

Approved 4/5/87
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Edward F. Reilly, Jr. at
Chairperson

11:00 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on March 27, 19 87 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present. ~~except~~

Committee staff present:

Mary Galligan, Legislative Research
Mary Torrence, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
June Windscheffel, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Dan Fick, American Quarter Horse Association, Amarillo, Texas
Dr. James Coffman, Manhattan, Kansas
Mr. Richard Boushka, President, Kansas Sunflower Racing, Inc.
Mr. David Tolle, Kansas Quarter Horse Racing Association, Topeka
Ms. Ellen Querner, The Humane Society of Wichita, Kansas

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the hearing on HB 2044, concerning the Kansas parimutuel racing act.

The handout before the Committee concerning Greyhound Racing Statistics for 1986, was prepared by Mr. D. Philip Wilkes, Staff Attorney for the Kansas Department of Revenue. (Attachment #1)

The first conferee was a proponent of the bill, Mr. Dan Fick, Assistant Director of Racing, the Kansas Quarter Horse Association. He is a graduate of the U. of A. Racetrack Industries Program; Assistant Director of Oklahoma Racing Commission; and currently Director of Quarter Horse Racing Council Promotions, Publicity and Public Relations Department of the AQHA for Racing. He has just come direct from a national convention in Los Angeles, California, where Kansas was mentioned more than once for potential as a new racing market. He said many commissioners are anxious to see the dual purpose facilities given the opportunity to succeed. He said that for the past 33 years horse racing has been the largest spectator sport in America. Horse racing annually provides \$625 million in revenues to state governments. There are 5 million horses in the AHC, with \$15 billion annual expenditures. The AQHA data base says that Kansas has: 4424 members; 13,698 owners; and 82,104 horses. There is a copy of data provided by Mr. Fick. (Attachment #2)

The next proponent was Dr. James Coffman, who was appearing for himself. Dr. Coffman served as the Chairman of the Governor's Task Force on Parimutuel which met prior to the legislative session. He said parimutuel was put before the public for the matter of economic development. Beyond that, they want appropriate measures to be taken that there is a maximum accountability. He thinks those objectives are largely in place in what in being looked at at the present time. He said he would like to add several specific points.

First statement is that in Section 6, concerning medical services with an institution that teaches medical science. Thinks it should say to contract for research to address informational questions. i.e.: Are these track surfaces too hard?

The second point had to do with the subject of live lures. Certain inclusions have been made in subsequent drafts. His concern is that it is an important issue and should be addressed in some medim. He is concerned the way it appears now will compromise both the resources and the efforts of the commission-- not just racing facilities. It would distract the commission from the administration of the racing program.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS,
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 11:00 a.m. ~~xxxx~~ on March 27, 1987.

An additional area is the subject of medication. The original draft became wording, which prescribed for no medication policy. There are some feasibility problems with the present draft in determining by the distance of the race whether certain medications are eligible. It may be that medication issues will change over a time.

He proposed that the Committee either revert back to the no-medication rule or prohibit stimulants and depressants, and otherwise put the medication issue in the hands of the commission by regulation.

He suggested the legislation say that licensed practicing veterinarians licensed to practice in Kansas and licensed by the commission will administer medication, instead of saying "animal health officers" in that particular clause.

He also said he would like to address tax in racing and different revenues. The important thing is to place the tools into the program which maximize the economical development matters in the state and which is accountable. There is a difference in the way between that greyhound racing contributes to the economy and the way horse racing contributes to the economy. Horse racing contributes to a greater extent on the sale of goods, land values, et cetera. Greyhounds contribute through tax on the handle, and horseracing contributes primarily through goods, selling of goods, and land values.

Dr. Coffman said he believes that a 3% tax on horseracing and a 5% tax on dog racing is appropriate, except in the instance of dual tracks where 3% on horseracing and 3% on dog racing is best. It is critical that that part of the legislation be kept in place. In his view it does an effective job of addressing the effectiveness of the economic development.

Mr. David Tolle, of the Kansas Quarter Horse Racing Association, was also present as a conferee and a proponent. His statement is attached. (Attachment #3)

Also present was Mr. Richard Boushka, President, Kansas Sunflower Racing, Inc., of Wichita, Kansas. He appeared as a proponent of parimutuel racing in Kansas. He will make a written copy of his statement available for the Minutes. (Attachment #4)

Ms. Ellen Querner, of The Humane Society of Wichita, Kansas, appeared as an opponent. Her written statement is attached to the Minutes. (Attachment #5)

There was not time for her testimony, but Miss Audrey McCaig, of the Helping Hands Humane Shelter of Topeka, had her written statement handed out to the Committee. (Attachment #6)

Senator Morris moved the introduction of a bill concerning civil procedure; relating to enforcement of orders of local human relations commissions. Seconded by Senator Martin. The motion carried. (7 RS 1311) (Attachment #7)

Senator Morris moved the introduction of a bill concerning the crime of impairing a security interest. Seconded by Senator Martin. The motion carried. (7 RS 1388) (Attachment #8)

Senator Martin moved the introduction of a bill relating to abortions performed on minors. Seconded by Senator Strick. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

3/27/87
Attachment #1

Greyhound Racing Statistics For 1986

Prepared By:
D. Philip Wilkes, Staff Attorney
Kansas Department of Revenue

State	Track	Days	Mats.	Perf.	Attendance	P/M Handle	Tax Revenue	%*
Alabama	Greenetrack	300	165	465	624,364	90,619,708	3,624,788	4.0
	Victoryland	303	205	508	1,340,496	188,563,800	6,926,400	3.7
	Mobile	288	152	440	838,040	96,428,668	7,903,881	8.2
Arizona	Apache	-	151	151	104,828	11,177,627	537,078	4.8
	Black Canyon	48	16	64	138,246	15,939,048	1,017,923	6.4
	Phoenix	106	-	106	304,555	32,485,653	2,000,889	6.2
	Tuscon	237	140	377	410,062	42,655,825	1,985,386	4.7
	Western	155	44	199	404,950	49,207,144	3,335,568	6.8
	Yuma	109	40	149	110,249	7,007,706	319,384	4.6
	Southland	136	35	171	1,118,378	138,958,423	9,967,141	7.2
Arkansas	Cloverleaf	74	39	113	427,303	53,693,200	2,147,728	4.0
	Interstate	72	32	104	293,995	36,938,711	1,477,548	4.0
	Mile High	74	39	113	599,872	65,763,603	2,630,544	4.0
	Pueblo	75	26	101	194,531	22,887,156	915,486	4.0
	Rocky Mtn.	74	25	99	274,468	29,236,625	1,169,465	4.0
Conn.	Plainfield	188	259	447	807,192	118,811,724	10,235,997	8.6
Florida	Bayard	48	13	61	128,737	16,097,762	1,217,750	7.6
	Biscayne	104	52	156	702,195	95,784,164	7,909,180	8.3
	Daytona	109	50	159	375,607	32,480,510	2,618,650	8.0
	Flagler	104	55	159	656,126	89,651,835	7,386,467	8.2
	Hollywood	104	51	155	919,094	103,913,808	8,599,185	8.3
	Jacksonville	168	56	224	639,492	70,544,597	5,375,767	7.6
	Jefferson	109	21	130	175,498	18,239,734	1,425,527	7.8
	Key West	110	15	125	64,117	5,588,511	289,188	5.2
	Naples	94	50	144	471,203	40,342,309	3,334,404	8.3
	Orange Park	96	32	128	342,559	40,864,666	3,114,553	7.6
	Palm Beach	106	52	158	625,052	64,228,850	5,275,585	8.2
	Pensacola	129	48	177	269,065	24,551,244	1,920,520	7.8
	St. Petersburg	102	53	155	1,009,421	105,178,073	8,283,835	7.9
	Sanford	105	55	160	524,709	55,797,481	4,553,466	8.2
	Sarasota	101	52	153	463,129	52,253,059	4,260,761	8.2
	Seminole	104	52	156	343,638	38,288,971	3,100,850	8.1
	Tampa	104	52	156	780,958	90,794,966	7,479,915	8.2
	Washington	109	35	144	192,172	18,906,137	1,483,133	7.8
	Iowa	Bluff's Run	251	127	378	1,127,897	122,475,778	7,348,547
Dubuque		126	110	236	653,170	63,644,286	3,182,214	5.0
Waterloo		55	34	89	117,363	9,539,531	631,053	6.6
Mass.	Raynham	127	103	230	720,019	88,984,620	7,950,289	8.9
	Revere	343	20	363	1,087,941	147,520,620	13,032,703	8.8
	Taunton	163	129	290	822,132	102,821,578	8,332,311	8.1
N. H.	Belmont	115	34	149	81,440	6,307,170	164,728	2.6
	Hinsdale	252	163	415	291,392	30,959,690	2,004,566	6.5
	Seabrook	206	215	421	543,429	65,689,436	6,248,409	9.5
Oregon	Multnomah	73	-	73	358,420	33,650,787	2,306,026	6.8
	Fairs	20	19	39	219,979	17,571,000	816,355	4.6
R. I.	Lincoln	250	213	463	1,134,588	139,363,120	8,550,022	6.1
S. Dakota	Black Hills	124	3	126	107,000	6,295,024	259,517	4.1
	Sodrac	105	44	149	125,429	10,594,344	641,537	6.1
Vermont	Green Mtn.	75	25	100	111,814	7,742,078	196,084	2.5
W. Vir.	Tri-state	307	91	398	686,574	83,959,225	5,064,153	6.0
	Wheeling	306	108	414	888,336	108,193,824	7,002,117	6.5

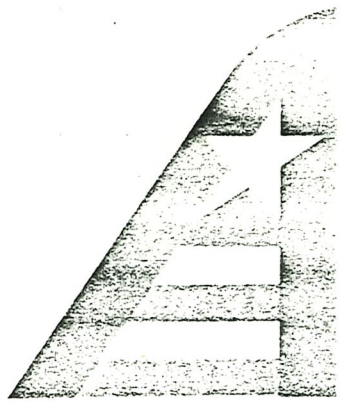
*Effective tax rate

Attachment #1
FSA 3/27/87

3/27/87
Attachment #2

NEWS RELEASE

March 8, 1987



AMERICAN HORSE COUNCIL

U.S. HORSES A \$15 BILLION INDUSTRY

The United States horse business is a \$15.2 billion industry which accounts for a large share of the country's agriculture production, according to a major study prepared for the American Horse Council by Policy Economics Group, a division of the Peat, Marwick, Mitchell accounting firm.

