of service.

**BREEZING**—An easy workout with the horse under strong restraint by the exercise rider.

**CHALK**—The favorite or most heavily played horse in a race. The term originated in the days of bookmakers when the odds were written on slates with chalk.



**SADDLING**



**CLOCKER TIMING WORKOUT**

**CLOCKER**—The clocker times the workouts of a horse, and these times are published for the benefit of the public. Almost all workouts are taken early in the morning during training hours.

**COLOR**—The American Quarter Horse Association recognizes 13 basic colors of Quarter Horses for identification purposes.

**BAY**—Body color ranging from tan through red to reddish brown; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

**BLACK**—Body color true black without light areas; mane and tail black.

**BLUE ROAN**—More or less uniform mixture of white and black hairs, usually with a few red hairs.

**BROWN**—Body color brown or black with light areas at muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs; mane and tail black.

**BUCKSKIN**—A form of dun with body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail black, usually black on lower legs.

**CHESTNUT**—Body color dark red or reddish-brown; mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen.

**DUN**—Body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail may be black, brown, red, yellow, white, or mixed; often has dorsal stripe, zebra stripes on legs and transverse stripe over withers.

**GRAY**—Mixture of white and black hairs; usually born solid colored or almost solid colored and gets lighter with age.

**GRULLO**—Body color smoky or mouse-colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but with each hair mouse-colored); mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.

**PALOMINO**—Body color a golden yellow; mane and tail white.

**RED DUN**—A form of dun with body color yellowish or flesh colored; mane and tail red, dorsal stripe.

**RED ROAN**—More or less uniform mixture of white and red hairs.

**SORREL**—Body color reddish or copper-red; mane and tail usually same color as body, but may be flaxen.

**COLORS**—The jockey's silk or nylon jacket and cap provided by the owner.

**COLT (c)**—A male Quarter Horse bet between the age of two and three.

**COUPLED ENTRY**—Two or more horses belonging to the same owner or trained by the same person are said to be *coupled*, and they run as an entry comprising a single betting unit. Their program number regardless of post position would be "1" and "1A". A second entry in the race would be listed in the program as "2" and "2B". A bet on one horse of an entry is a bet on both.

**CUSHION**—The loose top surface of the racetrack.

**DAM**—A female parent (mother).

**DEAD HEAT**—Where the photo-finish camera shows two horses inseparable at the finish, the race is declared a *dead heat* or tie.

**DECLARATION**—The act of withdrawing an entered horse from a race before the closing of overnight entries. A horse that has been withdrawn is said to have been *declared*.

**DERBY**—This is a stakes race exclusively for three-year-olds.

**FARRIER**—A blacksmith specializing in the shoeing or plating of horses. In early days he was also a horse doctor.

**FIELD**—The entire group of starters in a race is known collectively as the *field*.

**FIELD HORSES**—Two or more horses coupled as one betting interest. A *field* appears when there are more than 10 entries in a race. Horses number 10 and up on the program are the *field*. A bet on one field horse is a bet on all field horses.

**FILLY (f)**—A female Quarter Horse between the age of two and three.

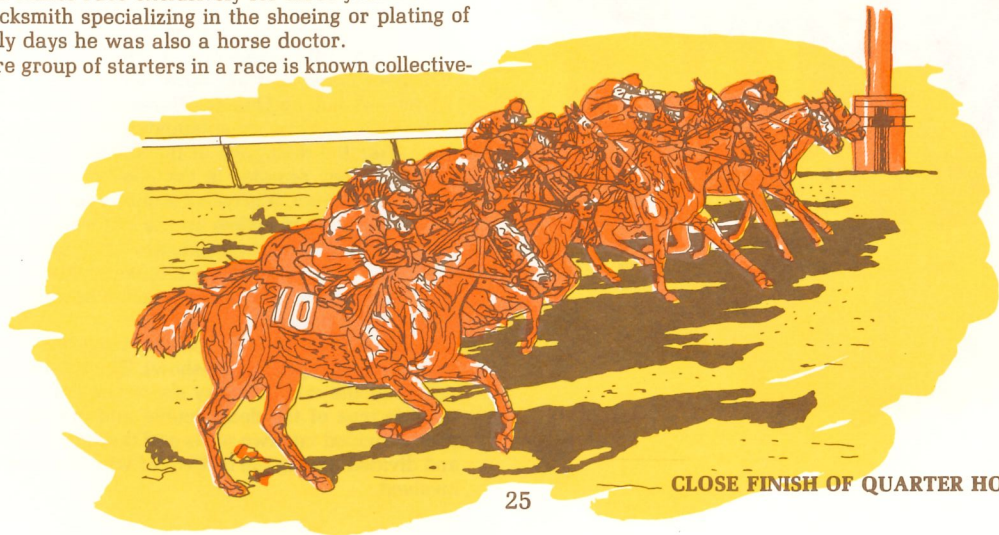
**FOAL**—A young Quarter Horse of either sex between birth and first birthday.

