

THE BELMONT STAKES

THE TEST OF THE CHAMPION

The New York State Racing and Wagering Board

The 110th running
JUNE 10, 1978



BEAUTIFUL BELMONT PARK



VERNON DOWNS

PAST PERFORMANCE PROGRAM
SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1955



HOME OF THE MIRACLE MILE

Second Day,
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1902.

OFFICIAL
PROGRAMME

First Great Meeting
EMPIRE CITY
TROTTING
CLUB

NEW YORK



LORD DERBY, 2:05 3-4

HORACE W. WILSON,
Secretary.

BINGO

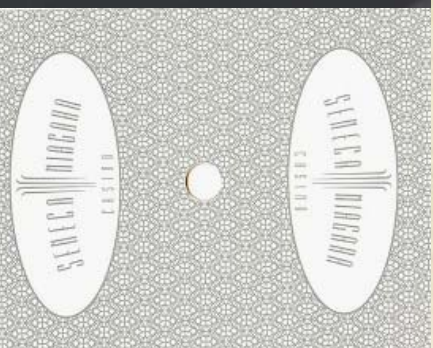
4	22	39	57	62
11	23	40	55	72
7	27	FREE	59	67
6	18	41	51	71
9	25	31	56	68



Official PROGRAM
PAST PERFORMANCE FORM
SUMMER & FALL MEETING 1954

AMERICA'S BEST LIGHTED RACING PLANT!
ROUTE 5, BATAVIA, N. Y.

25¢



OFFICIAL PROGRAM

and Past Performances

SARATOGA RACEWAY

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

"America's Newest, Most Beautiful Racing Plant"

Dead Heat for Win at Saratoga Raceway, July 11, 1941
No. 3 Baggiper, Driver H. Pownall; No. 2 Symbol Gantle, Driver W. Miller

PRICE **15¢**

MONTICELLO RACEWAY

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

AND PAST PERFORMANCES

Premiere Season

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1958



AQUEDUCT

1961

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

25¢



Buffalo Driving Club
GRAND CIRCUIT RACES
AUGUST 7 to 11, 1905

The Official Score Book

PRICE, 10c.

S. P. NEVINS,
Programmer. Thursday, Aug. 10, 4th Day



Annual Report & Simulcast Report



Annual Report and Simulcast Report 2006

Daniel D. Hogan
Chairman

Michael J. Hoblock, Jr.
Member

John B. Simoni
Member

John G. Cansdale
Executive Director



Courtesy of the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame

Opening day at Belmont Park on May 4, 1905, featured a six-race card including four stakes events, a 2-year-old race and a selling race. The first horse to win a race at the new facility was August Belmont's 3-year old colt Blandy (pictured Above), who wins the six-furlong Belmont Park Inaugural by two lengths.



Mission Statement



Courtesy of NYC OTB Corp.

On April 8, 1971, thousands of New Yorkers crowded into Grand Central Terminal to place the country's first legal off-track bets on that night's harness races at Roosevelt Raceway.

Our mission is to ensure that New York State's legalized pari-mutuel operations, charitable gaming activities and Class III Indian Gaming facilities operate with integrity and are in full compliance with New York's statutes, the Board's rules, and the tribal-State Class III Gaming Compacts, respectively.

We safeguard the interest of the public, including the taxpayers and patrons by ensuring that the regulated entities and their employees participating in, or benefiting from legalized gambling operate with probity. We will expeditiously respond to all public concerns.

Executive management espouses that personal integrity is paramount for all Board employees who must ensure honest and proper conduct of legalized gambling and other regulated activities. To properly serve the public, all employees must perform their duties in an ethical manner that is above reproach. To meet this goal we advocate teamwork, intra-agency communication, mutual respect, training, and advancement to reach each employee's potential.

Only through vigilance, competence and dedication can the Board and its employees be successful in performing its statutory responsibilities.





July 1, 2007

**To: The Honorable Eliot Spitzer, Governor
Members of the New York State Legislature, and
Paul E. Francis, Director of the Budget**

In accordance with Chapter 346 of the Laws of 1973, the 2006 Annual Report of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board is hereby submitted. The details set forth in the report respond to legislative mandate and provide information on the Board's activities, organizational structure, recent law changes, and provide statistics of interest and data relating to Racing and Pari-Mutuel Wagering. As in years past, the Simulcast Report, as required by Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law Section 1002.2, is incorporated into the Annual Report.

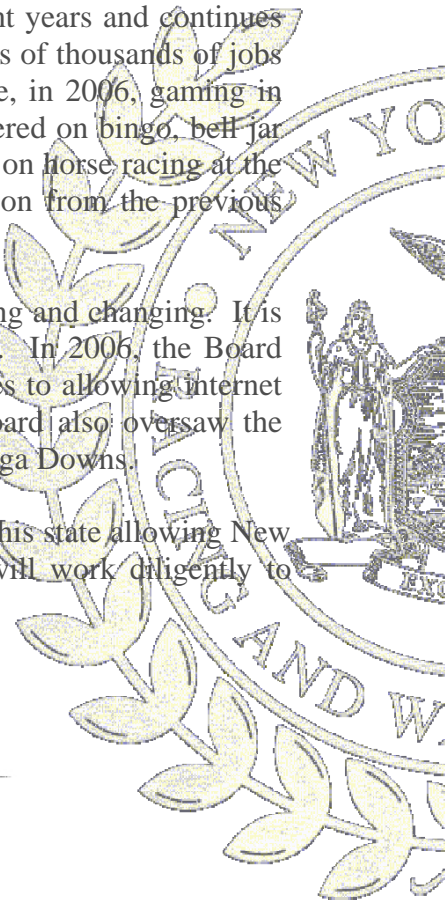
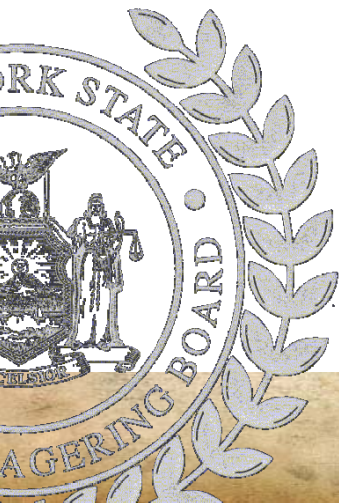
The gaming-entertainment industry has experienced phenomenal growth in recent years and continues to be a leading contributor to New York's economy. In addition to providing tens of thousands of jobs and preserving agriculture and more than 40,000 acres of open and green space, in 2006, gaming in New York helped to generate \$57 million for charity through \$353 million wagered on bingo, bell jar and other forms of charitable gaming. A total of nearly \$2.6 billion was wagered on horse racing at the state's thoroughbred and harness racetracks representing a decline of \$47 million from the previous year.

The challenges that confront the Board are reflective of an industry that is growing and changing. It is as important now as it has ever been, to make security and integrity a priority. In 2006, the Board adopted landmark rules governing the use of equine medications, developed rules to allowing internet wagering and adopted proposition, parley and "Grand Slam" wagers. The Board also oversaw the opening of Vernon Downs and Yonkers Raceway and a new Harness Track at Tioga Downs.

The Board has focused significant energies on regulating the gaming industry in this state allowing New York to emerge as one of the premiere destinations for gaming. The Board will work diligently to improve upon its success as we continue to serve the public in 2007 and beyond.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel D. Hogan
Chairman



Secretariat, with his jockey, Ron Turcotte, looking back, roared to a 31-length victory in the Belmont Stakes and a sweep of the Triple Crown races in 1973.



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SEVENTH RACE

THE WHITNEY
(6th RUNNING)
\$50,000 Added

1 1/8 MILES
Flatland

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD. By subscription of \$100 each, which shall accompany the nomination; \$200 to make the entry box; \$200 to start, with \$50,000 added. The added money and all fees to be divided 60% to the winner, 20% to second, 12% to third and 6% to fourth. Three-year-olds, 119 lbs.; older, 122 lbs. Non-winners of \$10,000 twice at a mile and a furlong or over since August 18, allowed 2 lbs.; \$25,000 three times at a mile in 1973-74, 4 lbs.; a repeater in 1973, 7 lbs. Trophies will be presented to the winning owner, trainer and jockey.

(Closed Saturday, July 21 with 11 nominations)

Track Record: Stupendous (4), 1:14 1/4; August 8, 1967; 1:48 1-4
Sex & Wt.: 3-yr-olds, 119 lbs.; older, 126 lbs.
Ask for horse by program number.

NO.	OWNER	TRAINER	Morning Line and Jockey
1	OXFORD STABLE Chest, white and black halved sleeves, cerise cap	M. MARKE	15-1
	WEST COAST SCOUT 126		EDDIE BELMONTE
	<small>B.B. Scullivo-Danny Fritsch by Bill Dandy</small>		
2	MARCEL WALKER Pink, red broken black "M" and sleeves, taupe jockey loops, red cap	J. P. CAMPO	20-1
	RULE BY REASON 119		ANGEL SANTIAGO
	<small>Dr. J.C. Hall to Roberto-Santalla by Bob Jones</small>		
3	MEADOW STABLE Blue and white blocks, blue sleeves, white stripes, blue cap	L. LAURIN	1-10
	SECRETARIAT 119		RON TURCOTTE
	<small>Ch. C. Bold Race-Somethingsroyal by Pinnacolo</small>		
4	TOURNAI FARM Orange, light blue blocks on sleeves, orange cap	H. FERRENS	10-1
	ONION 119		JACINTO VASQUEZ
	<small>C.R. A. Third Martini-With A Flair by Brass Cup</small>		
5	DARBY DAN FARM Fawn, brown sleeves, tan cap, brown visor	T. L. BONDINELLO	8-1
	TRUE KNIGHT 122		JORGE VELAZQUEZ
	<small>Dr. J.C. Hall to Roberto-Santalla by Bob Jones</small>		
6	ARNO D. SCHEFFLER Lavender and purple blocks, lavender cap	RODENE JACOBS	30-1
	ANONO 112		ROBYN C. SMITH
	<small>B.B. Woodhull and Sports Event by T. V. Lark</small>		

TURF TERRACE DINING RESERVATIONS
Reservations for the Turf Terrace, the upper Clubhouse dining area overlooking the track may be made by calling (Area Code 518) 584-6930 between nine to eleven a.m. each day. Reservations may be made in advance but will not be held beyond 1:00 p.m. each day.
Gentlemen will be required to wear coats and Ladies to wear dresses or pants suits on the Turf Terrace and in the box area.

Before each race the Paddock is restricted to the owners and trainers of the horses racing.
By Order of the Stewards

BREAKFAST AT TRACK
Watch the morning workouts and enjoy breakfast on the porch at the same time. Breakfast served from 7 to 10:00 a.m. on Weekdays and 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays. Admission free during these hours.