The AHC study also finds that there are 5.25 million horses in the United States, with Texas and California having the largest populations.

The \$15 billion annual contribution by horses to the Gross National Product represents approximately 16% of the GNP of the Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries section of the U.S. economy.

In comparison with other contributors to the economy, the output of the horse industry is slightly smaller than that of the textile mill products sector and equals the combined output of the tobacco and leather products industries.

"The numbers are very significant," commented AHC president R. Richards Rolapp, "in terms of both the sheer size of our business and how it ranks with other well-known segments of the economy."

"This report will prove to be an invaluable aid in the effort to explain our industry to federal, state and local government, the media and the population at large."

Owners of horses in the United States spend over \$13.2 billion annually to develop and maintain their animals, while the horse-related spectator economy -- race tracks, shows and rodeos -- puts another \$3 billion into the economy.

The final \$15 billion GNP figure for the industry represents the total of those two adjusted downward by \$1 billion for double-counting of

- more -

Attachment #2
FSA 3/27/87

intra-industry payments (such as purses paid by tracks to owners).

Leading horse-related GNP states are California, where horses account for an annual contribution of \$1.9 billion to the state's economy; New York, with a horse GNP of \$1.3 billion; and Texas, with a \$1 billion horse industry.

A new horse population count formed the foundation of the economic impact analysis, revealing that 15 states have horse populations of over 100,000. In addition to Texas (478,000) and California (389,000), Oklahoma (222,000), Colorado (192,000), New York (189,000) and Ohio (185,000) have the largest horse populations.

In the breed-by-breed count, the American Quarter Horse accounted for over one-third of all horses with a population of 1,850,000. Other large breeds include the Arabian (620,000), Thoroughbred (530,000), Appaloosa (260,000), Standardbred (150,000), Paint (147,000) and Morgan (127,000).

The study breaks down the economic impact and horse population figures on a state-by-state, breed and use basis.

"This study is an important foundation for our industry," Rolapp said. "It will help all of us and those who we deal with understand our business and make more informed legislative and other policy decisions about it."

(Note: The executive summary of the "The Economic Impact of the U.S. Horse Industry" is a 50-page report available for purchase at a cost of \$50 to members of the American Horse Council or \$75 to non-members. Further information is available from the American Horse Council, 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; telephone 202-296-4031.)



1986 MEMBERSHIP SURVEY



AQHA

American Quarter Horse Association

THE AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE

With roots tracing to the colonial times of a young America, the American Quarter Horse has grown to be the most popular horse breed in America. Bred to run the traditional "quarter-mile" race through colonial villages, the American Quarter Horse has a colorful history which has seen him move from coast to coast, being used for everything from pulling buggies to helping the cowboys of the early west, to performing in any of the 17 performance events in shows throughout the United States and Canada. With the growing popularity of Quarter Horse Racing, which in recent years has offered numerous races with purses in excess of one million dollars, the history of the American Quarter Horse has come full circle. Known and respected as the "world's most versatile horse," the American Quarter Horse today is equally at home on the ranch, in the show arena, on the race track or as a family horse for pleasure.

The American Quarter Horse Association, established in 1940, is today the largest equine breed registry in existence. AQHA has registered more than 2.2 million American Quarter Horses, including 157,360 foal registrations last year. Transfers of ownership reached 261,379 for the past year, and reflect an active and growing Quarter Horse market. The American Quarter Horse Association is composed of more than 160,000 members throughout the United States, Canada and 61 Foreign countries. More than 10,000 youth Quarter Horse enthusiasts are members of AQHA's youth division, the American Junior Quarter Horse Association.

In 1985, there were 2,528 approved AQHA shows, representing more than 700,000 entries in open, amateur and youth competition. Quarter Horse Racing saw approximately 26,000 horses start in approved races in 1985. Total pari-mutuel handle for the year was \$309,000,000.

THE QUARTER HORSE JOURNAL

The official publication of The American Quarter Horse Association, *The Quarter Horse Journal* reigns as the world's largest single monthly breed publication. Since its first issue in 1948, the *Journal* has continued to dedicate itself to the advancement and improvement of the breeding and performance of the Quarter Horse.

The Quarter Horse Journal's editorial content is essentially non-fictional, containing factual articles of interest to those who own, train, breed, exhibit and race AQHA registered Quarter Horses. Lead articles may be concerned with individuals, either human or equine, as-

sociated with the breed; articles on training practices, veterinary advances, equine research reports or breeding farm procedures. Various departments are devoted to youth activities, race results, show results, sale reports, dates of future shows, races and sales. "On The Agenda" informs readers of official actions and rulings of The American Quarter Horse Association.

79,000 paid subscribers and 240,000 readers every month makes the *Journal* an excellent showcase for advertisers to market their horses, equipment and related items.

THE AQHA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

This 1986 demographic and consumer profile survey provides an insight for people interested in Quarter Horses, the American Quarter Horse Association and related businesses.

A list of AQHA members from May 1986 was compiled. From the list of 167,777, every 100th member received a questionnaire. A total of

1,677 surveys were mailed, and 511, or 30.5 percent, were returned complete and used in the tabulation.

The mailing was supervised by, and all tabulation done by, Community Response, Inc., survey consultants, Denver, Colorado.

MEMBER PROFILE

Male: 55%, average age of 43
Female: 45%, average age of 34
Average of 3.14 people per household

LOCATION OF HOME:

83% own their own home
15% live in town
19% live on a small acreage at the edge of town
66% live in rural areas

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

EDUCATION LEVEL:

27% completed high school
35% attended college
33% are college graduates or higher

EARNED INCOME:

10% earned under \$20,000
20% earned between \$20,000 and \$29,999
20% earned between \$30,000 and \$39,999
29% earned between \$40,000 and \$59,999
10% earned between \$60,000 and \$79,999
3% earned between \$80,000 and \$99,999
7% \$100,000 plus

OCCUPATION:

45% professional, technical, managerial, administrative or owner
26% farming, ranching
17% craftsmen and sales

NET WORTH:

3% — Under \$15,000
6% — \$15,000 to \$29,999
9% — \$30,000 to \$49,999
18% — \$50,000 to \$99,999
25% — \$100,000 to \$199,999
22% — \$200,000 to \$499,999
8% — \$500,000 to \$999,999
8% — Over \$1,000,000



Average Income, Before Taxes, Per Household: \$48,673

Average Net Worth Per Household: \$366,482



SADDLES, TACK AND EQUIPMENT

Total expenditures \$360,781,000

PRODUCT	% OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Saddles	38%	\$1,115	\$71,454,000
Blankets and Coolers	46%	\$122	\$9,512,000
Bits	46%	\$93	\$7,197,000
Halters	65%	\$64	\$7,021,000
Other Tack	36%	\$222	\$13,443,000
Portable Stalls	3%	\$12,272	\$63,800,000
Hotwalker or Treadmill	2%	\$1,277	\$4,133,000
Automatic Watering System	3%	\$259	\$1,260,000
Tractor for horse operation	7%	\$5,159	\$58,449,000
Tractor for use other than with horse operation	6%	\$12,217	\$124,512,000





WESTERN WEAR

Purchases Per Household

Expenditures for western wear, including boots, western felt hats, western straw hats, men's western suits and sports coats, ladies' suits and dresses and jeans totaled \$95,713,000.

PRODUCT	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
Boots	\$35,031,000
Western Felt Hats	\$ 8,202,000
Western Straw Hats	\$ 4,380,000
Jeans	\$27,564,000
Western Shirts and Blouses	\$10,534,000
Outerwear coats and jackets	\$ 9,331,000
Suits and Sports Coats	\$ 4,250,000
Ladies' western suits and dresses	\$ 4,457,000
English riding apparel	\$ 1,295,000

LIFESTYLE



The average AQHA member became interested in American Quarter Horses at the age of 16, purchasing his or her first Quarter Horse at 23 years of age. He or she has owned Quarter Horses for 12.44 years.

92% prefer western riding

4% prefer English riding

4% prefer to ride their horse in both

33% of the members' close friends are involved with Quarter Horses.

75% consider themselves as someone who lives a western lifestyle in the clothes they wear and the music they enjoy.

86% list country and western music as the type of music they enjoy most.

*TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$2,400,321,927

Members of the American Quarter Horse Association spent \$2,400,321,927 in 1985 for health and feed; saddles, tack and equipment; western wear; travel equipment; home computers, video cassette recorders, watches and jewelry.

INVESTMENTS

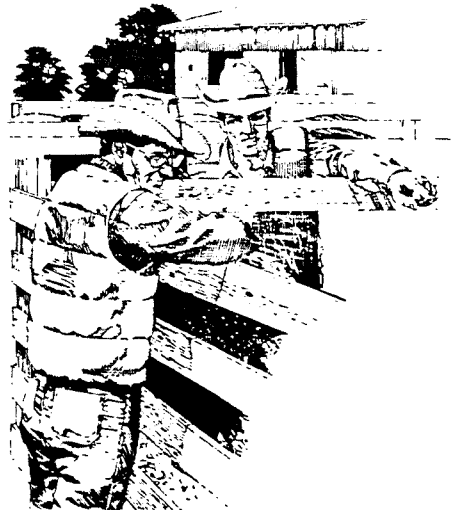
Members of the American Quarter Horse Association have an average of \$95,048 invested in their Quarter Horses, land and equipment devoted to Quarter Horses.