**FOUL**—Means any action by any jockey that tends to hinder another jockey or any horse in the proper running of the race.

**FUTURITY**—This is a stakes race exclusively for two-year-olds.

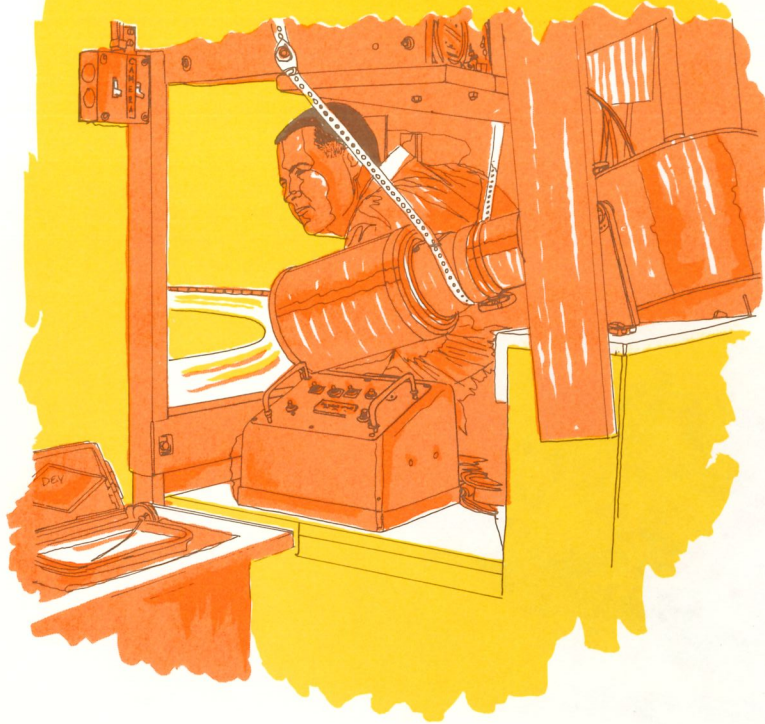
**GELDING (g)**—An altered or castrated male Quarter Horse of any age.

**HAND**—A unit of measurement (four inches) by which a horse's height is measured. Determined by placing one hand above the other from the ground to the withers or the point where the saddle sets. A horse that stands 15 hands is five feet tall at the withers.



**CLOSE FINISH OF QUARTER HORSE RACE**

### PHOTO FINISH CAMERA



**HANDLE**—The aggregate amount of money passing in and out of the pari-mutuel machine for a given period — a race, a day, a meeting or a season.

**HORSE (h)**—A male Quarter Horse four years of age or older.

**IN THE MONEY**—A horse finishing first, second or third is in the money. To horsemen, fourth and fifth are also included because the fourth- and fifth-place finishers also receive purse money.

**INQUIRY**—In some races, even though the numbers of the first four horses to cross the finish line are posted on the tote board, the official sign (located on the tote board) is delayed due to the posting of the inquiry sign. The inquiry can originate from the stewards or an objection can be lodged by a jockey. Until the objection is resolved by the stewards, the result of the race is not official. The order of finish may stay the same or be revised to penalize a finisher that interfered with another horse during the running of the race. Once a decision is reached by the stewards the official sign will replace the inquiry sign.

**IRONS**—Stirrups

**LEAD PAD**—A piece of equipment under the saddle in which thin slabs of lead may be inserted to bring a rider's weight up to that assigned the horse in a specific race.