Program image courtesy of NYRA

New York State Racing and Wagering Board

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The "Graveyard of Favorites" nickname is a result of numerous historic upsets that have occurred at Saratoga Racetrack. The mighty Man O' War lost only once in 21 starts at Saratoga Race Course in the 1919 Sanford Stakes. Triple Crown winner and super horse Secretariat lost to an overachieving Onion in the 1973 Whitney Stakes at Saratoga (Program page above). Belmont Stakes winner Conquistador Cielo was stunned at Saratoga Racetrack in the 1982 Travers Stakes by huge long shot Runaway Groom.



In 1899, what is now Yonkers Gaming and Raceway opened as Empire City Trotting Club. It was built at a cost of US \$780,000 by copper magnate William H. Clark and grocery tycoon James Butler; the actual construction was done by Seth Griffin. Opening day, September 4, drew 12,000 patrons.

Overview (Continued)

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NO SHOW BETTING ON THIS RACE

1 1/2 MILES

EIGHTH RACE

THE BELMONT
(110th RUNNING)
\$150,000 ADDED

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS. By subscription of \$100 each to accompany the nomination; \$500 to pass the entry box; \$5,000 to start. A supplementary nomination may be made of \$2,500 on Wednesday June 7 plus an additional \$10,000 to start, with \$150,000 added, of which 60% to the winner, 20% to second, 15% to third and 5% to fourth. Colts and Geldings, 126 lbs.; Fillies, 121 lbs. The winning owner will be presented with the August Belmont Memorial Cup to be retained for one year, as well as a trophy for permanent possession and trophies will be presented to the winning trainer and jockey.

(Closed Wednesday, February 15, 1978 with 266 nominations)

Track Record—2:24; SECRETARIAT (C), 126 lbs.; June 9, 1973.

MAKE SELECTION BY NUMBER			
OWNER	TRAINER	Jockey/Mark	Line
1 JAMES W. PHILLIPS White Kelly Green Diamond Hoop, Green Collar, Two Green Hoops on Sleeves, White Cap DARBY CREEK ROAD 126 Dk.b. or br.c.5, Roberto—On the Trail by Olympia	T. L. RONDINELLO	ANGEL CORDERO, JR.	6-1
2 CALUMET FARM Dew's Red, Blue Collar, Two Blue Hoops on Sleeves, Blue Cap ALYDAR 126 Ch.c.3, Rose B Native—Sweet Tooth by On-and-On	J. M. VEITCH	JORGE VELASQUEZ	Even
3 HARDON VIEW FARM Flamapo, Black Sleeves, White Hoops, Black Cap AFFIRMED 126 Ch.c.3, Exclusive Native—World Tell You by Crafty Admiral	L. S. BARRERA	STEVE GAUTHEN	4-5
4 ODDER PHIPPS Black, Cherry Cap JUDGE ADVOCATE 126 Ch.c.3, Reviewer—Rampage by Tates	J. W. RUSSELL	JEFFERY FELL	20-1
5 MIAMI LAKES RANCH Black, Cold Yellow and "H" on Collar on Sleeves, Gold Cap, Black Bits NOON TIME SPENDER 126 Ch.c.3, Amagert—Eastern Noon by Scorpion	A. ARCOVIA	BURNE HERNANDEZ	20-1

Change of Equipment: DARBY CREEK ROAD, ALYDAR—blinkers OFF.

BREAKFAST AT BELMONT
JUNE 14 — JULY 29
(All racing days)
7:00 TO 9:00 A.M.

See Thoroughbred training on the country's largest and most beautiful race track. Listen and talk to jockeys, trainers and other racing personalities. Have the workouts and racing equipment explained. Reasonably priced breakfast available at trackside. Children are welcome. Admission FREE.

Drive to Belmont Park. Enter by Hempstead Turnpike entrance. Follow the parking signs.

RACING EVERY DAY EXCEPT TUESDAYS
(FIRST RACE — 1:30 P.M.)

Mutuel Cashiers' Windows Will Close 30 Minutes After Last Race

Program image courtesy of NYRA

One of the greatest rivalries in racing history was between the two colts Affirmed and Alydar who raced each other a total of 10 times, from June 15, 1977, in the Youthful at Belmont, to August 19, 1978, in the Travers at Saratoga. Affirmed won seven of these matches including close call wins in all three 1978 Triple Crown races. Affirmed is only the 11th and last horse to ever accomplish the feat. Pictured Above is the official program from the 1978 Belmont Stakes where Affirmed ended up edging out Alydar by only a head.

TROTTING RACES
★ PARI-MUTUELS ★
Supervision State Harness Racing Commission

JULY 3 TO AUG. 5
EVERY NIGHT Except Sunday
Post Time 8:15 p. m.
Daily Radio Shows 1:00 P. M.

Main Finish Camera—Electronic Totalizer Board
Admission \$1.20 (Includes Free Parking)
NO SEATS RESERVED EXCEPT BOXES
Boxes Leave From Elliott and Clinton St.
Tickets From Main St. Station, Lakewood and Buffalo

BUFFALO RACEWAY
THE FAIRGROUNDS, HAMBURG, N. Y.

Hamburg, New York resident James J. Dunnigan opened the doors of Buffalo Raceway in June of 1942, shortly after the New York State legislature passed a bill allowing pari-mutuel harness racing. He selected the Erie County Fairgrounds in Hamburg as the site of his venture. Pictured here is an advertisement for the track as seen in local papers in 1944.

About the Board



Home of the first running of today's Belmont Stakes, Jerome Park, in Westchester County, immediately became the principal venue for the most powerful stables and influential owners of the post-Civil War era. Above is a colored print, made by Kelly Tomas and William J. Robertson in 1868, which depicts ten horses and jockeys involved with a false start in front of the grandstand decorated with banners and spectators. The last race meeting at Jerome Park was held in 1894.

The Board has a staff of approximately 285, half of whom are seasonal per diem employees assigned to the racetracks. The staff is managed by an Executive Director reporting to the Board. The Board consists of seven departments: Administration, Audits and Investigations, Charitable Gaming, Casino Gambling, Counsel's Office, Racing Operations and Officials and the Secretary's Office.

RACING

Each year the Board issues track licenses and/or race dates to each of the state's operating racetracks, both thoroughbred and harness. The Board also issues simulcast licenses to the racetracks and off-track betting corporations to enable simulcasting of New York and out-of-state races.

It is the Board's responsibility to protect the honesty and integrity of all horse races conducted in New York. All racing participants including jockeys, drivers, owners, trainers, grooms, track management, agents concessionaires, veterinarians, exercise riders, and others who work at New York State racetracks must be licensed by the Board each year. The licensing process involves a complete criminal background check, including a review of the applicant's experience, if any, in other states, an assessment of the applicant's character and fitness, and in some cases, a determination of the applicant's competency to perform the duties for which the license is sought. Once issued, a license may be suspended or revoked by the Board for any just cause.

Each race conducted in New York is observed by at least three stewards or judges. The stewards' viewing stand is located near the finish line of each racetrack and is equipped with several television monitors to permit a viewing of multiple angles of each race. The stewards observe the races to make sure that all conduct is in accordance with rules and regulations.

CASINO GAMBLING

Board inspectors patrol the casino floors at all times to monitor and confirm games are run consistent with the "compact" (i.e.: treaty) between the Indian Nation and the State of New York. The Board's primary role is to protect the patrons by ensuring that the games are conducted properly.

Each compact requires that all individuals involved with Class III gaming must be properly certified as a gaming employee by the Board. The Board's licensing department is responsible for the review and subsequent approval or denial of the applications submitted.

CHARITABLE GAMING

The primary focus of the charitable gaming unit is to work with licensed organizations to bring them into compliance with state law and Board rules.

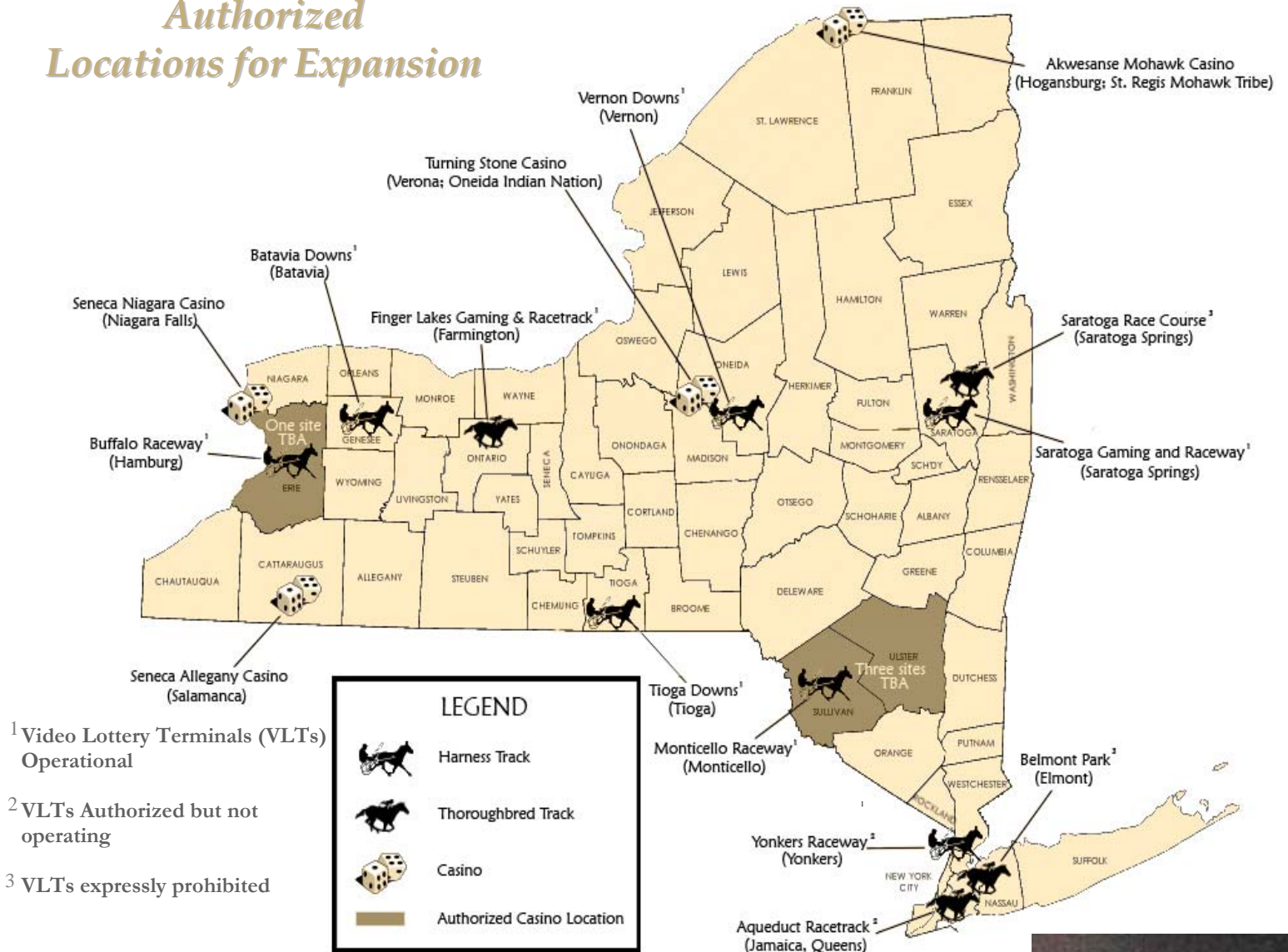
By law, the Board is required to review applications for registration and identification numbers for any charitable organization seeking to conduct games of chance or bingo. The Board denies applications for those who are not charitable or who have been excluded by statute, i.e.: political party organizations and labor unions.