THE AVERAGE MEMBER HOUSEHOLD:

Devotes 102.46 acres of land to his horse operation.
Owns an average of 6.8 registered Quarter Horses, valued at \$23,344 for an average of \$3,433 per head.

*TOTAL INVESTMENTS:

\$15.9 BILLION



PRODUCT PURCHASES

PRODUCT	% OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING	AVERAGE COST	TOTAL PURCHASES
Home Computers	5%	\$1,470	\$13,376,000
Video Cassette Recorders	22%	\$573	\$20,903,000
Watches and Jewelry	20%	\$950	\$31,542,000

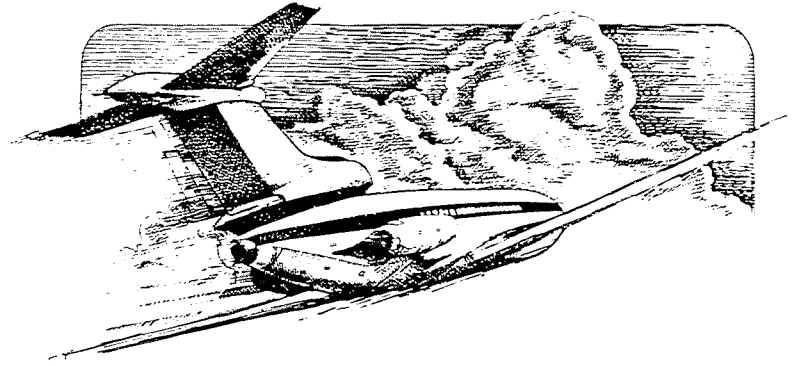
HEALTH AND FEED

Overall horse care and related expenditures during 1985
Average expenditure \$3,855 . . . total expenditure \$646,823,927

HORSE CARE EXPENDITURES

PRODUCT	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Horse Insurance	\$198	\$33,159,446
Vitamins, mineral supplements, feed additives	\$182	\$30,535,140
Horse feed	\$2,309	\$387,397,000
Medicine, veterinary care	\$662	\$111,068,374
Insecticides	\$56	\$9,395,512
Grooming products, equipment	\$170	\$28,488,535
Hoof treatment	\$127	\$21,253,990
Administration of worming programs	\$152	\$25,525,930





1986 TRAVEL

HOTELS/MOTELS

Total nights in motels and hotels 927,475
Average of 5.53 nights per member

COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

Total of 221,386 round trips
Average of 1.32 trips per member

RENT CARS

Rented cars for 300,213 days
Average of 1.79 days per member

TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

Members spent \$1,231,183,000 on automobiles, trucks, vans, Jeeps, horse trailers and tires in 1985.

PRODUCT	% OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
Automobiles	21%	\$12,099	\$416,853,000
Two-wheel drive trucks (half-ton or three-quarter-ton)	16%	\$ 8,606	\$238,547,000
Two-wheel drive trucks (one-ton and over)	8%	\$10,840	\$151,262,000
Four-wheel drive trucks	11%	\$12,351	\$219,178,000
Jeeps	1%	\$ 5,674	\$ 7,978,000
Vans	1%	\$14,543	\$ 28,174,000
Horse trailers	20%	\$ 2,980	\$101,912,000
Tires	42%	\$953	\$67,279,000

3/27/87

Attachment # ~~4~~ ³

Mr. Chairman - Members of the Committee

My name is Dave Loh. I am President-Elect of the Kansas Quarter Horse Racing Association - Executive Director of Kansans For Pari-Mutuel - and a Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse owner residing near the city of Topeka.

As many of you know, I have been involved with the Pari-mutual issue for ~~many~~ ^{several} years. Through those years, ~~I~~ ^{we} have all been subjected to the comments

Attachment #3

FSA 3/27/87

of the ^{now} ~~old~~-believers. It began
with the chant that "you will never
be able to convince the legislature
that they should allow the people of
Kansas to vote on pari-mutuel".
The ^{now} ~~old~~-believers were proved wrong.

The next thing we heard was =
"pari-mutuel won't pass in the
state of Kansas". The ~~old~~ non-
believers were proved wrong ^{again} when the
voters of Kansas passed pari-mutuel
by nearly 2 to 1 in 80% of the
Kansas counties.

Now, the non-~~believer~~ believers are saying
"you'll never have quality horse racing
in Kansas because of the dogs".

My experience in the horse industry
for more than 20 years tells me
that the non-believers could be
right this time. That would be
a terrible tragedy for the citizens
of Kansas and for the Kansas economy.

The success of the greyhound and
horse industries rests in the hands
of this committee and the Legislature

as a whole. If the pari-mutuel legislation does not provide for the opportunity to develop dual race-track facilities, then there most surely will not be quality horse racing in the metro areas of Kansas City and Wichita.

Yesterday, I heard suggestions ~~the~~ that House Bill 2044 should be amended to provide for a 6% state tax — ~~that~~ that 2044 should be amended to limit ~~the~~ the takeout to 18% even on exotic

wagers. - That 2044 should provide for an earnest payment ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ million to $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars from track applicants.

These are all ploys designed to eliminate the possibility of quality horse racing in Kansas.

Through the years, we have heard from all sides that the direct tax revenue from pari-mutuel would not be a panacea for the state treasury, regardless of the percentage takeout.

I truly believe the voters of Kansas intended that pari-mutuel's main thrust would be an improved ~~over~~ economy, a chance for more jobs, and a chance to explore to the fullest the existing horse and greyhound industries in Kansas.

I also believe the voters ~~attended~~ expect to have a choice ^{between} of ~~either~~ ~~holding~~ ~~chances~~ horse racing and dog racing in our state.

Who gets hurt if the non-believers
are right this time and quality
horse racing never comes to pass
in Kansas.

As it me, the Kansas horse
owner? Not really. All this
legislation can possibly do is
improve my situation. ~~because~~
~~with case in Kansas~~ Any
possibility of a pari-mutuel
facility is better than what we
have now.

I submit to you that the Kansas Economy will be the loser.

The Quarter Horses are here. They will stay here if there are facilities to race in the metro areas.

The Thoroughbreds are not here ^{in large numbers} and they won't come to Kansas without quality racing in the metro areas.

The fair circuit tracks which could be an economic boom for the smaller cities will not survive

without the benefit of financial support for the commission and its employees from the metro facilities.

And the Kansas Horse Contingent will continue to cross our ~~two~~ borders to race and spend their money as has always been the case in the past.

If it is a fact that dual track facilities cannot survive, then I submit to you that the horse racing industry is on troubled ground in the United States.

We have a chance to become the pioneer state for the success of both dog and horse racing. Many other states will face, and I think conquer this obstacle in the next few years. Texas will surely be the first success story if we are not.

If you want to see stallion farms spring up in Kansas -

If you want to see bands of broodmares grazing the pastures of Kansas and major horse auctions spring up.

If you want to see a substantial increase in the market for grain, hay, saddles and tack, veterinary services, vehicles, horse trailers, ~~and the like~~ ^{new construction,} and real estate ~~and the like~~.

If you want to see a substantial increase ⁱⁿ jobs ~~and the like~~ for our state.

Then House Bill 2044 must contain provisions to allow both industries to survive.

If this does not happen, then all of these past years have been, for the most part, wasted.

We are the greyhound capital of the world. We are a leader in the production of Quarter Racing horses. And the Thoroughbreds will come to Kansas if we offer quality racing. Equal racing facilities will work in Kansas if the provisions of this bill offer the opportunity.

Last night, I removed this article from the Kansans for Pari-Mutuel Office wall. I would like to read a ~~quote~~ short quote from the article " "

" Senator Edward Reiny, Jr. "

~~Article~~ The Kansas Horse Industry urges you to prove the non-believers wrong again. You can do so by supporting House Bill 2044 in its present form.

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Upper chamber gives first-round OK to pari-mutuel amendment

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — With a minimum of debate, the Senate tentatively approved Wednesday a resolution which would let voters decide whether to amend the Kansas Constitution to allow pari-mutuel wagering on horse and dog racing.

The action, which came on an unrecorded voice vote, advanced the resolution to a final vote in the Senate today. A similar resolution passed the Senate last session, almost exactly one year ago to the day, with 29 votes. Senate leaders are confident it will again clear the chamber.

"I don't expect any problems," said Senate Majority Leader Bud Burke, R-Leawood. "I think we have the votes."

The Senate must give it two-thirds approval, or 27 votes in the 40-member chamber, before the proposition can be placed in the hands of the electorate.

The House has adopted the resolution, and the Senate did not amend it. Therefore, if it

"We cannot afford to bury our heads in the sand anymore. We need to enhance our economy and our image. ~~This~~ (pari-mutuel wagering) would make a significant contribution to the state's future economy."

— Sen. Edward Reilly Jr.

wins approval Thursday it will go directly on the November general election ballot. An attempt to change the vote date to the August primary failed on a voice vote.

The resolution does not require the signature of the governor, but Gov. John Carlin strongly supports submission of the pari-mutuel issue to voters.

"The vast majority of the voters in Kansas are tired of waiting for the chance to vote on this issue," said Sen. Edward Reilly Jr., R-Leavenworth, in carrying the bill. "We cannot

afford to bury our heads in the sand anymore. We need to enhance our economy and our image. This would make a significant contribution to the state's future economy."

Reilly predicted pari-mutuel wagering on horse and dog racing would generate \$15 million a year simply from the tax on bets. He said the development of race tracks would pump millions more into the economy indirectly through increased collections from sales, income and lodging taxes.