**MAIDEN**—A horse that has never won a race.

**MARE (m)**—A female Quarter Horse four years of age or older.

**MINUS POOL**—When an outstanding horse is so heavily played that, after the deduction of the state tax and commission, not enough money remains in the pool to pay off the legally prescribed minimum, it is called a minus pool and the racetrack or racing association makes up the difference.

**MORNING LINE**—The approximate odds usually printed in the program and posted on the totalisator board prior to any betting. The morning line is a forecast of how it is believed the betting will go on a particular race.

**MUTUEL POOL**—The total amount wagered on a race in each ticket category (win-place-show). The total number of winning tickets in the win category share the entire pool equally; the same is true of the daily double and quinella pool. The place pool is divided into two parts and the show pool into three parts and divided among the holders of winning tickets on the horses involved.



**NAMES**—Each Quarter Horse must be given an acceptable name which is approved by the American Quarter Horse Association. It is limited to 20 letters, including spaces and punctuation. The name may not conflict with the name of any other Quarter Horse registered by the American Quarter Horse Association, either living or dead. Profane or suggestive names are not acceptable; in general, good taste is the unwritten criterion in naming horses.

**OFFICIAL**—The designation given to the result of a race by the stewards when no occurrence has happened during the running that, in their judgement, would affect the actual order of finish in terms of purse distribution to owners and pari-mutuel pay-offs to winning bettors.

**OVERNIGHT**—A race for which entries close 72 hours or less before the post time for the first race on the day the race is to be run. Also, the mimeographed sheet available to horsemen at the racing secretary's office showing the entries for the following day.

**OVERWEIGHT**—Depending on the conditions of a race, each horse carries an assigned weight. When the jockey cannot make the weight, overweight is allowed, but not more than five pounds.

**OWNER**—This includes sole owner, part owner or lessee of a horse. An interest in the winnings of a horse does not constitute part ownership. The owner makes one of the greatest contributions to the sport of Quarter Horse racing: he pays the bills. In all states, the owner must be licensed, of good reputation and financially responsible.

**PADDOCK**—The area where the horses are saddled and viewed prior to a race. The paddock is always adjacent to the jockeys' quarters.

**PHOTO FINISH CAMERA**—(See Time)

**PHOTO FINISH STRIP**—(See Time)

## JOCKEY'S ROOM LUNCH COUNTER



**POST**—The starting post for the race.

**POST PARADE**—The time period prior to the race when the Quarter Horses leave the paddock, come on the racetrack and walk in front of the stands in order for everyone to have a look at them, particularly when they break off and jog down the track to the starting gate. The duration of the post parade is usually 10 minutes.

**POST POSITION**—A horse's position in the starting gate from the inside rail outward is decided by a drawing at the close of entries prior to the race. In Quarter Horse racing, every horse must maintain his position as nearly as possible in the lane in which he starts, from the gate down the straightaway to the finish.

**POST TIME**—The official time set by the stewards at which a race will start and at which horses are required to be at the post and ready to start.

**RACING SECRETARY**—The official who writes the conditions for the races and assigns the weights for handicap races.

**RACING STRIP**—The track surface itself which is made up of two parts. The bottom layer is called the *base*; it is a mixture of sand and mostly clay. It supports the *cushion*, which is generally a three-inch layer of topsoil mixed with sand. The cushion serves as a shock absorber to ease the intense striking force which a Quarter Horse's forelegs are subject to when in full stride.

**SCRATCH**—Racing's idiom for indicating that a horse is declared out of a race in which he was entered, after the entries were drawn.

**SILKS**—Jockey's silks. See colors.

**SIRE**—A male parent (father).

**STARTER**—The starter is one of the track officials. He has complete jurisdiction over the starting of the horses and has the authority to give orders necessary to ensure a fair start. He directs the assistant starters who lead each horse into the draw made when the horses were entered. These men must know the horses and use any special handling required to get each horse safely into the gate.

**STARTING GATE**—Is generally an electromechanical device in which Quarter Horses are loaded. When they are all in and standing in an alert manner with their heads up, the starter presses a button that throws open all of the stall doors simultaneously. A bell clangs, and the field is dispatched. The opening of the gate activates the electric timer which records the time of the race in 1/100ths of a second.