Staff reviews quarterly reports from charitable organizations and, on occasion requires an audit to be done to make certain that the proceeds from charitable gaming and bingo are used for charitable purposes.



Gaming Establishments in New York State

Existing Facilities and Authorized Locations for Expansion



William R. Travers (1819 – 1887)

William R. Travers was an American lawyer and prominent New York City businessman who made a fortune on Wall Street. In 1863, Travers founded Saratoga Race Course and served as its first president. The Travers Stakes held annually at the Saratoga track is named in his honor and is the oldest major Thoroughbred horse race in the United States. Also a partner in Annieswood Stud farm in Westchester County, New York, Travers and his partners ran their horse 'Kentucky' to success in the first running of the Traver's Stakes in 1864.





Daniel D. Hogan

Chairman

Daniel D. Hogan was appointed Chairman of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board by Governor George Pataki and confirmed by the New York State Senate on June 22, 2006. Concurrently, Mr. Hogan serves as Chairman of the Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding and Development Fund; Vice-Chairman of the New York State Thoroughbred Racing Capital Investment Fund; Vice-Chairman of the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development fund; and Vice Chairman of the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund.

Chairman Hogan's lengthy background within the public sector include Commissioner of the New York State Office of General Services (OGS) where he was responsible for the management of an office that delivers diverse support services to all state agencies including leasing, design and construction, information technology, procurement services, inter-agency mail services and more.

Chairman Hogan began his 21-year career in public service in 1985 as a Legislative Aide to former State Senator John B. Daly. In 1995, Hogan joined Governor Pataki's administration where he has since served in a variety of positions, including: Director of Public Information at the former Department of Social Services; Executive Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Office for Temporary and Disability Assistance; Senior Policy Advisor and Acting Chief of Staff for Lt. Governor Mary O. Donohue; and Governor Pataki's Director for Special Projects.

Prior to his appointment with OGS in 2004, Chairman Hogan served as the Director of the Governor's Office of Regulatory Reform, where he was responsible for assisting in Governor Pataki's efforts to promote new private sector job creation by streamlining comprehensive business permitting and licensing assistance.

Chairman Hogan, a native of Niagara Falls, graduated from State University College at Buffalo. He currently resides in Slingerlands with his wife, the former Carrie Platt, and their three children.



John B. Simoni

Member

John B. Simoni was appointed as a Board Member of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board by Governor George Pataki and confirmed by the New York State Senate on June 22, 2006. Mr. Simoni is a Korean War Veteran serving in Korea and long time resident, businessman, and former horse owner from Saratoga County. In 1955, he founded and has since served as President of Mohawk Office Products, Inc, a multi-million dollar office furniture and supply retail corporation located in Schenectady, New York. Among John's experiences within the public sector include Chairman of the Saratoga County Industrial Development Agency, Board Member and Chairman of the Capital District Regional Planning Commission, Supervisor for the Town of Charlton and Saratoga County Board, and Board Member of the Adirondack Planning Commission.

Member Simoni's community service extend to his current role as member and past president of the Mohawk Club in Schenectady, and past memberships with the St. Claire' Hospital Foundation Board, Heritage Home for Women, Empire Aero Science Museum, and Albany Airport Advisory Board.

John is also no stranger to the world of horse racing. He got his start working as a groomer at the Saratoga track in high school and his love for the sport prompted him to own and race his own standardbreds for over twenty years at some of New York's prominent harness tracks including Vernon Downs, Saratoga Raceway, and Yonkers Raceway.

Member Simoni currently resides in Charlton, New York with his wife Mary.



Michael J. Hoblock, Jr.

Member

Mr. Hoblock has served with distinction as a member of the Board since 1997, serving as Chairman for eight of those years.

Mr. Hoblock has a lengthy background in public service. Starting in 1978, he served three terms in the New York State Assembly, followed by six years as a member of the Colonie Town Board and three years as Albany County Executive. In 1994, Mr. Hoblock was elected to the New York State Senate.

Mr. Hoblock voluntarily served with the United States Marine Corps and is a veteran of the Vietnam War. As a Marine, Mr. Hoblock served as an Infantry Company Commander, Judge Advocate and Military Judge. Later he established a private practice where he practiced law for 25 years.

As co-owner of Standardbreds in the early 1970's, Mr. Hoblock had the opportunity to experience the racing industry firsthand as an active participant. While his horses raced primarily at harness tracks in New York State, Mr. Hoblock gained valuable knowledge that has served him well in his role as Chairman of the Board. In addition, as a legislator, he was instrumental in securing passage of legislation that was beneficial to the charitable gaming industry. From 1979 to 1985, he also served as Vice-Chairman of the Elks Government Relations Committee and assisted with the formation of the NYS Division of CONPOR, the Conference of Private Organizations.



John G. Cansdale

Executive Director

Was appointed Executive Director in 2005. Prior to joining the Racing and Wagering Board Mr. Cansdale served as Director of Industry Development with Empire State Development (ESD), New York State's economic development agency, where he was responsible for identifying and cultivating opportunities for business growth in the Destination Retail and Entertainment industry. Mr. Cansdale developed and negotiated incentive packages to maximize economic development through investment and job growth and successfully negotiated a deal with Bass Pro Shops for a signature store on the Buffalo waterfront.

In addition to his duties at ESD Mr. Cansdale served as General Counsel to the Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) in Lake Placid. At ORDA, Mr. Cansdale was responsible for negotiating contracts for sponsorships, concessions, World Cup and other international events held at the ORDA facilities; as well as advising the President and Board of Directors on general business matters of the Authority.

Mr. Cansdale is a graduate of the University of Buffalo and University of Buffalo School of Law. Prior to joining ESD Mr. Cansdale worked in private law practice in Western New York and operated several businesses in Buffalo, NY and Orlando, FL.

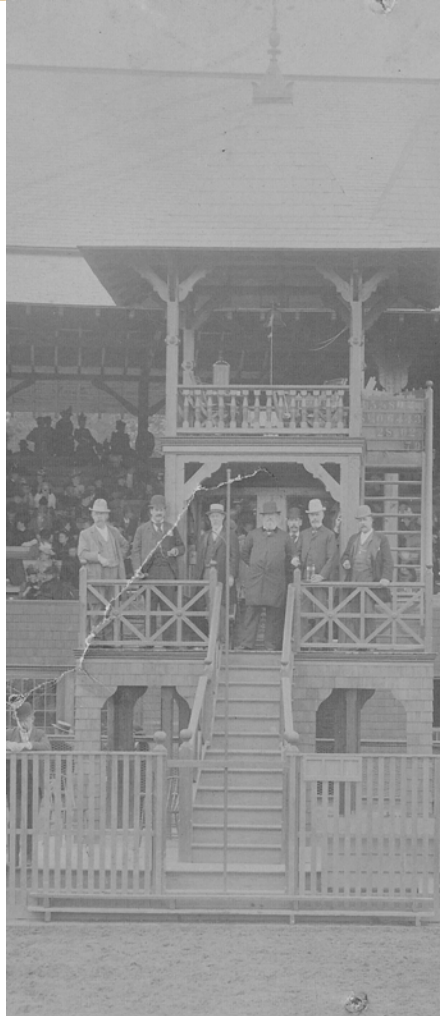
Racing Operations and Investigations

Officiating and Integrity

Each race conducted at a New York thoroughbred racetrack is observed by at least three stewards; one employed by the Racing and Wagering Board, one employed by the racing association and one employed by the Jockey Club. At the harness tracks each race is observed by at least three judges who all serve as employees of the Racing and Wagering Board. The stewards and judges viewing stand is located near the finish line of each racetrack and is equipped with several television monitors to permit a viewing of multiple angles of each race. The stewards observe the races to ensure that all conduct is in accordance with rules and regulations.

There are few racing jurisdictions that have equaled New York's strong stand on integrity in horse racing. Over the past decade, the Board has enabled more capable and qualified people to become stewards and presiding judges and now have a cadre of individuals who have passed newly instituted coursework. Examples of the testing and preparation are:

- All New York State Racing and Wagering Board (NYSRWB), Associate and Presiding Judges and Starters are now licensed by the United States Trotting Association (USTA), before being hired. A test must be passed to obtain each license.
- All NYSRWB full time Stewards must attend the Louisville Equine Steward Certification Class. They must also attend periodic seminars to keep their licenses valid.
- All current Stewards are retested periodically on the rules, equipment, medications and procedures and the training tests are updated frequently.
- New officials receive extended on-the-job training at their new positions before being hired full-time.



Regulatory Activities

During calendar year 2006, the Board issued 927 rulings for violations of racing laws, rules and regulations, at both harness and thoroughbred tracks. The rulings include, but are not limited to, driving and riding infractions, general conduct violations, human and equine drug violations, general business practice violations and several other rule and law violations. The main office of the Racing and Wagering Board issued 444 violations that are not assigned to a specific track.

A total of 140 equine deaths were reported in 2006 in comparison to 122 in 2005.

Pictured to the left are judges and officials posing on the "new" judges stand, which was built in the 1890s by Gottfried Walbaum, who was the owner of Saratoga Racetrack at the time.

Summary of Rulings by Track (including fines)

Issued by Racing and Wagering Board Main Office	353
Monticello Raceway	133
Saratoga Raceway	123
Yonkers Raceway	22
Buffalo Raceway	82
Finger Lakes Racing Assn.	82
New York Racing Association	47
Vernon Downs	10
Tioga Downs	24
Batavia Downs	51
Total	927

Licensing

Participants in New York State racing are required to obtain an occupational license. Good character and integrity of all participants are of basic importance to the continuity of the sport. Every application is reviewed, updated and carefully processed by the Licensing unit before a license is issued. Also, by statute, fingerprinting is required of each applicant. Where it is believed that an applicant's background and associates may warrant a finding that his/her participation in racing would be inconsistent with the public interest or the best interest of racing generally, a thorough investigation is conducted before unfavorable action is taken in



Aqueduct is the site of the first, and presently, the only triple dead heat for win in a stakes race. In the 1944 running of the Carter Handicap, Brownie, Bossuet, and Wait A Bit hit the finish line at the same time.

the form of a denial, suspension or revocation of his/her license.

The chart below reflects the total number of licenses valid to participate in racing in 2005 and 2006, including multi-year licenses that were active during the year. Individuals that hold licenses for more than one occupation (i.e. owner/trainer or trainer/driver) are counted twice, once in each category.

In 2006, an additional 492 horseman received a National Racing Compact (NRC) License.