"By nurturing a pari-mutuel racing program into a mature industry, we can create a totally new market for home-grown agricultural products. Consider the potential consumption of just a single 100-day race meet: 3 million pounds of grain, 6 million pounds of hay, 200,000 bales of straw.

Reilly also debunked arguments the state will be unfairly tempting poor Kansans who shouldn't be betting on the ponies or greyhounds.

We told you many years ago "Trust the people". You did, and we passed pari-mutuel. Now we ask that you "Keep faith with the people of Kansas" by bringing quality horse and greyhound racing to the state.

I thank the committee for your indulgence and stand for any questions you may have.



3/27/87
Attachment #4

March 30, 1987

The Honorable Ed Reilly, Chairman
Senate, Federal & State Affairs Committee
State Capitol, Suite 255 East
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Senator Reilly:

Thank you and the members of your committee for giving me the opportunity last Friday to address some of the issues concerning the development of horse and dog racing complexes in the larger metropolitan markets of Kansas. I believe the committee heard very clearly from the horse breeders and owners that a tax rate no higher than 3 percent on horses and dogs is important to insure that horse racing facilities will be included as an entertainment option for the citizens of Kansas.

As I mentioned in my presentation, we feel that only three or four additional items need to be included in the House passed version of House Bill 2044, most of them relating to the ability of a developer to finance a horse and dog racing complex. I am enclosing balloon versions of the pertinent items with our suggested language.

On page 6, to assure a lender that additional licenses will not be granted in the same area, we suggest the following change. As I stated 40 miles was used instead of the traditional 50 miles so Topeka was not affected by Kansas City and Hutchinson not affected by Wichita. We have no problem if the committee wishes to specifically exclude county fairs and state fairs from this restriction.

On page 21, we and all other applicants will need an amendment clarifying the surety bond any not-for-profit organization licensee will have to post will not exceed the amount of taxes, purse winnings and breakage handled by the licensee on an average daily basis. No not-for-profit organization would be able to obtain a bond in the amount of annual handle, and this is unnecessary since the taxes are paid on a daily basis.

Attachment #4
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March 30, 1987
Page Two


On pages 28 and 29, we suggest an amendment. The current version of the bill would prevent a developer from offering an equity conversion privilege to bondholders or lenders as part of the incentive of taking the financial risk of debt financing of the facility. This language would permit offering up to 40 percent without having to obtain prior commission approval of each bondholder.

On page 36, we suggest an amendment. A license holder needs the flexibility to use a different percentage on exotic bets from time to time. Most states allow the licensee to adjust the rate of such take-out of such bets up or down in its discretion. This again is viewed as a marketing decision in most states (I've checked with Florida and Arizona specifically).

Since time is short, I am sending copies of this letter and balloon to all of the committee members. If any of you have any questions, please contact any of our three lobbyists and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Very truly yours,


Richard J. Boushka

P.S.: Also enclosed is a copy of my full testimony.

cc: Honorable Bill Morris
Honorable Gene Anderson
Honorable Neil Arasmith
Honorable Richard Bond
Honorable Norma Daniels
Honorable Roy Ehrlich
Honorable Jeanne Hoferer
Honorable Phil Martin
Honorable John Strick
Honorable Ben Vidricksen

THE KANSAS HUMANE SOCIETY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

4218 SOUTHEAST BOULEVARD • WICHITA, KANSAS 67210

Shelter Phone 683-6596

3/27/87

Attachment #5

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Ellen Querner, I am President of the Kansas Humane Society located in Wichita, Kansas. I am here to speak on two issues of the Pari-mutuel bill:

1. that of allowing the use of live lures
2. that of allowing the use of drugs

I stand before this committee to ask that you amend this bill to read that No living creature shall be used in the training or racing of greyhounds. I ask not only for the Humane Society and its over 2,500 contributors but also for the people of Kansas who believed what the greyhound breeders said before the election...That our accusations of the use of live lures were false.

Before the elections I spoke on two talk shows in the Wichita area. I spoke about the use of live lures as a reason for being against Pari-mutuel. On both shows a Mr. Jack Sherck, representing the greyhound people, disputed this fact and stated to the public that greyhounds were trained with a mechanical lure called a Jack-o-lure and that I and other humane organizations did not know what we were talking about.

I have with me copies of 2 editorials and one news report also stating that the use of live lures was very minimal and not necessary:

On Oct. 16, 1986 Mr. Keith Dillon a greyhound breeder for over 46 years stated in response to the live lure accusations, "I haven't had a rabbit or anything live on my place for 13 years."

On Oct. 30, 1986 an editorial from Mr. Shreck, who had represented the Greyhound people on two prior occasions, wrote: "Their instincts haven't changed much, although we have adapted them to racing with mechanical lures."

On Oct. 31, 1986 an editorial from Mr. Crooks, whose family has been in greyhound racing for years stated: "It is true that in the past live lures were used to train dogs. The better trainers, however, don't need live lures to teach dogs to run. The use of live lures is rapidly waning."

This is what the people of Kansas heard, this is what the people of Kansas believed.

Now, after Pari-mutuel has passed, the greyhound people are singing a different tune. Now they say live lures are necessary or they will go broke. Never in my many years in humane work have I heard such an overwhelming outcry from

Attachment #5
FSA 3/27/87

the public. The public is outraged at this turn of face. When Humane officials used to stand alone and speak for our animals with little outward support from the general public we know stand with support from outraged citizens of Kansas who will not tolerate the use of live lures and are angry that the greyhound people led them down a false path to help pass Pari-mutuel in our state.

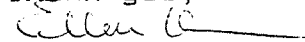
Another reason why Humane Societies came out against Pari-mutuel was the use of drugs in racing. Again the public heard that a strong racing commission would assure that no drugs would be used in racing. We now find out that this bill is allowing 4 drugs to be used.

We have already made our position clear on this issue so I would like to bring to your attention a letter to the editor dated March 18, 1987 from Dr. R.A. Adams DVM, President of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Adams states: " It is my position that no drugs be used in racehorses or racing greyhounds while racing. When a racehorse or racing dog is ill, they should be withheld from racing and treated until full recovery takes place...Butazolidin...when it is being used as a painkiller...making it possible to further aggravate the condition...All too often, this ends in a condition that cripples the animal permanently. It also creates a hazard for the jockey, other horses and other jockeys in the track."

I do not know why the House has permitted these drugs. Dr. Adams is "the expert" he is the President of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, he doesn't stand alone in the Veterinary field in his statement. Why are our legislators not listening to an unbiased opinion.

Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, you are in the position to correct a terrible mistake made by the House of Representatives, you are in the position to clean up this Pari-mutuel bill and show that the state of Kansas can have Pari-mutuel without inhumane treatment of animals. Most important of all is that there are many Kansans waiting for you to do so.

Thank you,



Ellen Querner

President

Kansas Humane Society

Local/State

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Greyhounds wait down the track at

Betting Issue on Ballot Spices Annual Dog Meet

● GREYHOUNDS, From 1D ing pari-mutuel wagering for 10 years. Since April, when the Legislature approved putting pari-mutuel wagering to a popular vote, Hanson and an estimated two-thirds of the state's 277 greyhound owners have been barnstorming the state promoting passage. "There was a feeling in the western district that race tracks in urban areas won't help them," he said. "But the pari-mutuel tax would benefit the entire state, not just the urban areas. This would actually be an industry."

Although Hanson said he thinks the amendment will pass, "we're running like we're behind. We're not letting up a bit." Failure to win passage of the amendment won't damage the state's greyhound industry, Hanson said. "We would continue to breed dogs and ship them out of state to run," a practice that he said bleeds an estimated \$3 million from the state each year.

But should pari-mutuel pass, Hanson thinks that the state's \$5 million greyhound industry, already fourth in the nation, would expand. "You'll see more greyhound farms come into Kansas, not only in the vicinity of the race track but in Abilene." And that, he said, means more jobs at each

farm to train and care for the dogs, more business for veterinarians and for suppliers of feed. "The time is right," he said.

Hanson and Keith Dillon, a Olathe resident who has bred greyhounds for 46 years, said the biggest opposition to pari-mutuel racing has come from the animal welfare organizations that have accused greyhound owners of using live lures to train their dogs, abusing them and destroying as many as 50,000 dogs a year. But economic arguments have diffused many of the moral objections, he said.

Greyhound owners hotly dispute the charges made by animal rights groups. "I haven't had a rabbit or anything live on my place for the last 13 years," said Dillon, who also is a member of state task force now hammering out proposed enabling legislation to govern a racing industry.

Horan said the National Greyhound Association also has the power to levy fines on its members and suspend membership if any are caught abusing their dogs. Last year, he said, only 27,200 greyhounds were registered in North America. The accusation that twice that number are destroyed annually, he said, "is wrong."

Friday, October 31, 1986

THE WICHITA EAGLE-BEACON

Yes to Par *Hayden Wo*

THE WICHITA EAGLE-BEACON

Tuesday, March 24, 1987

Christiansen
and Publisher
Neavoll
Age Editor
Murray
Manager

Davis Merritt, Jr.
Executive Editor
Reid Ashe
General Manager
William R. Handy
Managing Editor

2D

Stop Live Lures

I am writing on behalf of the first hour honors history class at Pleasant Valley Junior High School.

We believe that the use of live lures to train racing greyhounds is inhumane.

We were also wondering if the Humane Society or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could do anything to help the defenseless rabbits and other small animals?

ANGIE PRUITT
Wichita

Recent letters and editorials in the Eagle-Beacon have accused the racing industry of cruelty to animals. I speak specifically regarding greyhounds. My family was involved in the racing industry for many years. As a child I was around dogs constantly. I have never witnessed an act of cruelty or mistreatment toward a greyhound. It is true that dogs have had to be destroyed that would burden the owner. Most owners actively seek and encourage private ownership of dogs they cannot use. But, many times, owners have found dogs abandoned that they had given away to people who had promised to care for them. Is it more humane to destroy a dog, or to give it to someone who will kick it out on a country road to fend for itself? Greyhounds are like thoroughbred horses; they are delicate, require care and do not fend well for themselves.