**STEWARDS**—Racetrack officials. A minimum of three stewards preside over the racing at all tracks, one of whom is a representative of the respective state racing commission. The word of the stewards is law in all matters. They are the solons of a race meet. It is their duty to see that the race meeting is run according to the rules of racing. They rule on claims of foul or any protests and impose fines and suspensions. All suspensions and fines are reported by them to the state racing commission and in turn to the National Association of State Racing Commissioners so that offenders may be barred from taking part in other race meetings in that state or any other during the period of suspension. The stewards have complete jurisdiction over a race meeting.

**STICK**—The jockey's whip (sometimes called a bat).

**TACK**—The saddle and other equipment worn by a horse during a race or exercise.

**TIME**—The axiom that time waits for no one is most true in a Quarter Horse race, because the time is broken into one-hundredths (1/100ths) of a second. Quarter Horses are timed from a standing start; the time begins the moment the starting gates open. Electrical timing requires special photo-finish cameras and equipment. Electric timing is actuated by the opening of the starting gate and is stopped by an electric eye beam, preventing human error. The photo-finish camera records each horse on a moving strip of film as that horse crosses the finish line. A timing strip is visible across the top of the photo-strips which reflects the time of each horse at the finish line in 1/100ths of a second.

An example of the tremendous speed of the American Quarter Horse can be seen in the following example of the fastest times at the eleven recognized Quarter Horse distances as of 1982.

## STARTER DISPATCHING HORSES



220 yards — :11.62	440 yards — :21.02
250 yards — :13.00	550 yards — :26.68
300 yards — :15.19	660 yards — :33.98
330 yards — :16.42	770 yards — :40.03
350 yards — :17.24	870 yards — :44.54
400 yards — :19.18	

**TOTALISATOR**—An intricate piece of electronic equipment which records each wager and total wagering in the win, place, show and other pools as the pari-mutuel tickets are sold by a manually operated vending machine. This equipment also calculates the odds on each horse according to the amount wagered at given intervals.



**TOTALISATOR OR "TOTE" BOARD**—A display board in the infield on which is posted electronically, data essential to the racegoer, such as the approximate odds, total amount bet in each pool, track condition, post time, time of day, result of race, official sign or inquiry sign (if a foul is claimed), running time of the race and the mutuel payoff prices after each race is declared official.

#### **TRACK CONDITIONS**

**FAST**—A track that is thoroughly dry and at its best. Footing is even.

**SLOPPY**—During or immediately after a heavy rain. Water has saturated the cushion and may form puddles, but the base is still firm. Footing is splashy but even, and the running time remains fast.

**MUDDY**—Water has soaked into the base and it is soft and wet. The footing is deep and slow.

**HEAVY**—A drying track that is muddy and drying out. Footing is heavy and sticky.

**SLOW**—Still wet, between heavy and good. Footing is heavy.

**GOOD**—Rated between slow and fast. Moisture remains in the strip but footing is firm.

**FROZEN**—The track surface is frozen solid and unable to be maintained.

The usual progression of track conditions before and after a heavy rain is:

Fast — Sloppy — Muddy — Heavy — Slow — Good — Fast.

**TRAINER**—The person who conditions and prepares horses for racing. The coach.

**VALET**—An employee who takes care of a jockey's equipment, sees to it that the correct silks are at his locker and the rider has the proper weight in his lead pad. He carries the saddle and equipment to the paddock, helps the trainer in saddling the horse, meets the rider after the race and carries the saddle and equipment back to the jockey's room.

**COOLING OUT AFTER A RACE**



**WEIGHT-OUT**—The procedure where the clerk of scales, prior to the race, checks the weights of jockeys and their riding equipment (saddle, pommel pad, girth) against officially assigned weights to be carried by each horse in the race. These weights must agree. After the race, the jockeys and their riding equipment are weighed in. This procedure assures the assigned weights are carried to the post and throughout the race.