Occupational Licenses Valid to Participate

Category	2005			2006		
	Harness	Thoroughbred	Total	Harness	Thoroughbred	Total
Authorized Agent	0	174	174	0	115	115
Apprentice Jockey	0	42	42	0	37	37
Amateur Jockey	0	1	1	0	2	2
Assistant Trainer	0	506	506	0	517	517
Cleaning Service	90	365	455	145	345	490
Driver	828	0	828	853	0	853
Exercise Rider	0	1,150	1,150	0	1,124	1,124
Farrier	36	75	111	41	78	119
Food Service	271	464	735	496	527	1,023
Groom	1,646	2,833	4,479	1,783	2,805	4,588
Gap Attendant	0	13	13	0	12	12
General Services	793	2,284	3,077	1,269	2,278	4,047
Jockey	0	317	317	0	281	281
Jockey Agent	0	75	75	0	87	87
Matinee Driver	7	0	7	3	0	3
Mutuel Clerk	380	1,443	1,823	465	1,843	2,308
Race Official	0	62	62	4	77	81
Original Owner	887	1,850	2,737	1,021	1,654	2,675
Renewal Owner	4,490	4,828	9,318	4,646	5,300	9,946
Provisional Driver	157	0	157	172	0	172
Private Trainer	22	2	24	25	2	27
Qualifier Driver	90	0	90	82	0	82
Security	218	425	643	275	278	553
Stable Employee	2	1,776	1,778	0	1,711	1,711
Trainer	1,917	761	2,678	1,981	744	2,725
Track Management	150	83	233	173	85	258
Veterinarian	36	80	116	47	79	126
Vet Tech	1	8	9	1	5	6
Vendor - Transporter	8	12	20	4	7	11
TOTALS	12,032	19,718	31,750	13,588	20,245	33,833

Equine Drug Testing Program



Dr. George A. Maylin of Cornell University, one of the world's leading researchers in equine drug testing and veterinary toxicology, has served as the Board's equine drug-testing director since 1971.

The Equine Drug Testing Program (EDTP) for all thoroughbred and harness racing in New York State is performed by the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, under contract with the New York State Racing and Wagering Board. The Equine Drug Testing Program at Cornell University continues to be one of the leading equine drug-testing programs in the world.

Equine drug testing is mandated by Chapter 47-A of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, The Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law in Section 902 (Chart to the right).

In the year 2006, **59,753** samples of both urine and blood were collected and sent for testing at the Equine Drug Testing Program at Cornell University. The director of the EDTP is Dr. George A. Maylin (*pictured*) who began his career as a veterinarian in 1965. Dr. Maylin has held several distinguished positions throughout his career including Director of Cornell Research and Reference Center, Director of Equine Drug Testing and Research Program and Division Chief of Toxicology Diagnostic Laboratory at New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, among others. Dr. Maylin is also responsible for the publication of numerous documents, studies and reports in the fields of pharmacology,

toxicology, exercise physiology, chemistry and immunochemistry. From the gathering of the original blood and urine samples that are collected in the presence of the owner, trainer or representative, throughout transport and subsequent testing, the chain of custody is rigidly maintained. This is necessary as blood and urine samples may be evidence in future litigation. All sample containers are identified and sealed against tampering upon collection. All samples are identified with unique numbers and the EDTP personnel do not know the identity of the horse involved.

Under Board procedures, when the EDTP detects and confirms the presence of a prohibited substance, the laboratory immediately informs the Board's Director of Racing Operations and its Chief Counsel. Immediately thereafter, the Director of Racing Operations informs the steward or presiding judge at the racetrack where the horse's sample originated, along with other appropriate Board personnel. Investigation into the matter is begun after the horse and its' trainer are identified by the steward or presiding judge.

The sample identifying numbers are matched by the steward or presiding judge to his previously locked documentation of collected samples. After identification, investigation into the circumstances, including interviews with all involved parties begins. The trainer is afforded the option of having a "split" sample of the original tested at an approved laboratory of his/her choice at his/her expense. After investigation is completed and all other information is gathered and studied, the licensee if necessary, is assessed a penalty from the State steward or presiding judge. Should the licensee not agree with the penalty given, there is an appeals process that

affords the licensee a full hearing before a Board-appointed hearing officer. Upon receipt of the hearing officer's completed report, the three member racing board renders a decision. A listing of many of the most commonly used medicines in the equine racing world is contained within the Board's rules. Also contained is the number of hours "out" (before race day) that these listed drugs may be administered. The only allowable medication on race day is furosemide and this is allowed only to be given to horses properly enrolled in a furosemide medication program as prescribed.

Equine drug testing and expenses

Section 902

1. In order to assure the public's confidence and continue the high degree of integrity in racing at the pari-mutuel betting tracks, equine drug testing at race meetings shall be conducted by a land grant university within this state with a regents approved veterinary college facility. The state racing and wagering board shall promulgate any rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section, including administrative penalties of loss of purse money, fines, or denial, suspension, or revocation of a license for racing drugged horses.

2. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, on and after April first, nineteen hundred eighty-six, all costs and expenses of the state racing and wagering board for equine drug testing and research shall be paid from an appropriation from the state treasury, on the certification of the chairman of the state racing and wagering board, upon the audit and warrant of the comptroller and pursuant to a plan developed by the state racing and wagering board as approved by the director of the budget.



The New York rules governing the use of equine medications in thoroughbred and harness racing were dramatically changed in recent years as a result of efforts by the Board to modernize the outdated rules. The new guidelines, including a change to the minimum levels of furosemide (Lasix) allowed to be administered on race day, took effect in early January of 2006.

Post Race Positives by Track		
	2006	2005
Aqueduct	5	10
Belmont Park	2	4
Saratoga Race Course	- 0 -	1
Finger Lakes	1	3
Batavia Downs	8	4
Buffalo Raceway	7	8
Monticello Raceway	14	11
Saratoga Harness:	3	8
Tioga Downs*	- 0 -	-0-
Vernon Downs **	- 0 -	-0-
Yonkers Raceway***	1	6
NYSRWB	2	1
	42	56

*Tioga Downs opened in 2006

** Vernon Downs was closed throughout calendar year 2005.

*** Yonkers Raceway was closed for six months in 2005 and partially closed in 2006.

Summary Drug Report	
Drug	Positive Samples
clenbuterol	3
diclofenac	1
erythropoietin/darbepoitin	13
flunixin	11
fluphenazine	1
furosemide	1
2-(1-hydroxyethyl) promazine	1
2-(1-hydroxyethyl) promazine sulfoxide	2
3-hydroxymepivacaine	1
Hydroxyzine	1
cetirizine	1
genamicin	1
ipratropium	1
ketoprofen	1
nandrolone decanoate	1
phenylbutazone	2
romifidine	1
tripelennamine	4
hydroxytripelennamine	4
Verapamil	2
norverapamil	2



Breeding and Development Funds

The Agricultural and New York State Horse Breeding and Development Fund

The Agricultural and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund was established by the LaVerne Law in 1965. The law empowered the Fund to promote the breeding of harness horses and the conduct of equine research in the state.

In order to carry out its legislative mission the Fund receives money from the mutual handle at the licensed tracks across the state and uses this money to provide purse money for the New York Sire Stakes in these major areas:

Sire Stakes Races At The Pari-Mutuel Tracks – The most talented New York-bred 2 and 3 year olds vie for enhanced purses at the state's pari-mutuel tracks. The top performers meet for the \$150,000 finals on the "Night of Champions" normally held at Yonkers Raceway (See Next Page)

State Fair Racing – Provides an opportunity for 3 year olds to race at Goshen Historic Track over the July 4th weekend and both 2 and 3 year olds to race at an exciting three-day meet historically held at the New York State Fairgrounds in Syracuse. In 2006 the "Syracuse Mile" pari-mutuel meet was held at the newly opened Tioga Downs and featured 2-year-old and 3-year-old races for the top New York-bred trotters and pacers.

Late Closer Events For Sire Stakes Eligibles – A program designed for late-blooming 2 and 3 year olds, with multiple legs leading to a lucrative final for the leading point earners in the series.

County Fair Racing – The best "earn as you learn" program in Sire Stakes racing. Non-pari-mutuel racing at more than 20 agricultural fairs throughout New York State. Championship races at each age and gait top off a summer of local fairs throughout the state.

Additional Objectives – In addition to the above, the Fund provides assistance to county agricultural societies to maintain and repair racing facilities. The Fund also contributes to both the 4-H program and the Dr. Harry M. Zweig Fund for Equine Research at Cornell University.

New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund

The New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund encourages the breeding and maintenance of thoroughbred horses in New York by distributing financial incentives to breeders and owners whose horses compete successfully in New York-based races. The Fund was created in 1973 by an act of the state legislature and has since returned over \$300 million back into the industry. By statute, a percentage of wagering handle from the New York Racing Association (NYRA), Finger Lakes Racing Association (FLRA), and all six of the statewide Off-Track Betting Corporations is paid to the Fund. Also, the Fund receives a percentage of handle on in-state thoroughbred races made at harness tracks. Additionally, the Fund receives a percentage of breakage revenue from the Off-Track Betting Corporations. The percentage differs depending on the revenue source. In 2006, the Fund received \$15.8 million from all these sources with NYRA and New York City Off-Track Betting accounting for most of the revenue. By law, 2% of the total revenue goes to the Zweig Fund at Cornell University for equine research. Lastly, the Breeding Fund, pursuant to a contract with Delaware North (parent company of FLRA), receives a percentage of the gross win on video gaming machines at Finger Lakes. The Fund is entitled to 1.247% of the gross win. The same contract exists between the Breeding Fund and NYRA – but construction of the video gaming program remains unfinished. According to widely accepted gaming industry analysts, the Breeding Fund can expect to receive approximately \$7M annually from its NYRA video gaming contract.



The Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund for Equine Research



For years, Harry M. Zweig (pictured above) played a pivotal role in improving standardbred breeding in New York State. When Dr. Zweig died unexpectedly in 1977, the New York State legislature established the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund for Equine Research to recognize his efforts. The law mandates that 2 percent of the money generated from betting in the Empire State horse racing industry be set aside for equine research at Cornell University's New York State College of Veterinary Medicine. The fund's mission: to conduct a balance of basic and practical research that has the potential to improve the health, welfare, and performance of racehorses.

Since 1979 and after more than 200 research projects and \$7 million worth of contributions, Zweig projects not only have contributed in significant ways to scientific progress but also have directly influenced practice in veterinary medicine and equine husbandry. Zweig research has triggered whole new lines of research activity funded under other sponsorships.

Goshen is home to the Historic Track, a harness racing track that opened in 1838, and the country's oldest active horse racing track. The track is on the National Park Service's registry of historic landmarks and is located in the heart of the small town.