It is true that in the past live lures were used to train dogs. The better trainers, however, don't need live lures to teach dogs to run. The use of live lures is rapidly waning.

The choice of pari-mutuel is not an easy one. I believe that the decisions one makes should depend on the economic considerations, not weak charges of animal cruelty.

KEVIN CROOKS
Wichita

Norman J. Christiansen
President and Publisher

George Neavoll
Editorial Page Editor

Keith Murray
Business Manager

Davis Merritt, Jr.
Executive Editor

Reid Ashe
General Manager

William R. Handy
Managing Editor

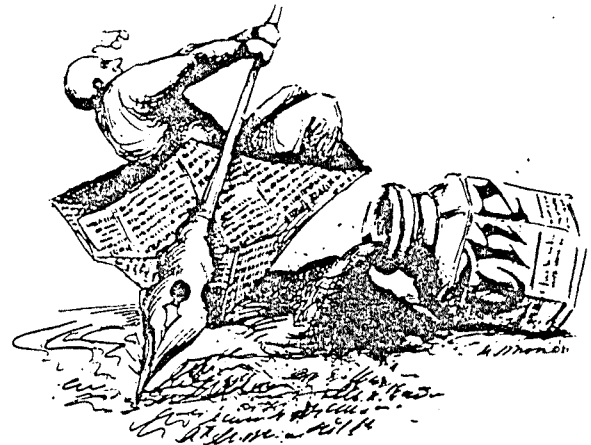
2D

Biased Stand On Pari-Mutuel

The editorial position of the Eagle-Beacon on Question No. 1 (pari-mutuel) is now well known and deliberately biased on the moral side of the issue. The newspaper practices poor journalism in that you have done so little research into the compound subject of tourism, economic development and racing in other communities. Your reporting expresses only that which you wish to impart to voters.

We take exception to embellishments regarding crime, inhumane treatment of animals and all of those peripheral side issues which your newspaper uses to foster its cause. If the issue generally regarded as one of the "sin" issues is to be prejudged on that subject alone, then so be it. To make your allegations and to continually foster half-truths to mask your argument is poor and biased journalism.

Greyhounds, quarter horses and thoroughbreds are not new to Kansas, either as a sport or an industry. Greyhounds have had a presence in Kansas as a hunting breed for over 100 years. Their instincts haven't changed much, although we have adapted them to racing with mechanical lures. Greyhounds are exported from Kansas at a rate of thousands per year and generate over \$5 million per year to Abilene and Dickinson County retailers. The compound effect of horses and dogs on the Kansas economy is staggering.



There is something to lose in all this negative debate over the pari-mutuel industry, which holds so much promise to breeders all over the state. Should Question No. 1 fail after so many difficult years of hope and frustration, a strong feeling prevails that other surrounding states may hold more promise than Kansas. Business is never a static affair. Gain or loss in the breeding industry is not only a question but will be a reality that voters should consider on Nov. 4.

The sin issue is one that each of us must decide in our hearts. Let's not clutter the issue with nonsense about crime and inhumanity. Those are not pari-mutuel issues at all.

JACK SHERCK
Abilene

Editorials/Opinion

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As We See It:

Animals Bleed With Pari-Mutuel

IT'S bad enough that pari-mutuel betting takes financial advantage of human weakness. It's even worse that pari-mutuel abuses animals by subjecting many creatures to brutal treatment and torture.

Kansas should know they are condemning countless animals to cruel deaths if they pass the pari-mutuel wagering amendment on the Nov. 4 ballot. Indeed, if the amendment is approved, the blood that will flow from pari-mutuel betting would suggest Kansans are willing to sacrifice their reputation as a people who care about animals for a few additional dollars in state revenue.

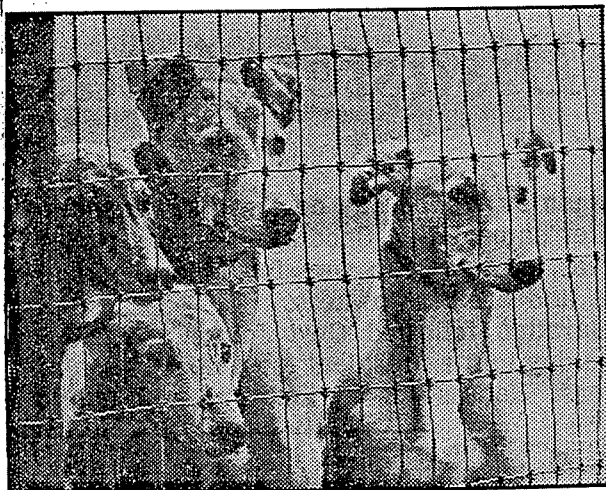
The worst offender is dog racing. Many greyhound pups are killed early in life because they lack potential to become quality racers. Those who make it to the track seldom run more than four or five years — often enduring painful injuries in the process — and usually are killed when their careers are over. A few are adopted (greyhounds

make wonderful pets), but most dogs are treated as disposable property with no claim on compassion from those who have benefited from their racing efforts.

Greyhounds also are used to victimize other animals. To teach the dogs to chase mechanical lures around the track, some trainers use live animals — usually rabbits, but sometimes kittens — to give the hounds a taste for blood. To their credit, some trainers oppose such slaughter, but the practice still occurs because many trainers believe dogs must have a lust for blood to be successful racers. So, if a dog can be made to run a fraction of a second faster, why bother about some rabbits being torn to shreds?

Horse racing presents fewer problems than dog racing. But the life of a racehorse is seldom a few times around the track and then retirement to the stud farm. The increase in states permitting pari-mutuel wagering and longer racing seasons have raised the demand for equine competitors. Some horses are brought to the track at such a young age that their bones and muscles haven't developed properly. Running on hard dirt tracks hurts legs and can cause lameness. Drugs often are used to reduce the pain, allowing a horse to run but increasing the risk of a life-threatening injury.

Kansas used to be described as a land where the "deer and the antelope" play. That image reflected a people who had a deep appreciation for their fellow creatures. It would be sad if Kansans now decided the value of a dog or horse was set by the \$2 window. For the animals' sake, if for no other reason, Kansans should defeat pari-mutuel on Nov. 4.



Adult greyhounds: Many await a cruel fate

U.S. Watching Kansas on Lures

The Animal Protection Institute of America has been asked by the Kansas Humane Society to lend API's voice of 180,000 members to ban the use of live animals as training lures for greyhounds.

For years now, many out-of-state greyhound trainers have sent their dogs to Kansas for live bait training because it was against the law in their own states. I remember years ago working at a humane society where hundreds of greyhounds were brought to be euthanized simply because they were the losers. The trainers admitted the faster dogs were being sent to Kansas for live bait training to give them a "winning determination" — because such training was illegal in Oregon. How long is Kansas going to tolerate being the barbaric center for this practice, when so many other states have passed legislation to prevent such inhumane acts?

What Kansas residents and their elected legislators need to realize is that other dog racing states are watching with keen interest. What happens in Kansas may have far reaching consequences elsewhere. Meanwhile, federal legislation has been proposed on live bait training. The humane movement is keenly aware of this abusive system and is gearing up to speak in united defense of those who can't speak for themselves. Citizens of Kansas, act now and speak out by informing your legislators to cast a vote for the animals. Stop the use of live bait in teaching dogs to race. Give Kansas the opportunity to join the other states that have already outlawed such barbarism.

ROBERT K. HILLMAN
Director of Field Services
Animal Protection Institute
Sacramento, Calif.

This is an open letter to Angie

Public Forum

Original letters expressing all points of view are welcome. Letters must be signed and include the writer's true name, address and telephone number, if any. Only name and city will be published. Those letters accepted for publication are subject to editing and condensation. Shorter letters usually will be published more quickly.

Pruitt and the first hour honors history class at Pleasant Valley Junior High School. (March 24 letter "Stop Live Lures")

In reply to Angie's question: There is a lot that animal welfare groups can do and have been doing to help prevent the cruelty to animals as perpetrated by the greyhound trainers in Kansas.

Because of humane consideration, Animal Welfare Alliance, Inc., opposed the pari-mutuel amendment proposed in last November's election. We and United Humanitarians and other animal groups campaigned vigorously against the bill. We mailed out fact sheets, delivering them door to door, in parking lots of shopping malls and in malls. We wrote letters to the Public Forum exposing the cruelties attending this so-called sport. The greyhound industry appeared on television and lied to the electorate, claiming that the industry no longer used live animals in their training and accused us of being ignorant about the issue.

A few weeks ago, news items began appearing in the various media in which the greyhound element claimed the greyhound industry could not survive without the use of small live animals as lures, in their words, to give the pups a taste of blood.

For the last few weeks AWA has worked industriously writing letters and obtaining sponsors and

financing for anti-live lure ads, and getting petitions signed by an aroused citizenry. We have had help in this from many places. Norma Shelton in Caldwell has secured many signatures from what is largely a rural area.

A Wichita pet shop, the Pirates Cove, donated generously to our cause and also obtained many signatures to our petition in their place of business.

We have sent copies of our petitions to all 40 members of the Kansas Senate, asking for their support for the animals. All our members and many friends have written to their senators. We have all made many telephone calls at our own personal expense.

I must say that I have never encountered such a display of unanimity on any issue as on this one. Of the hundreds of persons that we asked to sign, only three declined.

Ellen Querner, president of Kansas Humane Society, will be in Topeka this week to testify for the ban on live lures. She also is taking with her a number of signatures on petitions.

We are keeping up the pressure, because we know that we are up against a well-financed lobby that represents people who are determined to make money from their dogs and are not deterred by any humane considerations.