*The American Quarter Running Horse - is a symbol of today's spirit,  
a reflection of the past, and a hint of tomorrow—*



**AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE ASSOCIATION • AMARILLO, TEXAS**





January 29, 1987

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE FEDERAL  
AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

RE: House Bill 2044

I am Jonathan Small, registered lobbyist for Kansans for Pari-Mutuel (KPM). I appear today to support the fundamental design of 1987 House Bill 2044. It substantially embodies the essential ingredients with which to build a clean and controllable racing program that if allowed to grow can become one of the best run programs in the country.

For the past nine months KPM in conjunction with various members of the racing industry (listed below) have diligently researched and assisted first the Governor's task force and then the special interim committee in the formulation of House Bill 2044. The provisions of the bill represent the collective efforts of scores of people consuming literally thousands of manhours. It incorporates what we believe to be the best provisions of many states' racing statutes.

Further, we are persuaded that with few adjustments, this bill if approved by the legislature will enable the pari-mutuel racing industry in Kansas to nurture and mature into a highly competitive, healthy and survivable recreational sport which can provide in time a significant contribution to the Kansas economy.

Pari-mutuel racing requires the critical balancing of four competing interests: the public, the state treasury, organizations operating the racing programs, and the animal owners. House Bill 2044 provides the racing commission the necessary tools with which to pursue that balance with a full panoply of regulatory measures designed to keep the program free from potential abuses. It is further designed to pursue incentives to encourage the development of excellent facilities and attract quality animals. These ingredients collectively can enhance the possibilities for a developing Kansas industry.

It is strongly felt that the Kansas public expects the development simultaneously of the horse and greyhound racing programs. It is our position that to do this we must in the early years create an attractive climate within which to encourage the development of both industries; permitting neither to take advantage of the other. To pursue this we carefully recommend that this Committee consider amending Section 23 to provide for a 3% tax on the gross amount wagered daily to apply to greyhound racing as well as horse racing. This in the early years will make available more funds with which to allow the non-profit organizations to develop adequate, attractive facilities and encourage the racing of quality horses and greyhounds. We appreciate that this suggestion will act to reduce initially somewhat the net gain to the state treasury, but on the other hand it can go a long way in helping to produce a stable, growing platform to broaden the taxing base for many years to come, as well as enhance the potential for growth in both industries.

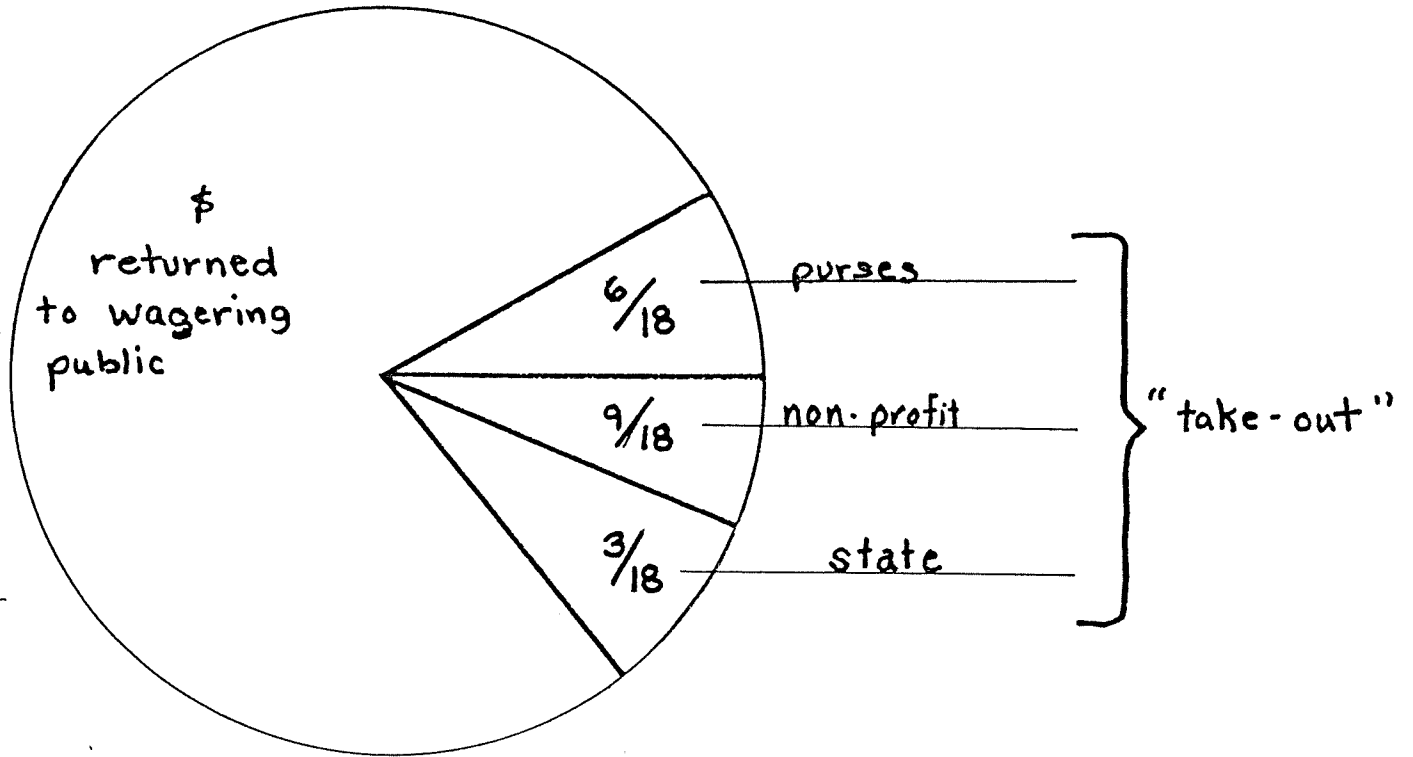
Because of unavoidable delays in collecting all of the board members of KPM and industry representatives to discuss final recommendations for your consideration, we would respectfully ask that we be permitted to return next week to present our recommendation at that time.