New York



Sire Stakes

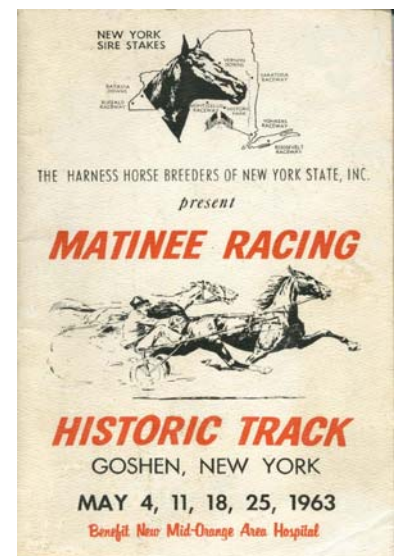
Sire Stakes are industry and government sponsored programs to promote agricultural interests, in particular the breeding, training and racing of horses.

Sire Stakes programs offer incentives to racehorses sired by stallions in their respective state or provincial programs. These inducements, centered on enriched purses (race prize money), may also include breeder and stallion awards. These programs are generally financed through a tax on the pari-mutuel handle (money wagered) both on and off track and video lottery terminals at raceways.

The New York Sire Stakes Program was the first of its kind. As a measure of its success, since its inception the New York Sire Stakes has spawned state-bred racing programs in nearly all major harness racing states and provinces in North America and several countries around the world. Additionally, the Thoroughbred industry has embraced the plan in several jurisdictions.

The Program was developed in the mid 1960s when the New York State Legislature recognized that money received by the State from pari-mutuel betting and tax revenue paid by harness tracks and horse breeding farms, provided important employment opportunities and other economic advantages of vital necessity to the state. The need to stimulate this segment of state revenue led to the passage, in 1965, of the Laverne Law

This 1963 Historic Track racing program cover comes from the earliest years of the New York Sire Stakes . The "LaVerne Law" was passed two years later in 1965, institutionalizing the first Sire Stakes program in the country and creating the Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund.



Indian Gaming



Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

The IGRA contains a regulatory scheme designed to provide different levels of jurisdiction depending upon the type of gambling that is to occur on Indian lands. The IGRA divides gambling into three types and establishes a regulatory scheme for each. Class I gaming is described as “social games played solely for prizes of minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gaming engaged in as part of, or in connection with, tribal ceremonies or celebrations.” Class I gaming is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Indian tribes, and is not subject to the provisions of the IGRA. Class II gaming is defined as “the game of chance commonly known as bingo including (if played at the same location) pull-tabs, lotto, punch boards, tip jars, instant bingo and other games similar to bingo.” Class II gaming is under tribal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the IGRA and oversight by the National Indian Gaming Commission. States are not permitted to regulate any Class II gaming activity. Under the IGRA, Class III gaming may only be conducted pursuant to the terms of a compact between a tribe and the state in which its lands are located. Class III gaming is defined as all other types of gambling, including banked card games (e.g., baccarat and blackjack), slot machines, pari-mutuel wagering and jai alai.

New York Compacts

Class III compacts exist between the State and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe and Seneca Nation of Indians. On April 16, 1993, Governor Mario M. Cuomo signed the Oneida Indian Nation of New York’s Compact on behalf of the State of New York. The Compact was subsequently approved by the Department of the Interior, on June 4, 1993. The Oneidas opened their Turning Stone Casino Resort on June 20, 1993. Governor Cuomo signed the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe’s Compact on June 9, 1993. The Compact was subsequently approved by Interior on December 4, 1993. The Mohawks opened their Akwesasne Mohawk Casino on April 10, 1999. Finally, Governor George E. Pataki signed the Seneca Nation of Indians’ Compact on August 18, 2002. Approval was received from Interior on October 25, 2002. The Senecas opened their Seneca Niagara Casino on December 31, 2002, and the Seneca Alleghany Casino on May 1, 2004. Contained in each compact are standards and specifications for each game authorized for conduct at an Indian casino, the rules and internal controls governing the operation of the gaming facility, procedures for certification and/or registration of gaming employees and companies transacting business with the casino, and a system for mediating disputes.

Gaming Inspectors

The Board maintains a constant, twenty-four hour presence within each gaming facility. Board gaming inspectors are experienced, professional investigators, specially trained to monitor casino gaming activities with the respective Nation or Tribal gaming inspectors, security officers and surveillance departments. Board gaming inspectors conduct compliance examinations on a regular basis to ensure that gaming operations such as dealing procedures, internal accounting controls and other safeguards strictly conform to the applicable provisions of their respective compacts.

Casino patrons regularly seek state gaming inspectors to clarify the rules of the games and for recourse after filing complaints with casino managers and Nation or Tribal gaming regulators. Board gaming inspectors conduct investigations, interviews, review surveillance videotapes, and prepare detailed narrative reports as part of their normal duties.



Indian Gaming



Licensing

The Board's Licensing Department is responsible for the review and subsequent approval or denial of the applications submitted by all persons involved with Class III gaming in the State. Under the Oneida and Mohawk compacts, no person may commence or continue employment as a gaming employee unless he or she is the holder of a valid gaming employee certification and license issued by the Board and the Nation or Tribal gaming commission, respectively, or, in the case of the Seneca compact, the employee has been issued a finding of suitability by the Board and a license issued by the Seneca Gaming Authority. The term "gaming employee" is broad, meaning any person employed in the operation or management of Class III gaming, whether employed by the Nation or Tribe or by any enterprise providing on-site services to the Nation or Tribe within a Class III gaming facility and any other person whose employment duties require or authorize access to restricted areas of the gaming facilities not otherwise opened to the public. The level of scrutiny to which

The Turning-Stone Casino Resort (opposite page, left) was the first casino to open its doors in New York on July 20, 1993. The Akwesasne Mohawk Casino (opposite page, middle) followed and opened on April 12, 1999. The Seneca Niagara Casino (opposite page, right) opened on December 31, 2002, and the Seneca Allegany Casino (left) opened on May 1, 2004.

employee applicants are subject depends upon the nature of their responsibilities at the casino, their degree of access, and their ability to influence gambling activities on the gaming floor.

At a minimum, each applicant for a gaming employee certification or suitability must submit a completed license application, state and federal fingerprint cards and, when warranted, Royal Canadian Mounted Police fingerprint cards. Provided that the application is complete and all required documentation has been submitted, the Board forwards a copy of the application to the New York State Police which conducts a background investigation of the applicant. The Board also forwards the fingerprint cards to the Division of Criminal Justice Services (Division), the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, when warranted, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a fingerprint-based search of their files.

The State Police report the results of its investigation to the Board. The Board reviews the fingerprint returns and each applicant background investigation report and evaluates them using compact-enumerated criteria to determine eligibility for certification or suitability, as appropriate.

Pursuant to each compact, enterprises or individuals wishing to conduct gaming-related business with a Class III gaming facility must hold a Board-issued gaming service registration or be found suitable by the Board

prior to providing gaming services, gaming supplies or gaming equipment to the casinos. As with "gaming employee," the term "enterprise" and the scope of business conducted that requires registration is quite broad. "Enterprise" means any individual, trust, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity of any kind; provided, however, that with respect to a corporation, the term "enterprise" shall include each other corporation or other legal entity that directly or indirectly controls a majority of the voting interests in such corporation. Furthermore, with respect to any trust, or other form of unincorporated business organization, the term "enterprise" also includes each corporation or other legal entity that controls a majority of the "gaming services". "Gaming services"

Class III, or casino-style gaming on Native American lands, came to New York State as a result of the passage by the United States Congress of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) of 1988, 25 U.S.C. §2701 et seq

means those services provided to the Nation or Tribal gaming operation in connection with the operation of Class III gaming, including maintenance or security services for the Class III gaming facility, gaming schools or training activities, promotional services, printing or manufacture of betting tickets, and manufacture, distribution, maintenance, testing or repair of gaming equipment. "Gaming supplies" means those goods or supplies, which are specially designed for use in the operation of a Class III game or activity. "Gaming equipment" means any machine, device or equipment that is specially designed or manufactured for use in the operation of a Class III game or activity.



Indian Gaming

Regulatory Costs

Federal law permits, and each compact dictates, that all of the State's regulatory expenses for both personnel and equipment be either paid for directly, or be reimbursed, by the regulated Indian Nation or Tribe.

Activity

The following chart illustrates the Licensing Department activity related to applications received from the three Indian Casinos operating in New York State during 2006:

	Oneida Nation	Mohawk Tribe	Seneca Niagara	Seneca Allegany
Temporary Certifications Issued	2006	2006	2006	2006
Annual Certifications Issued	869	160	446	360
Temporary Certifications Denied	446	117	623	195
Annual Certifications Denied	23	3	20	5
Certifications Suspended or Revoked	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0

	Oneida Nation	Mohawk Tribe	Seneca Nation	Seneca Allegany
	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime
Temporary Certifications Issued	13,187	1,623	5,958	1,810
Annual Certifications Issued	5,651	967	1,837	633
Temporary Certifications Denied	307	105	412	65
Annual Certifications Denied	6	10	3	0
Certifications Suspended or Revoked	0	3	0	0



2006 Legislation

2006 Legislation Affecting the Racing and Wagering Board

Chapter 38 of the Laws of 2006

Amended subdivision 2 of section 522 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law to allow the Chairperson of the Racing and Wagering Board to designate in writing hearing officers to officiate over proceedings to suspend approval of plans of operations for regional off-track betting corporations. Previously, only members of the Racing and Wagering Board could preside over such hearings. Under the new law, the Chairperson may select any person to serve as hearing officer, regardless of whether the person is a Board member or not. At least two members of the Board must concur with the findings of the hearing officer before they become the findings of the Board.

Chapter 314 of the Laws of 2006

Amended section 1012 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law to add a new section 4-a, which defines "telephone betting accounts" and "telephone wagering" to include all wagers which use any wired or wireless communications device, including wireline telephones, wireless telephones, and the internet. This law expanded the authorized means of transmitting pari-mutuel wagers offered by New York State off-track betting corporations and licensed race track operators.

Chapter 90 of the Laws of 2006

Amended section 333 and subdivision 1 of section 334 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law to authorize the Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding Development Fund to conduct certain races for New York-bred harness racehorses at any licensed pari-mutuel track in New York, with a preference given to tracks five-eighths of a mile or longer.

Albatross & Niatross

Two of the greatest and most successful standardbreds ever to race in New York were the famous father and son Hall of Fame pacers Albatross and Niatross.

Voted Harness Horse of the Year in 1971-72, Albatross won 59 of 71 starts, including two legs of the Triple Crown of Harness Racing for Pacers: the Cane Pace, held then at Yonkers Raceway, and the Messenger Stakes, held at Roosevelt Raceway on Long Island. While earning \$1,201,477 over his career, it was as a sire where he really made his mark. Albatross's 2,546 sons and daughters have won well over \$130 million and continue to have success to this day.

Niatross, Albatross's most famous and successful sire, stormed across New York in 1979 and 1980 smashing world, stakes, and track records wherever he ventured. As only a two-year old in 1979, Niatross's unbeaten record was so impressive it earned him Horse of the Year honors. He was again named Horse of the Year the following season after doing what his father couldn't and winning the Triple Crown of Harness Racing for Pacers.