If we succeed in imposing a ban on the use of live animals in this barbarous method of making money, it will certainly be a triumph of honest, dedicated, sensitive citizens over the uncaring, greedy promoters and breeders of animals for this blood "sport."

If we lose, we will be back next year. In an election year, our legislators may be more responsive to the desires of the voters.

L. MARGUERITE ROWE
President
Animal Welfare Alliance, Inc.
Wichita

Editorials/Opinion

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As We See It:

The Critical Hour on Live Lures

MANY people have made a valiant effort to stop the use of live lures in training racing greyhounds in Kansas. In fact, the outpouring of protests against the practice has helped make the lures issue one of the hottest topics in Topeka this session.

Whether the Legislature is listening to the obvious will of thousands of Kansas — or whether it will continue to allow the barbaric slaughter of thousands of animals — may be determined in the next few days as the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee holds hearings on pari-mutuel legislation.

The committee action is crucial. It would be more difficult to add a live lure ban to the pari-mutuel legislation once it reaches the Senate floor. But if the committee included the prohibition in its bill, senators would have to vote to take it out. That would force the senators to choose between those who want live lures outlawed (most Kansans) and the greyhound trainers, who have spent big money lobbying pari-mutuel legislation.

Read the letters in today's Public Forum about the live lures issue. They explain what is at stake. They reflect the strong feelings that many people have toward this matter. But live lures can't be banned simply by reading this editorial or letters to the editor. It will take the energy of Kansans who abhor

the practice and want it stopped. This includes many schoolchildren who have sent the Eagle-Beacon letters asking how they can help and adults who feel frustrated that members of the state House of Representatives refused to halt the use of live lures.

So take a moment to call or send a message to members of the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee. It would do your conscience good and could make an impact on the committee. This may be the last chance to save thousands of defenseless animals from being cruelly ripped apart for no reason other than greed.

Telegrams or mail can be sent to the individual senator in care of the Statehouse, Topeka, Kan. 66612. Phone calls can be routed through the Senate switchboard at (913) 296-7300.

These senators are on the Federal and State Affairs Committee. Chairman Ed Reilly, R-Leavenworth; Gene Anderson, D-Wichita; Neil Arasmith, R-Phillipsburg; Richard Bond, R-Overland Park; Norma Daniels, D-Valley Center; Roy Ehrlich, R-Hoisington; Jeanne Hoferer, R-Topeka; Phil Martin, D-Pittsburg; Bill Morris, R-Wichita; John Strick Jr., D-Kansas City; and Ben Vidricksen, R-Salina.

3/27/87
Attachment #6



Helping Hands Humane Society, Inc.

OFFICE AND ANIMAL SHELTER
2625 Rochester Road
Topeka, Kansas 66617
Telephone 233-7325

Testimony by: Miss Audrey B. McCaig, Executive Director, Helping Hands Humane Society

Re: H.B. 2044

Committee: Senate Federal and State Affairs

Date: March 27, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate the time to appear before you today concerning H.B. 2044, which deals with the use of live lures and drugs in greyhound racing and horse racing.

I will be brief because I know there are others who wish to speak on this Bill:

You will recall that last year when Pari-mutuel was being discussed, the greyhound people told the Legislature that they did not use live lures and no drugs.

Now they come back and say they didn't say this. The humane organizations tried to warn the Legislature that this would happen. In fact, the bill as originally written was not to use live animals or drugs for either greyhound racing or horse racing. It was amended in the House to include the use of live lures and four (4) drugs, two for dogs and two for horses. Namely, "Bute", Procaine, Lasix and Testosterone -- the last being a steroid. Also, another point that has been brought to my attention is the fact that this bill permits the use of whips to drive horses, by use of pain and terror, to greater speeds.

Attachment #6
FSA 3/27/87

It is not true that they have to use live animals to train their greyhounds -- even the National Greyhound Association say that live lures are not necessary and if they feel this way, why should we as a State condone such barbaric practices? Doctor Samuelson of Kansas State believes this is barbaric also.

There should be no drugs at all because if they need drugs to race then it isn't an honest race. They say there are only a few bad apples in the industry and I say, lets get rid of them like you throw away rotten apples out of the bushel. If they need drugs to run, then all they are doing is injuring their own animals and being inhumane too boot. When they use live lures, they are sacrificing another animal to line their own pockets!

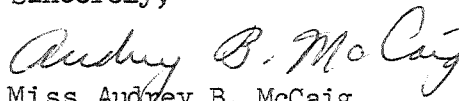
I hope your Committee will take a long hard look at what we are getting our State into by accepting this bill in its present form. I highly recommend that we go back to the original form which said no live animals as lures and no drugs. I would also like to see the whips taken out of horse racing. If not, this Pari-mutuel Bill is not going to be squeaky clean as Governor Hayden said it must be.

Attached is an article from "The Animals' Agenda" dated May, 1986 which is very clear on Greyhound Racing as a Blood Sport and I ask that each of you read this completely and see if you feel comfortable in condemning the greyhounds to this kind of fate. I am also attaching a fact sheet we sent to our Membership that I hope you will read.

Pari-mutuel would never have gotten the vote of the people had they known the truth about all of this.

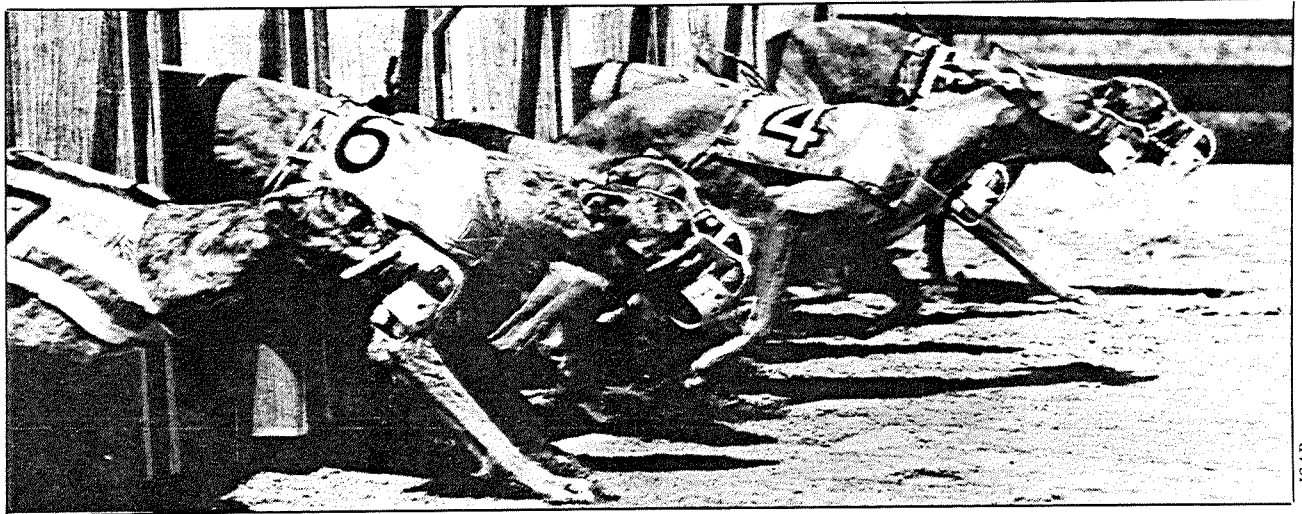
Thank you for your time in this matter, and I hope you will amend this bill back to its original state.

Sincerely,


Miss Audrey B. McCaig,
Executive Director

Encs.

RUNNING



For their lives *The Ugly Underside of Greyhound Racing*

By Sylvia Phillips

Although greyhound racing is the sixth largest spectator sport in the United States, it is one with which many animal rights advocates are unfamiliar. The cruelty to animals inherent in this form of gambling is bad enough to render it a bloodsport similar to dogfighting and cockfighting, which are illegal in many states.

The term "greyhound racing" is profoundly misleading, giving one the impression of agile greyhounds doing what they like to do best—running on a track. This is how the greyhound industry hopes to convince legislators and the general public that greyhound racing is a wholesome family sport. However, the facts behind the image the greyhound industry is trying to project indicate another, sinister, side of greyhound racing—one which its fans are neither supposed to see nor know about. It flourishes on the craving for pari-mutuel gambling—a form of betting in which winners divide the total amount wagered in proportion to the amount they each bet, after deductions for management expenses.

For Robert Baker, a field investigator with the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), "Dog racing as it exists today is nothing other than a 'blood sport,' since greyhounds in training are allowed to attack and viciously kill other

animals. The major difference between greyhound racing and dogfighting and cockfighting is that in dog racing the 'bleeding' is behind the scenes."

Live lures used

It is estimated that at least 90 percent of greyhound trainers believe that using live lures is necessary to teach their dogs to chase mechanical lures in races. Trainers believe that dogs not trained on live lures are unable to compete against those trained on live lures.