The industry representatives supporting this bill with the recommended tax changes are as follows:

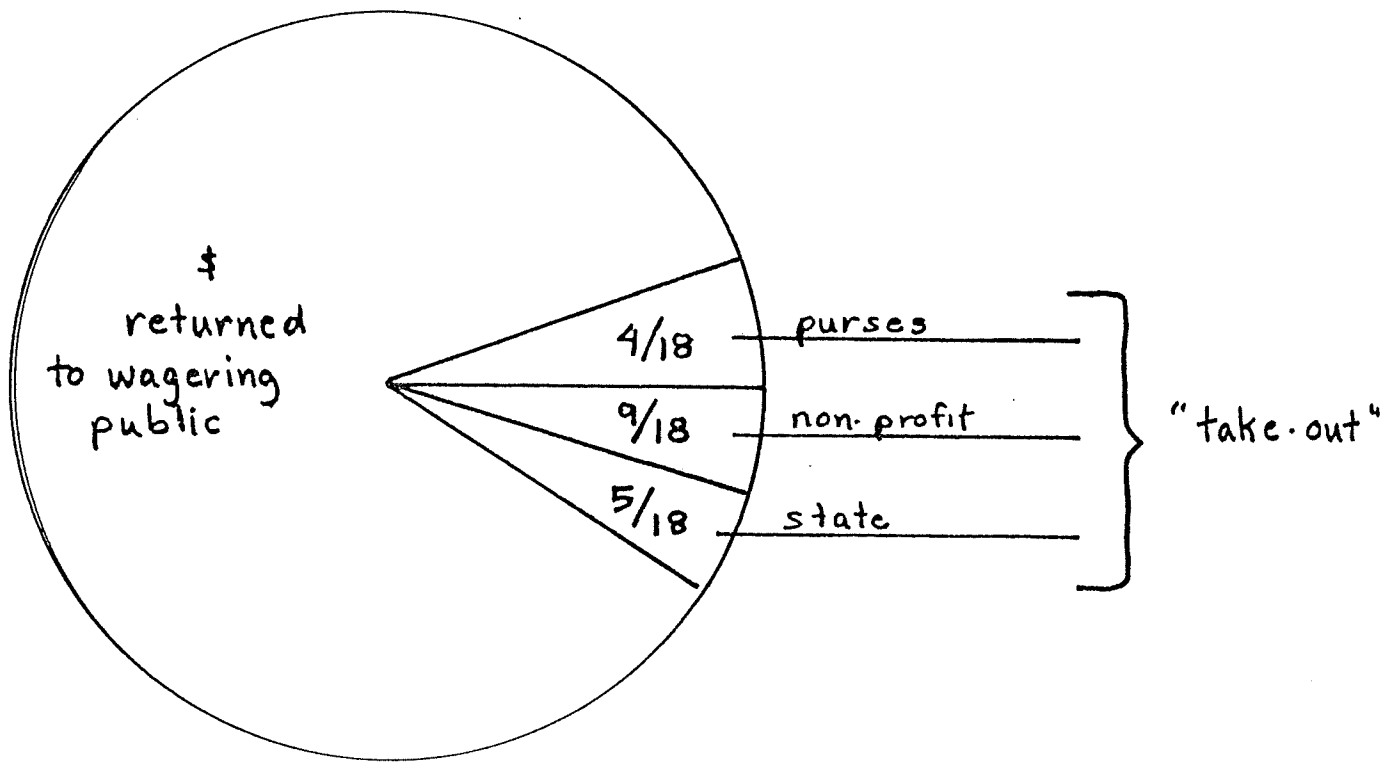
Kansans for Pari-Mutuel  
Kansas Quarter Horse Racing Association  
Kansas Racing Management, Inc.  
Kansas Sunflower Racing, Inc.  
Kansas Thoroughbred Association  
Kansas Independent Greyhound Owners Association