During his racing career, Niatross won 37 of 39 races with one of his only two losses coming at Saratoga Raceway where he was spooked and fell over the inside hubrail. After that mishap, he would never lose again. By the time Niatross retired to stud in 1981, he had earned more prize money than any standardbred horse in history.



2006 Board Rules

The Board adopted the following rules in 2006

Proposition Wager: The Board adopted a rule to implement the conduct of the "Proposition Wager" which was authorized by statute in 2005. The object of a proposition wager is for the bettor to choose which horse, out of two or three, as designated by the track, will finish before the other horse (or horses) no matter what the overall placing of any of the horses. The Board added new sections 4011.25 (thoroughbred) and 4122.47 (harness) to its racing rules.

Parlay Wager: The Board adopted the Parlay Wager under thoroughbred rule 4010.6 and harness section 4122.38. A parlay is a single bet that links together two or more individual wagers, where the total winnings from one wager are "rolled into" the wager for next consecutive racing contest. The parlay bet is preserved so long as every wager for the respective racing contest in the series wins. If any single wager loses, the entire parlay bet is lost.

Grand Slam Wager: The Board adopted the Grand Slam Wager rule in thoroughbred racing and harness racing. The thoroughbred rule created new section 4011.27 and became effective in January 2006. The Board created the harness Grand Slam Rule under new section 4122.48 of the Board rules, which became effective in May 2006.

Pick Four Wager: The Board adopted the Pick Four Wager. This added a new thoroughbred rule 4011.24 to permit Pick Four Wagers at thoroughbred horse races. This final adoption also amended harness rule 4122.46 to address money ties among betting entries in a Pick four Wager of harness racing wagers. This rule became effective in January 2006.

Refunds to Bettors: The Board adopted new rules 4009.21 (thoroughbred) and 4115.10 (harness) to address wagering refunds in a situation where a horse has an unfair start in a given race as a result of obstruction or interference, but rallies to win anyway. The new rule would allow bettors who have wagered on a horse declared a "non-starter" to collect on their "win" payouts if the non-starter horse finishes in first place, despite being interfered with or otherwise obstructed at the start of the race. Previously, if a horse was declared a non-starter, all wagers on the horse were refunded.

Claiming Rule: The Board adopted amendments to various subdivisions of NYCRR Part 4038 to remove certain restrictions to claiming and replace obsolete language with language reflecting present day practice. The amendments simplify and make more equitable the process by which new and existing thoroughbred race horse owners can purchase horses entered in claiming races; clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stewards and association officials on decisions relative to claiming; and address modern day circumstances when claims should be voidable.

Horsemen's Contract: This rulemaking created new sections 4003.13 and 4101.8 and codifies specific Board authority to require the existence of an agreement governing the terms and conditions of racing in relation to the granting of a pari-mutuel track license and/or the assignment of race dates in a given year. A provision of the rule provides that the Board may for good cause due to factors beyond the control of the parties excuse the absence of the otherwise required agreement.



Courtesy of the National Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame

Like his father August Sr, August Belmont, Jr, was an avid thoroughbred racing fan. He served as the first president of The Jockey Club, Chairman of the New York State Racing Commission and he was also one of the nine founding members of the National Steeplechase Association. For a number of years, Belmont owned one of the best racing stables in America and on five different occasions horses from his own stable won the Belmont Stakes, the famed third leg of the Triple Crown which was named after his father.

Raffle License Exemption: The Board adopted amendments to sections 5601.1, 5602.1 and 5624.1 of the Games of Chance rules to conform with 2004 and 2005 statutory amendments to the section 190-a of the Games of Chance Law, which exempt charitable organizations from raffle licensing, reporting and recordkeeping requirements if the organization nets less than \$5,000 per raffle drawing or \$20,000 in a series of raffle drawings during a calendar year.

2006 Board Rules

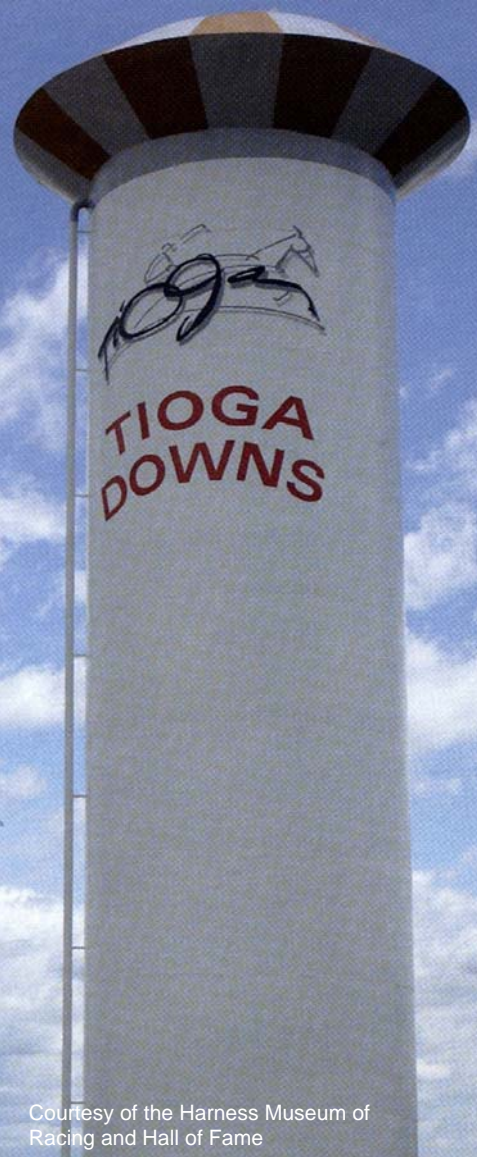
The Board adopted the following rules in 2006

Veterinarian Medication Rule: This rule amends Board Rule 4005.5 to allow board or association veterinarians to administer race day medications to horses as permitted under Board Rules. This rule amendment became necessary after security barn regulations were adopted by the New York Racing Association that restricted access to thoroughbred horses at racetracks. This amendment was needed in order for veterinarians to administer furosemide to horses, which is currently the only medication authorized to be administered on the day of the race.

Equine Medication Rule: The Board approved final adoption of a comprehensive rulemaking package that amended the Board's equine medication rules under thoroughbred rule 4043.2 and harness rule 4120.2. These amendments became effective in January 2006. These rules incorporated many of the provisions of the national model rules for equine medication, removed obsolete provisions, added new drugs and medications and modified administration times.

Testing and Penalties for "Milkshaking":

The Board enacted emergency rules to authorize testing for excess TCO₂, and to provide for penalties and quarantine procedures for horses found to have excess TCO₂ levels in their blood. TCO₂ is the total carbon dioxide level in a horse's blood. Excess TCO₂ levels in a horse may indicate that an alkalinizing agent has been administered to a horse to affect its performance. This process of administering alkalinizing agents to a horse is commonly known as "milkshaking" because of the mixture of water, sugar and baking soda that is usually administered to the horse via a tube directly into the horse's stomach. The emergency rulemaking added new thoroughbred rules 4043.8, 4043.9, 4043.10, and 4038.18(f). The emergency rulemaking also added new harness rules 4120.13, 4120.14, 4120.15, and 4109.7(f).



Courtesy of the Harness Museum of Racing and Hall of Fame

In the late 1970's a family from New Jersey built Tioga Park which ran as a quarter horse track for 4 years until its doors closed. In 2006, the tracks reopened nearly 30 years later as Tioga Downs.

Finger Lakes Race Track



Patrons and fans could purchase postcards like the two displayed here at Finger Lakes Race Track in 1965.

Local Law Option

Bingo and games of chance licenses can only be issued by the respective local municipality where a charitable organization is located. Before doing so, the municipality must adopt a local law or ordinance authorizing licensed games of chance or bingo within the geographic boundaries of the municipality.

If a local municipality wants to adopt a bingo or games of chance local law or ordinance, it must be approved by a majority of voters in a referendum. Such a referendum can be conducted during a general election, or at a special election set by the governing body of the municipality.

There is one exception to the referendum process described above. In the case of villages located within towns that already have a games of chance local law or ordinance, the village may agree to subject itself to the town's games of chance local law or ordinance through a permissive referendum. Under a permissive referendum, the village trustees adopt a resolution authorizing the town to issue games of chance licenses in the village. If no one objects to a village resolution within 30 days after passage, the resolution becomes final. However, village residents may request a referendum by presenting a petition with the number of voters' signatures comprising 20 percent of the registered voters. The fate of the resolution will then depend upon the approval or disapproval of the village electors.

Registration and Identification

With a local law in place, certain non-profit organizations are eligible to apply for a games of chance and/or bingo registration and identification number (ID Number). This number is issued by the Board and signifies that an organization has met the statutory requirements to qualify as an authorized organization. Once an ID number is issued, the number remains with that organization as long as it conducts charitable gaming activities at least once a year. ID numbers are free of charge and allow the organizations to obtain the respective license from the municipal clerk so they may raise money from bell jars (pull tabs), raffles, Las Vegas nights or bingo.

In 2006, the Board issued **193** games of chance ID numbers and **41** bingo ID numbers. To date the Board has issued 8,428 games of chance and 8,807 bingo ID numbers, although many of these organizations may no longer actively conduct charitable gaming.

Public Outreach

Public Outreach is an integral part of the Board's operations as it works to promote compliance with the Rules and Regulations. Annually, the Board educates charitable groups on how to manage their gaming by attending numerous statewide conferences held by groups including the American Legion, VFW, Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose and hosting several countywide seminars such as the New York State Town Clerk's Association Conference (NYSTCA), the New York Conference of Mayors (NYCOM) and several local government conferences and meetings.

The statistics reported on this page are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,112 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,012 filed and 100 did not file.

Raffles, depending on the threshold of the net proceeds derived therefrom, must be licensed by the municipality in which an authorized organization is domiciled; licensed via a series of verified statements; or operated pursuant to the provisions of Section 190-a of the General Municipal Law (for a detailed explanation of each of the three raffle categories and instructions for conducting these charitable fund raisers, please review the Guidelines To Running Raffles on the Special Features section of the Board's website: <http://www.racing.state.ny.us/>

In 2006, a total of \$5,588,228 was wagered on raffles resulting in net profits of \$2,407,365 for charitable organizations. (See chart on page 14)

Casino-Type Games of Chance

Casino-type games of chance, otherwise called Las Vegas nights, include games like roulette, craps blackjack, money wheels, bang, and other games played at carnivals and festivals.

In 2006, a total of \$973,028 was wagered at 555 licensed Las Vegas Night occasions. This activity raised \$669,642 for charitable purposes. (See chart on page 14).

Bingo

In 2006, 4,143,072 million bingo players attended 47,496 licensed bingo occasions, wagered \$85,713,865 and generated net profits of \$12,991,298 for charity. (See chart on page 14).