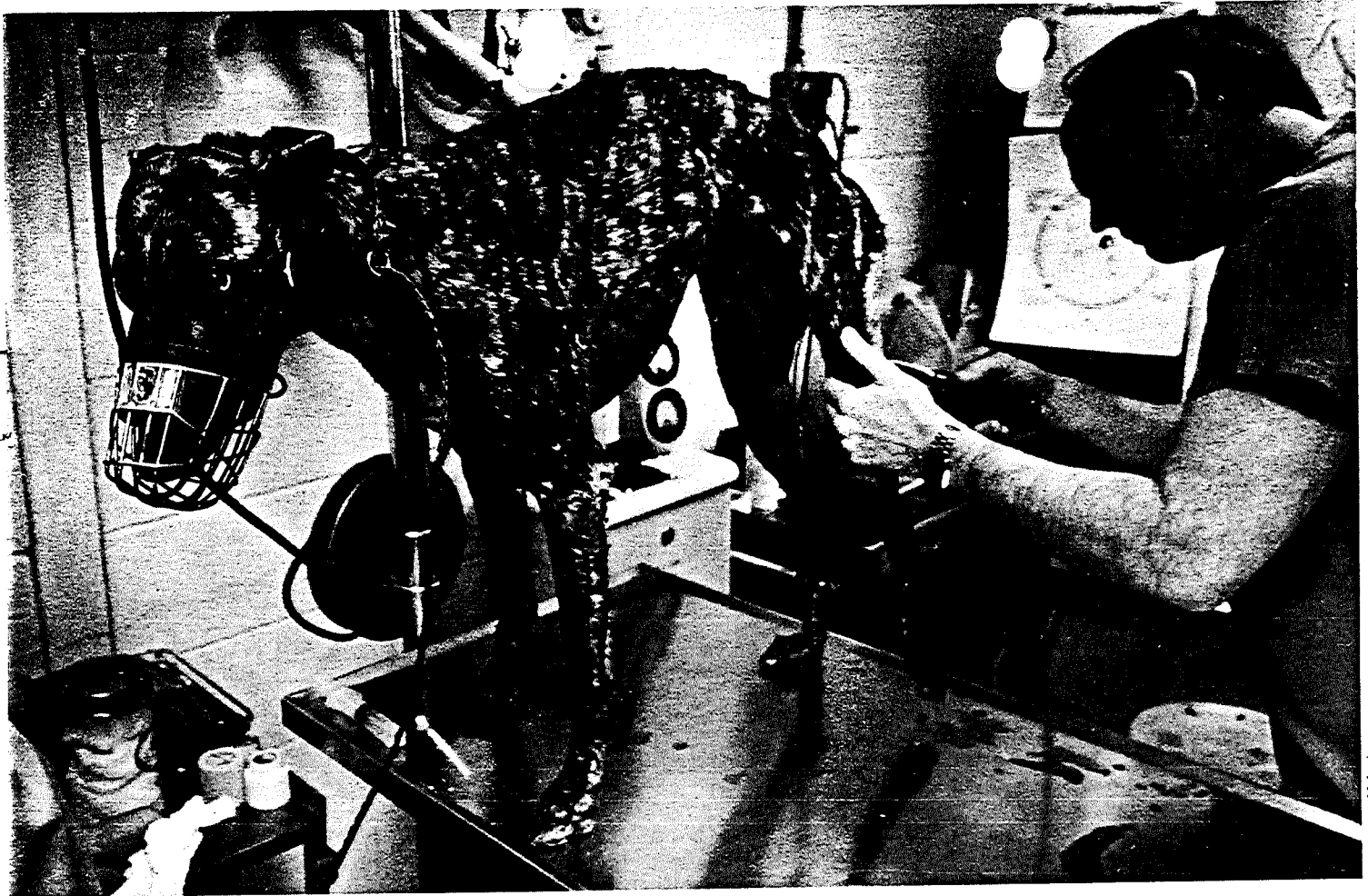
Every year, 100,000 small animals are used repeatedly until torn apart by greyhounds learning to race. Dr. George Cave, President of Trans-Species Unlimited, a Pennsylvania-based animal rights organization, maintains that the actual figures on animals used are much higher: "This figure does not even take into account the numbers of rabbits used in training greyhounds which never reach the status of registered." The use of rabbits for training has so depleted native populations in some areas that in Kansas, for example, where many racing dogs are trained, rabbits must be imported from Texas. But even the inventor of the artificial lure called the "jack-a-lure," Keith Dillon, believes that "... some greyhounds need jackrabbits to make them aggressive enough to be-

come good racing dogs." And the greyhound industry itself admits the prevalent use of live animal lures:

An official from the National Greyhound Association acknowledged that the majority of dogs used for racing are trained with live animal lures Troy Stiles, vice president of the National Greyhound Association, says his organization is encouraging trainers to switch to artificial lures. But he estimates only 7 to 8 percent use the mechanical device exclusively. (*The Daily Mail*, Charleston, West Virginia, June 29, 1983.)

In addition to using wild and domestic rabbits, humane investigators have found that kittens, guinea pigs, chickens, and puppies are used as live bait to train greyhounds to race. Greyhounds are normally gentle dogs and sometimes they must be starved to turn them into killers.

To counter the overwhelming evidence of the use of live animal lures in greyhound racing, the greyhound industry often claims that no live animals would be used in training in whatever particular state is considering legalizing this 'sport'. This is a deceptive tactic to try to make greyhound racing more appealing. Even if it were not permissible to train greyhounds on live animals



—Marcus Helton



Above: Pain and eventual death as a research subject—the grand finale of a racing greyhound's life. Retired greyhounds, or those who don't perform at the track, are routinely shipped to laboratories. Alone, Tufts University's medical and veterinary schools experimented on 650 former racing greyhounds in 1983.

Left: After a day of training his dogs on the track, a trainer piles up the remains of rabbits who, hours before were used as live lures—incentives for the dogs to race. Crated and muzzled greyhounds watch in the background.

in a particular state, nothing would prevent breeders and owners from shipping their dogs to train on live animals in other states (as is commonly done) or to prevent dogs not trained on live animals from racing against those that have been trained on live lures. Clearly, at least part of the solution rests with federal controls.

In fact, the majority of dogs are trained outside of states in which they race. The major breeding and training states are Florida, Texas and Kansas, all of which permit the use of live animal lures. According to HSUS investigator Baker, 12 out of 13 states that currently allow dog racing obtain an overwhelming majority of their dogs from out of state. According to Baker, "A spokesman for the Florida Greyhound Association estimated that 25 percent of American greyhounds are trained in Florida. Fifty percent are trained in Texas, Oklahoma or Kansas."

The use of live animal lures must be prevalent, for whenever legislation is introduced to prohibit the use of live lures, greyhound trainers vigorously oppose it. In Florida, the greyhound industry lobbied so effectively against legislation to limit the use of live animal lures in training greyhounds, that it resulted in a watered-down law that is practically useless. When a greyhound trainer filed

Continued on next page

suit seeking a declaratory judgment to have the law ordered ineffective, his attorney told the court that, "The plaintiff's livelihood is in question should he be forbidden from using said jackrabbits to train the greyhounds for use on licensed paramutual (sic) race tracks." Similarly, in Texas, legislation was introduced in 1983 to prohibit the use of live lures in training greyhounds. It never made it to the floor for a vote because of vigorous opposition from greyhound trainers. Regardless of what it tells the public, it is apparent that the greyhound industry has a vested interest in maintaining the use of live animals in training. Apparently they believe it makes for better entertainment.

Expendable commodities

There's another serious abuse inherent in greyhound racing: a great number of dogs are produced only to be killed because they can't run fast enough, are injured, or arrive at their early retirement age of five years. Says Penny Feltz, director of Program and Education for the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS), "The total number of greyhounds killed may be between 30,000 and 50,000 greyhounds each year." Besides the unknown numbers culled at birth, 50 percent of the estimated 50,000 greyhounds born each year are destroyed before they ever make it to the race track because they do not show enough racing potential. Thousands of others are destroyed when they no longer win at the track.

Money is the name of the game in greyhound racing, and dogs that do not serve human interests by winning at the race track quickly become expendable commodities. In that sense, greyhounds literally run for their lives. Since losers eat as much as winners, losing a race is usually a fatal "mistake". As a result, racing greyhounds rarely reach the age of five years.

NAVS estimates that as many as 40,000 dogs travel the racing circuits each year. Except for brief periods of extreme physical exertion while they are racing, they spend most of their brief lives in small crates or cages which provide them only enough room to stand up, turn around and lie down. Racing dogs are usually not raised as pets in the conventional sense of the word. Both NAVS and HSUS have documented that some greyhounds are even kept constantly muzzled except for the short periods when they are fed. Greyhounds often exhibit sores on their thighs from



—HSUS/Dmitzler

Every year, more than 100,000 small animals, such as rabbits, are used repeatedly as live lures until they are finally torn apart by greyhounds. Naturally gentle creatures, greyhounds are often starved by their trainers to make them aggressive.

lying in their cages all day.

Greyhounds race every four days all year round during their entire racing career. Consequently, these dogs suffer from a wide range of injuries from foot pad abrasions, ligament sprains, leg fractures, to broken bones and broken toes. Several veterinary journals document these injuries. According to the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* (June 15, 1984):

Stresses imposed by counterclockwise racing have been proposed as a possible mechanism for the fracture. Such stresses appear to be greater on the outside (right) limb, especially during turns The greatest forces are absorbed by the Tc (central tarsal) bone and subsequently predispose it to fracture.

And, according to the *Veterinary Medicine/Small Animal Clinician* (August, 1983), "Racing greyhounds are prone to a plethora of injuries including skin lacerations, 'dropped' and torn muscles, ruptured tendon sheaths, and fractured bones." The dogs race at 35-40 miles per hour and weigh an average of 55 to 75 pounds. Consequently, leg and joint fractures are not uncommon.

In order to maximize profits for racing tracks, dogs are forced to race in extremes of weather. George Bjotvedt, a veterinarian, and co-workers at Arizona State University wrote in the *California*

Veterinarian, (November, 1983):

Greyhound racing is a year-round activity in Arizona, with females and males competing equally, predominantly in 503-meter sprint races. Under these circumstances, exhaustion ensues within less than a minute with significant increase in body and cutaneous temperature. In a three-week period in July 1983, we have encountered five fatal cases in greyhounds.

According to Robert Baker, at the time the dogs were racing the atmospheric temperature was over 104 degrees F.