It is our hope that you will favorably consider this bill in substantially its present form with the recommended tax changes to the end that you can present the public with a timely, competitive and survivable recreational sport for all Kansans to enjoy and benefit from.

JONATHAN P. SMALL

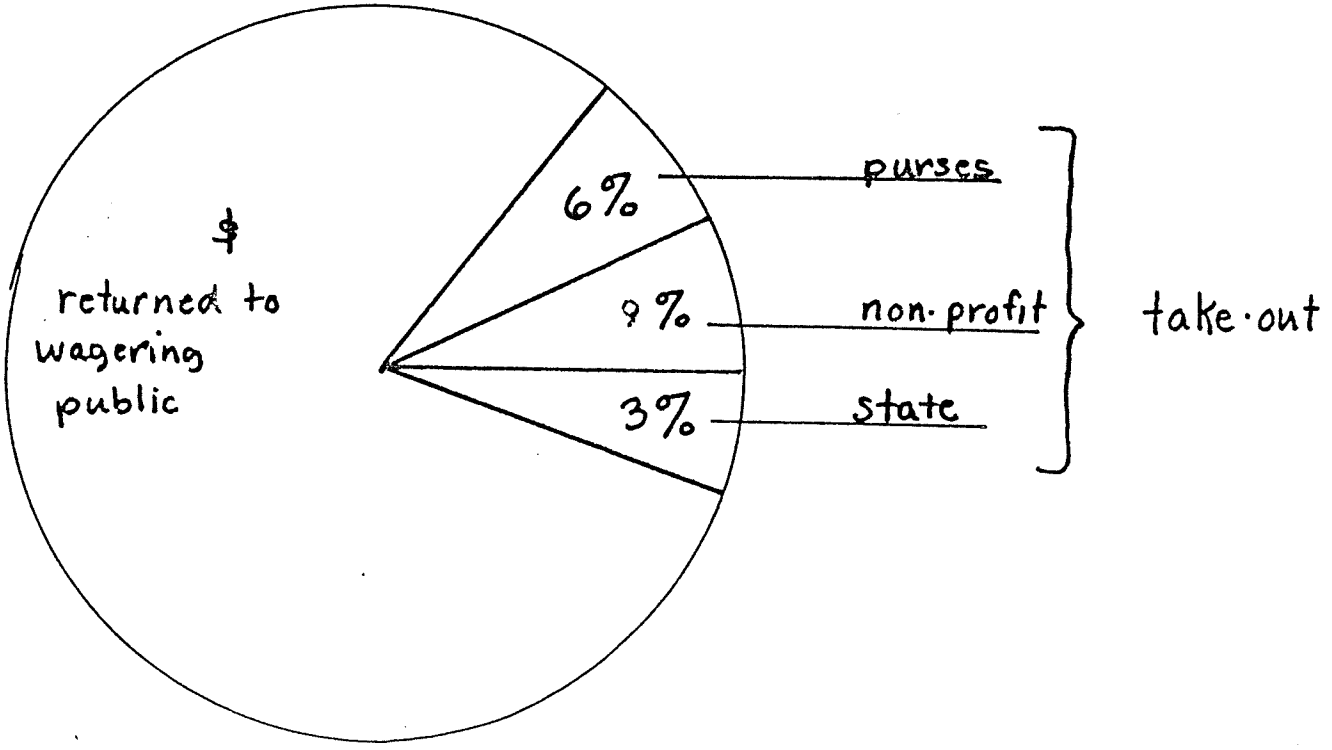


"Handle" break-down / horses

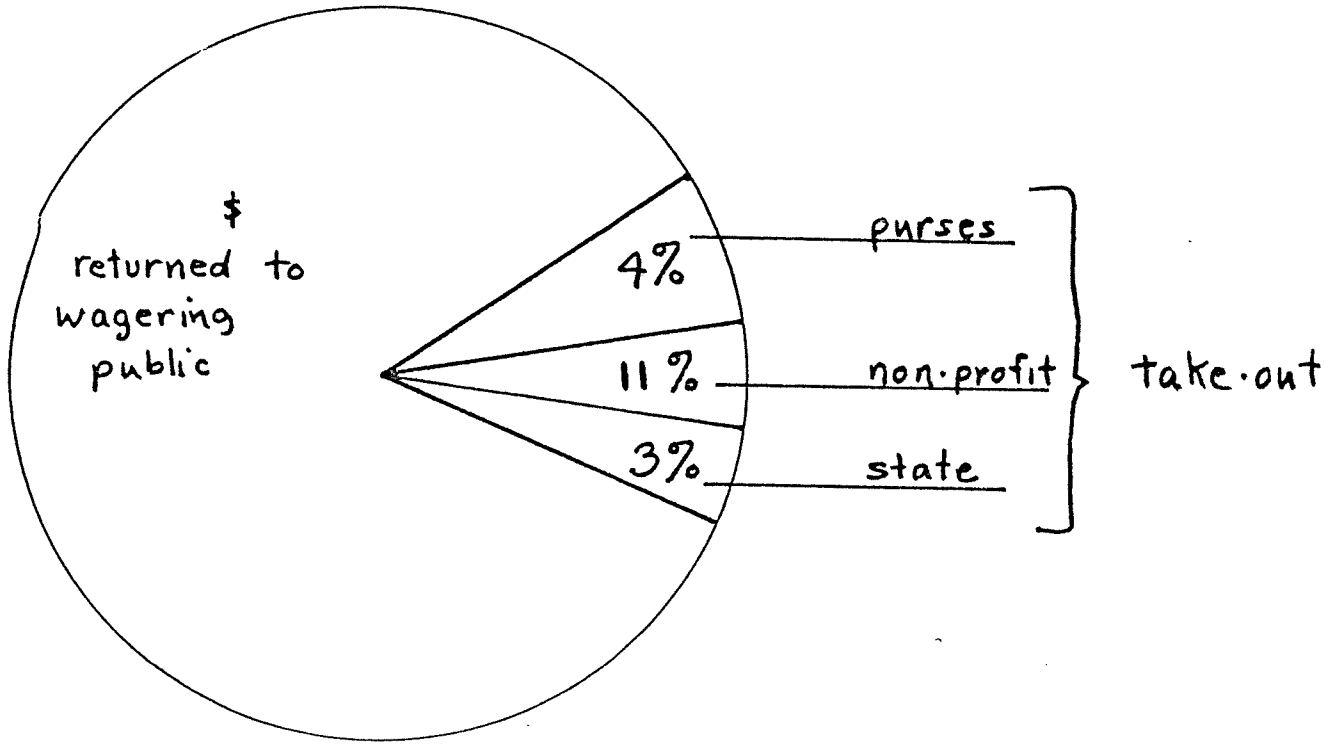


"Handle" break-down / Greyhound

$\% \times$  gross amount wagered



Horse handle break-down



Greyhound handle break-down