Games of Chance and Bingo Manufacturers and Suppliers

The Board has many responsibilities with regards to licensing games of chance and bingo manufacturers and suppliers. In 2006, the Board issued 71 licenses for games of chance manufacturers and suppliers and 52 licenses to bingo manufacturers and suppliers.

Total sales by games of chance manufacturers and suppliers equaled **\$11,211,889**.

Total sales by bingo manufacturers and suppliers equaled **\$7,419,058**.

Total fees collected by the Board from licensed bingo and games of chance manufacturers and suppliers equaled **\$240,080**.

Bell Jar Compliance and Enforcement

The Racing and Wagering Board is responsible for all licensing and enforcement activities related to the manufacture, distribution and sale of bell jar tickets to licensed authorized organizations in the state. A primary function of the Board is to curtail the trafficking of illegal bell jar tickets into the state and eliminate those illegal activities that siphon revenues away from their intended charitable purposes.

All bell jar tickets must be approved by the Board before they can be sold to charities in New York. In 2006, 8,601 types of bell jar tickets were approved for sale into New York State. To date, the Board has received 71,792 tickets for review and has approved 66,190 tickets.

The Board conducts statewide investigations jointly with the New York State Police, New York State Liquor Authority, and the Attorney General's Office, as well as federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. In 2006, Board investigations led to the arrest and criminal convictions of 7 individuals.

Bell Jar Activity Calendar Year 2006

Number of Licensed Organizations	1,546
License Fees Remitted to Clerks	\$ 38,801
Number of Bell Jar Deals Sold	228,999
Gross Ticket Sales	\$ 260,874,233
Prizes Awarded	\$ 190,378,102
5% Additional Fees	\$ 2,186,131
Net Profit to Organizations	\$ 41,204,738

The statistics reported on this page are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,112 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,012 filed and 100 did not file.

Charitable Gaming

Licensing

All licenses are issued by the clerks at the local level. Depending upon the situation it could be the town clerk, city clerk or village clerk, depending upon the local law in that municipality. County clerks do not issue charitable gaming licenses.

License Fees:

Bingo: \$18.75 per occasion.
Las Vegas night: \$25.00 per occasion.
Bell Jar tickets: \$25.00 for calendar year.

Raffles: No license fee is charged for raffles that profit less than \$30,000 in a calendar year. In rare instances when an organization will profit more than \$30,000 in a calendar year then a license fee of \$25.00 for the calendar year is charged.

In 2006, the municipal clerks reported issuing the following number of licenses:

Licenses issued by municipal clerks	
<i>Bingo</i>	1,790
<i>Bell Jar</i>	1,546
<i>Las Vegas Night</i>	555
<i>Raffles</i>	292
Total	4,183

All municipal clerks retain 40% of the license fee they collect and remit the remaining 60% to the State Comptroller. In 2006, the following license fees were reported as collected by the municipal clerks:

License Fees collected by municipal clerks	
<i>Bingo</i>	\$ 710,954
<i>Bell Jar</i>	38,801
<i>Las Vegas Night</i>	33,554
<i>Raffles</i>	1,500
Total	\$ 784,809

Organizations are required to remit an additional license fee to the clerk or the Board when submitting the appropriate financial reporting form.

In 2006, the following additional license fees were reported as collected by the municipal clerks and the Board:

Additional License Fees collected by municipal clerks or the Board	
<i>Bingo (clerk)</i>	\$ 369,847
<i>Bell Jar (the Board)</i>	2,186,131
<i>Las Vegas Night (clerk)</i>	28,229
<i>Raffles (clerk)</i>	16,225
Total	\$ 2,600,432

Compliance

Compliance with state law and rules and regulations is a major focus of the Board's regulatory function. The Board conducts routine and random inspections of charitable gaming facilities. When rule violations are found, a compliance conference is held as a means to resolve violations and other problems that may hinder the organization's efforts to properly conduct gaming. The compliance conference is a meeting held between members of the Board's staff and representatives of the licensed charitable organization. This is an informal meeting during which both parties seek to reach a mutually agreed upon arrangement so the organization can continue its' charitable gaming activities while ensuring that the operations are in compliance.

In 2006, Board staff conducted **38** compliance conferences with representatives from various licensed charitable organizations. Thousands of dollars in charitable funds were voluntarily redirected into charitable gaming bank accounts as a direct result of these compliance meetings. Board staff held with members in charge of licensed authorized organizations statewide. Likewise, **\$28,000** was paid to the Board in 5% additional license fees based upon unreported bell jar ticket sales.

Charitable Gaming

History of Bingo

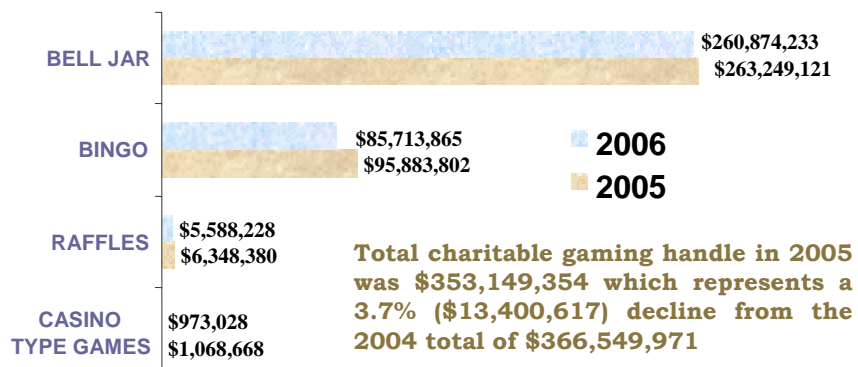


Bingo, is a form of lottery descending from the Italian Sixteenth Century game "Lo Giuoco del Lotto d'Italia". The game endured over the next several centuries, gained significant popularity in France and Germany, and evolved into a game closely resembling today's Bingo game.

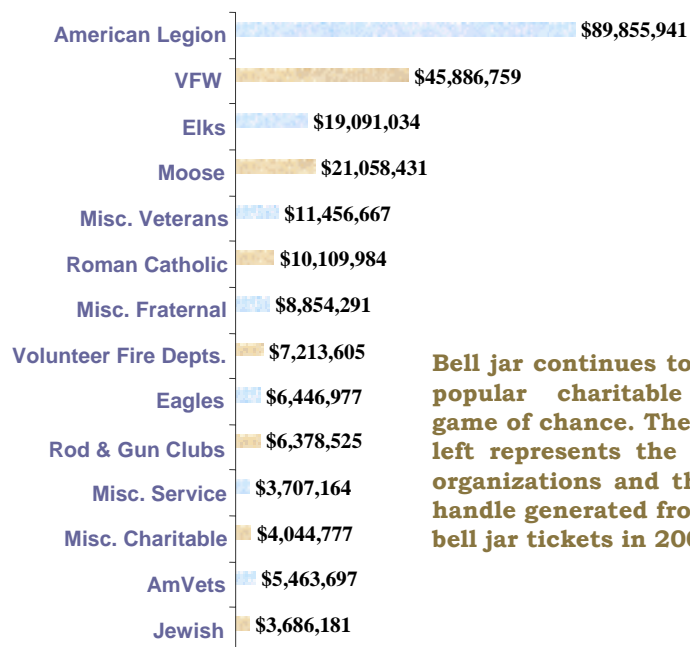
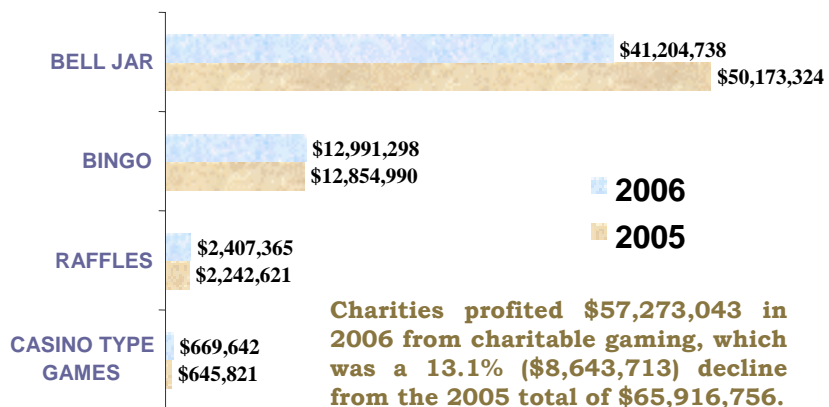
The evolution of the game Bingo into its modern form and the origin of its unique name are attributed to a New York toy salesman named Edwin S. Lowe. In 1929, Lowe witnessed the enormous popularity of a game entitled "Beano" operated at a country fair in Jacksonville, Georgia. During Mr. Lowe's experimentation of this Beano with several of his friends back home in New York using cards bearing hand-stamped numbers, one excited participant stuttered "B-B-Bingo" instead of Beano. Mr. Lowe, a savvy businessman, sensing that his friend's unintended creation was the more marketable title, named his new venture BINGO.

While the first recorded game of Bingo played for the purposes of fundraising was not held in New York, the second was. It was played at a Knights of Columbus Hall in Utica, New York.

Charitable Gaming Handle



Profits to Charities



Bell jar continues to be the most popular charitable fundraising game of chance. The graph to the left represents the top fourteen organizations and the respective handle generated from the sale of bell jar tickets in 2006.

Charitable Gaming

Bell Jar Handle and Number of Bell Jar Deals Sold by County

2006

2005

County	Number of Deals	Handle	Number of Deals	Handle
Chautauqua	16211	\$24,985,707.00	17,315	\$26,830,799.00
Oneida	7458	\$18,814,906.35	11,112	\$17,823,501.50
Monroe	14189	\$16,319,430.84	27,750	\$16,624,527.40
Erie	10961	\$15,757,951.32	16,312	\$16,508,527.87
Jefferson	5705	\$11,836,879.00	5,166	\$11,214,562.50
Steuben	8465	\$11,369,767.50	8,001	\$11,213,184.50
Cattaraugus	8337	\$11,056,110.75	9,184	\$12,215,306.50
St. Lawrence	4246	\$10,221,973.25	5,493	\$10,255,764.25
Allegany	3718	\$8,920,251.75	3,241	\$7,427,963.75
Rensselaer	3391	\$7,116,954.25	3,451	\$6,962,548.50
Wayne	3096	\$6,821,296.25	3,236	\$6,958,464.50
Saratoga	1963	\$5,282,293.00	1,993	\$5,125,951.75
Onondaga	4317	\$5,099,398.25	6,020	\$4,826,654.30
Orleans	2260	\$5,091,368.75	2,322	\$5,081,934.25
Broome	2382	\$4,866,361.50	2,552	\$4,847,063.25
Suffolk	3138	\$4,803,227.41	8,454	\$5,361,875.85
Niagara	2290	\$4,622,729.25	2,385	\$4,467,519.75
Herkimer	1534	\$4,580,900.25	1,525	\$4,534,811.75
Ontario	2607	\$4,431,983.50	2,438	\$4,086,914.08
Albany	1848	\$4,147,230.25	2,064	\$5,289,076.25
Oswego	3392	\$3,837,187.50	2,825	\$3,686,596.80
Orange	7726	\$3,658,644.75	876	\$1,732,341.50
Franklin	1976	\$3,587,108.50	1,830	\$3,342,364.75
Chemung	1973	\$3,326,210.00	1,959	\$3,494,977.80
Fulton	1193	\$3,228,985.50	1,203	\$3,316,664.00
Clinton	1251	\$3,162,014.25	1,297	\$3,008,408.50
Yates	1847	\$3,097,025.00	1,838	\$3,246,164.00
Lewis	1765	\$2,904,916.00	1,592	\$2,830,558.00
Dutchess	1062	\$2,871,300.75	1,149	\$3,122,113.00
Wyoming	1380	\$2,821,881.75	1,100	\$2,064,681.00
Cayuga	2919	\$2,793,904.00	2,657	\$2,641,983.80
Cortland	1096	\$2,663,253.50	1,031	\$2,423,520.50
Seneca	1341	\$2,639,556.00	1,250	\$2,479,636.50