Dogs no longer able to earn their keep by winning at the races face an overdose of tranquilizers, sale to research facilities, abandonment, or euthanasia in a local humane society. Occasionally severely crippled females are kept for breeding purposes. Greyhound breeders often destroy their unwanted dogs as cheaply as possible, either by shooting them or abandoning them. This is cheaper than paying a veterinarian to euthanize the dog. According to Frantz Dantzer, North Central regional director of HSUS, "Thirty-nine greyhound carcasses were found together in New Hampshire. Examiners' reports showed that they were all killed from blows to the head." Baker reports that in January, 1983, six greyhounds were shot at the Key West city dump, and one surviving



—ISAR

dog was left to bleed to death. Says Dantzler, "Incidents such as these occur continually throughout the country." HSUS also reports that animal shelters in dog track communities report an increase in the number of greyhounds turned over to their facilities. They also report an increase of stray greyhounds found on the streets.

Ex-racers sold to labs

It is not uncommon for failing greyhounds to be sold for medical research. According to the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (*NAVS Bulletin*, Summer, 1985):

In Massachusetts alone, it is conservatively estimated that between 1,500 to 2,000 greyhound dogs are turned over annually to various laboratories. One has only to consider that in 1983 Harvard experimented upon 481 greyhounds in one laboratory alone and used at least another 60 in its Southboro facility. Tufts Medical School used about 400 greyhounds including 250 at its Veterinary School.

The AV Magazine, published by the American Anti-Vivisection Society, also documents the use of greyhounds used in research:

Two student journalists for the Colorado State University *Collegian* were recently arrested by police for attempting to photograph on their campus the slaughter of greyhounds for use in CSU laboratories.

Anatomy professor John Venable had the students charged with trespass. He feared that the public outcry against slaughter or vivisection of the purebred dogs would dry up their source—a local racetrack which apparently rewards losers and old dogs with this one-way trip.

NAVS's Penny Feltz says, the real bargain is for the medical experimenter. For a relatively low cost, he gets a young, healthy purebred dog whose genetic background is known." Feltz points out that retired greyhounds are used primarily for heart and stroke research.

Greyhounds betrayed

Occasionally those advocating legalizing pari-mutuel betting on greyhound racing boast of increased efforts to provide homes for retired greyhounds. They point to organizations such as Retired Greyhounds as Pets (REGAP, P. O. Box 41307, St. Petersburg, FL 33743) as a sign that the greyhound industry does care about the fate of its dogs. In reality, REGAP has placed only about 100 dogs as pets. The training of racing dogs hinders them from becoming good family pets, and they are likely to kill small animals. Further, statistics indicate that the greyhound industry is largely indifferent to the fate of the greyhounds since only four of the forty-five race tracks support REGAP's efforts. (See *To the Rescue*, by Ron Walsek, *Dog Fancy*, July 1984, pp. 44-48).

In conclusion, greyhound racing is a

form of gambling that masks a blood bath. Even some members of the greyhound industry admit to the cruelty involved. In the November 1981 issue of *The Greyhound Review*, Greg Farley wrote:

No one is buying the 'goody two shoes' image we have been trying to sell to the public. We are fooling no one with our phony propaganda about how well we treat our animals, and we would do well to stop trying. Nobody likes a hypocrite. The fact is that greyhound racing is considered a dirty word by the general public, ranked behind bullfighting and cockfighting, right where it belongs. It's a miracle that humane societies all over the country aren't picketing our tracks every night of the week. But that day may yet be coming. 🐕

Sylvia Phillips is president of The Political Action Committee, Inc., a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting animals in Illinois by working for better legislation. She has been active in animal rights work for the past four years and is presently fighting efforts to legalize greyhound racing in Illinois. For further information, contact her at 149 South Villa #15, Addison, IL 60101.

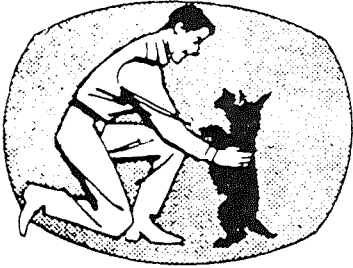
The author wishes to extend special thanks to Robert Baker, Field Investigator, Department of Investigations, The Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D. C., for supplying materials and information for this article.

Racing and Revenue

Greyhound racing in this country is a billion-dollar-a-year industry, and completely legal in 15 states. There are 45 pari-mutuel greyhound racing tracks in the United States. In 1983, greyhound racing contributed \$171 million to the general funds of 14 states. However, revenue earned from racing is infinitesimal when compared with a state's total budget. The average amount of greyhound racing revenue reported in states where it is legal is less than 0.3 percent of the states' budgets. Florida, which has 17 of the 45 pari-mutuel greyhound racing tracks in the country, generates only 0.7 percent of its revenue from dog

racing, according to The Humane Society of the United States.

Studies conducted at the Universities of Michigan and Connecticut have documented that pari-mutuel tax revenue is a regressive form of taxation and merely a redistribution of a state's income. This is because money not spent at the track would probably be spent on consumable goods, which have state sales taxes. The money spent on other consumable goods or services would also generate jobs; thus pari-mutuel betting on racing contributes little to the economic welfare of a community, the studies say.



Helping Hands Humane Society, Inc.

OFFICE AND ANIMAL SHELTER
2625 Rochester Road
Topeka, Kansas 66617
Telephone 233-7325

LEGISLATIVE ALERT - - - PARI-MUTUEL BILL HB-2044

The Kansas house recently struck an amendment from the pari-mutuel bill that would have banned use of live lures-- rabbits, puppies, kittens, chickens, etc. from training and racing greyhounds in Kansas. Jayne Aylward led the floor fight eliminating the ban, largely because of pressure from her Abilene greyhound breeder and trainer constituents.

Last year, greyhound people told legislators that they did not use live lures. NOW they admit using over 10,000 small animals yearly. They claim "economic necessity" for setting dog packs on rabbits or tying them to machines and breaking spines or legs so the animals' cries of pain will lure the dogs to chase the machine. FOURTEEN OUT OF 18 STATES OUTLAW THIS PRACTICE.

THE FACTS:

1. Over 100,000 small animals die yearly nationwide in training dogs.
2. The Nat'l Greyhound Assoc has passed a resolution discouraging use of live lures and has prepared a film showing alternate training methods. YET 90% of greyhound trainers use live lures.
3. Greyhound owners destroy 30,000 to 50,000 dogs per year, both pups and racers over 4 or 5 years old. Yet they claim use of live lures is necessary to save a dog's life as a racer.
4. Ed Scheele, Director of the Greyhound Hall of Fame, says the problem of using live lures is one of education: many breeders don't know or don't inform themselves of alternatives.
5. The five-member racing commission set up in the new pari-mutuel bill will have at least two members representing the horse and dog industries. An advisory committee will be all industry people. These people will decide the live lure issue if the House has its way.

The original pari-mutuel bill allowed NO drugs in horse or dog racing. NOW, four drugs are allowed:

"Bute" - a painkiller which allows injured animals to run without feeling pain.
Lack of pain does not mean lack of potentially dangerous injury.

Procaine - a stimulant which will "hype" animals to run faster.

Lasix - a diuretic which covers up the presence of many "illegal" drugs.

Testosterone - a hormone which builds muscle but has adverse effects on the heart and reproductive systems.

RACING IN KANSAS CAN NEVER BE CLEAN IF WE ALLOW DRUG USE AND IF WE ALLOW THE USE OF LIVE LURES.

To outlaw these practices you need to contact the following senators immediately:

Sen. Ed Reilly	296-7372
Sen. Jeanne Hoferer	296-7365
Sen. Alicia Salisbury	296-7374
Sen. Nancy Parrish	296-7373

ACT NOW. Your legislators need to hear from you regarding HB-2044. Thank you.

"Paws for Pleasure"

HELPING HANDS HUMANE SOCIETY
2625 NW Rochester Road
Topeka, KS 66617

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3/7/87

Attachment #7

7 RS 1311

Morris
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410

BILL NO. 410

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to enforcement of orders of local human relations commissions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. (a) A local human relations commission authorized by ordinance to award compensatory and punitive damages in a discrimination case may secure enforcement of any final order of such commission by the district court of the county where the unlawful discriminatory practice occurred, through mandamus or injunction in appropriate cases, or by action to compel the specific performance of the order. Such proceedings shall be initiated by the filing of a petition in such court, together with a transcript of the record upon the hearing before such commission, and issuance and service of a copy of such petition as in civil actions. The court shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony and proceedings an order or decree, enforcing, modifying, and enforcing, as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part, the order of such commission.

(b) The jurisdiction of the district court of the proper county shall be exclusive and its final order or decree shall be subject to review in the same manner as other appeals from the district court in civil cases.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Attachment #7
FSA 3/27/87

3/27/87
Marris
Master

Attachment #8

AN ACT concerning the crime of impairing a security interest;
amending K.S.A. 21-3734 and repealing the existing section.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 21-3734 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3734. (1) Impairing a security interest is:

(a) Damaging, destroying or concealing any personal property subject to a security interest with intent to defraud the secured party; or

(b) selling, exchanging or otherwise disposing of any personal property subject to a security interest without the written consent of the secured party, with intent to defraud the secured party, where such sale, exchange or other disposition is not authorized by the secured party under the terms of the security agreement; or

(c) failure to account to the secured party for the proceeds of the sale, exchange or other disposition of any personal property subject to a security interest, with intent to defraud the secured party, where such sale, exchange or other disposition is authorized and such accounting for proceeds is required by the secured party under the terms of the security agreement or otherwise.

(2) Impairing a security interest is a class E felony when the personal property subject to the security interest is of the value of ~~fifty-dollars-(\$50)~~ \$50 or more and is subject to a security interest of ~~fifty-dollars-(\$50)~~ \$50 or more. Impairment of security interest is a class A misdemeanor when the personal property subject to the security interest is of the value of less than ~~fifty--dollars--(\$50)~~ \$50, or of the value of fifty-dollars ~~(\$50)~~ \$50 or more but subject to a security interest of less than

Attachment #8
FSA 3/27/87

~~fifty-dollars-(\$50)~~ \$50.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 21-3734 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.