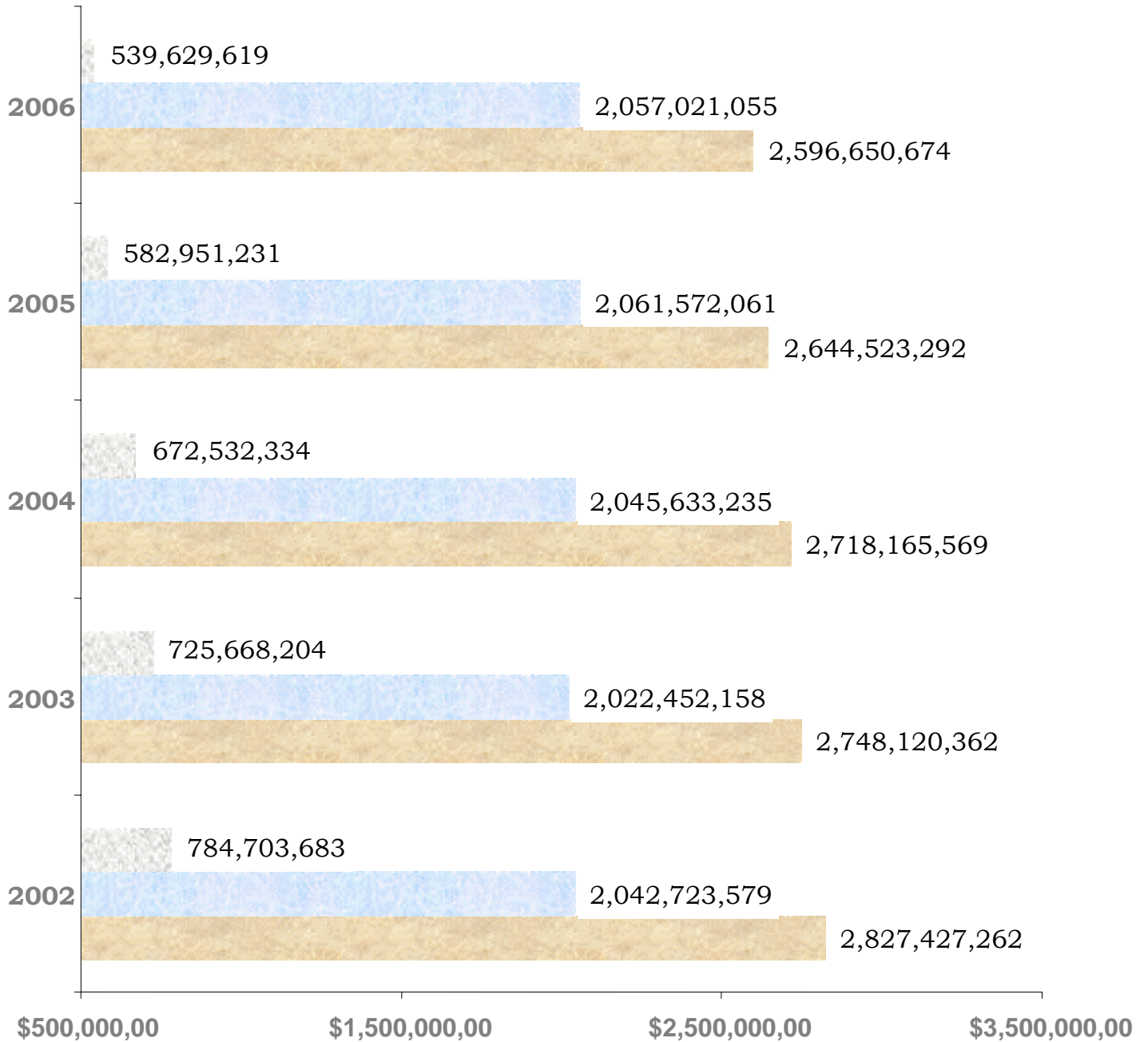
Charitable Gaming

Bell Jar Handle and Number of Bell Jar Deals Sold by County

2006

2005

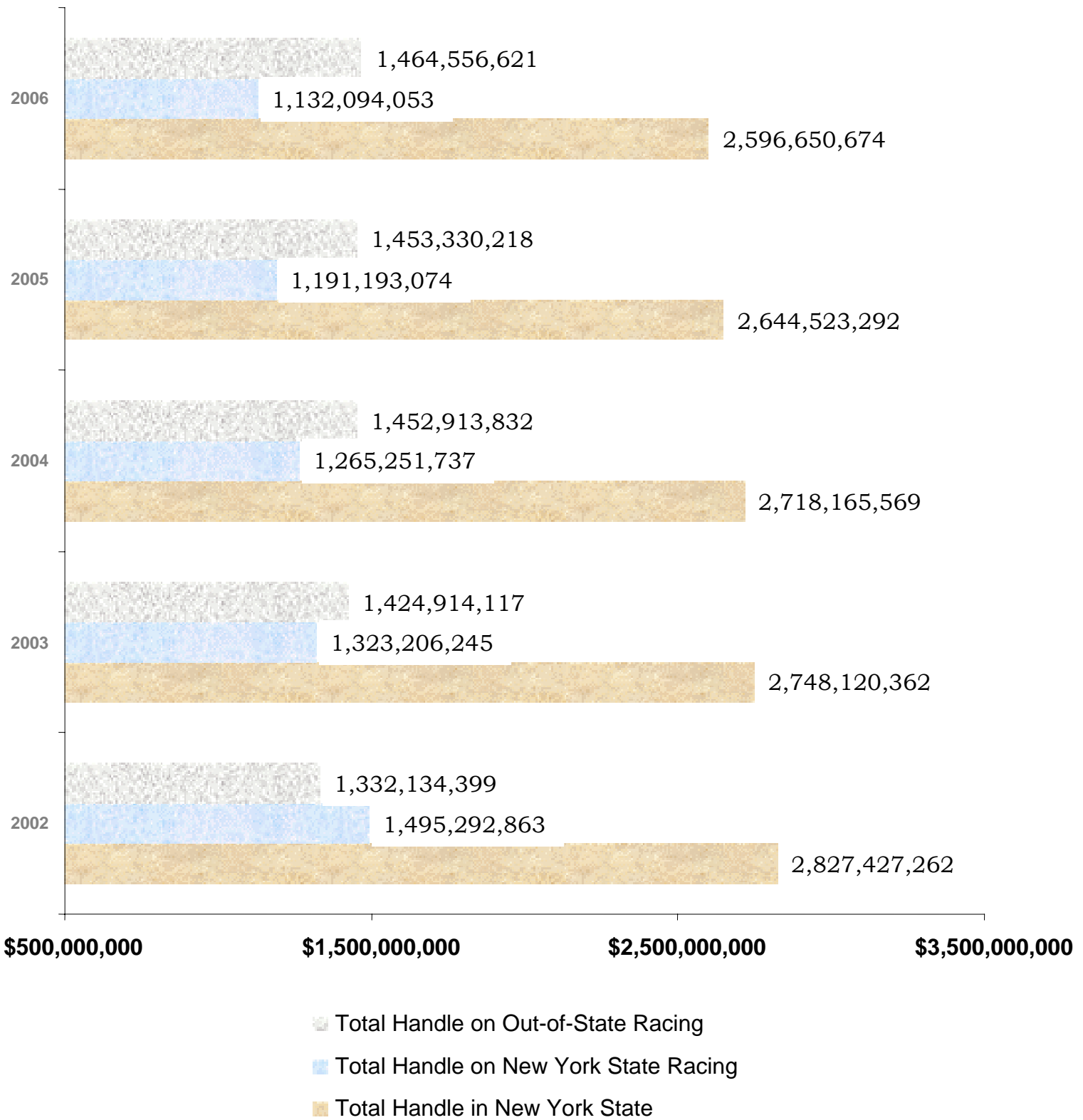
County	Number of Deals	Handle	Number of Deals	Handle
Warren	989	\$2,585,118.75	1,152	\$3,028,282.50
Schenectady	1243	\$2,433,953.50	1,714	\$2,872,396.75
Tompkins	938	\$2,387,884.00	1,163	\$2,925,169.00
Westchester	4852	\$2,374,028.25	4,981	\$2,090,926.50
Ulster	1111	\$2,332,623.00	1,075	\$2,126,151.50
Schuyler	1026	\$2,246,265.00	677	\$1,756,936.50
Washington	875	\$1,883,814.25	797	\$1,698,067.50
Montgomery	1247	\$1,840,598.75	1,261	\$1,808,701.50
Livingston	1936	\$1,587,509.00	1,928	\$1,763,474.25
Tioga	759	\$1,501,575.50	872	\$1,921,960.00
Genesee	663	\$1,419,655.75	2,851	\$1,997,741.25
Delaware	664	\$1,334,173.75	760	\$1,344,178.50
Essex	762	\$1,288,334.00	1,026	\$1,248,099.25
Otsego	497	\$1,258,738.75	443	\$1,015,540.25
Madison	568	\$1,007,529.25	626	\$1,148,319.69
Queens	3433	\$968,075.50	305	\$846,636.45
Chenango	72990	\$925,247.00	468	\$1,123,223.00
Rockland	310	\$882,976.00	285	\$783,972.50
Nassau	1115	\$823,939.50	1,150	\$981,861.75
Schoharie	341	\$666,531.50	311	\$558,249.00
Richmond	279	\$635,912.00	237	\$516,474.50
Putnam	356	\$570,128.00	232	\$595,730.75
Columbia	232	\$440,367.00	203	\$416,834.90
Greene	148	\$339,261.00	174	\$428,520.00
Sullivan	77	\$158,772.00	103	\$189,234.50
Kings	82	\$107,958.50	82	\$96,009.50
Bronx	49	\$104,801.00	39	\$91,820.00
New York	13	\$28,556.00	8	\$23,158.50
Hamilton	1	\$1,199.50	1	\$1,099.75



- Total Handle at NYS Racetracks
- Total NYS OTB Handle on All Tracks
- Total Handle in New York State

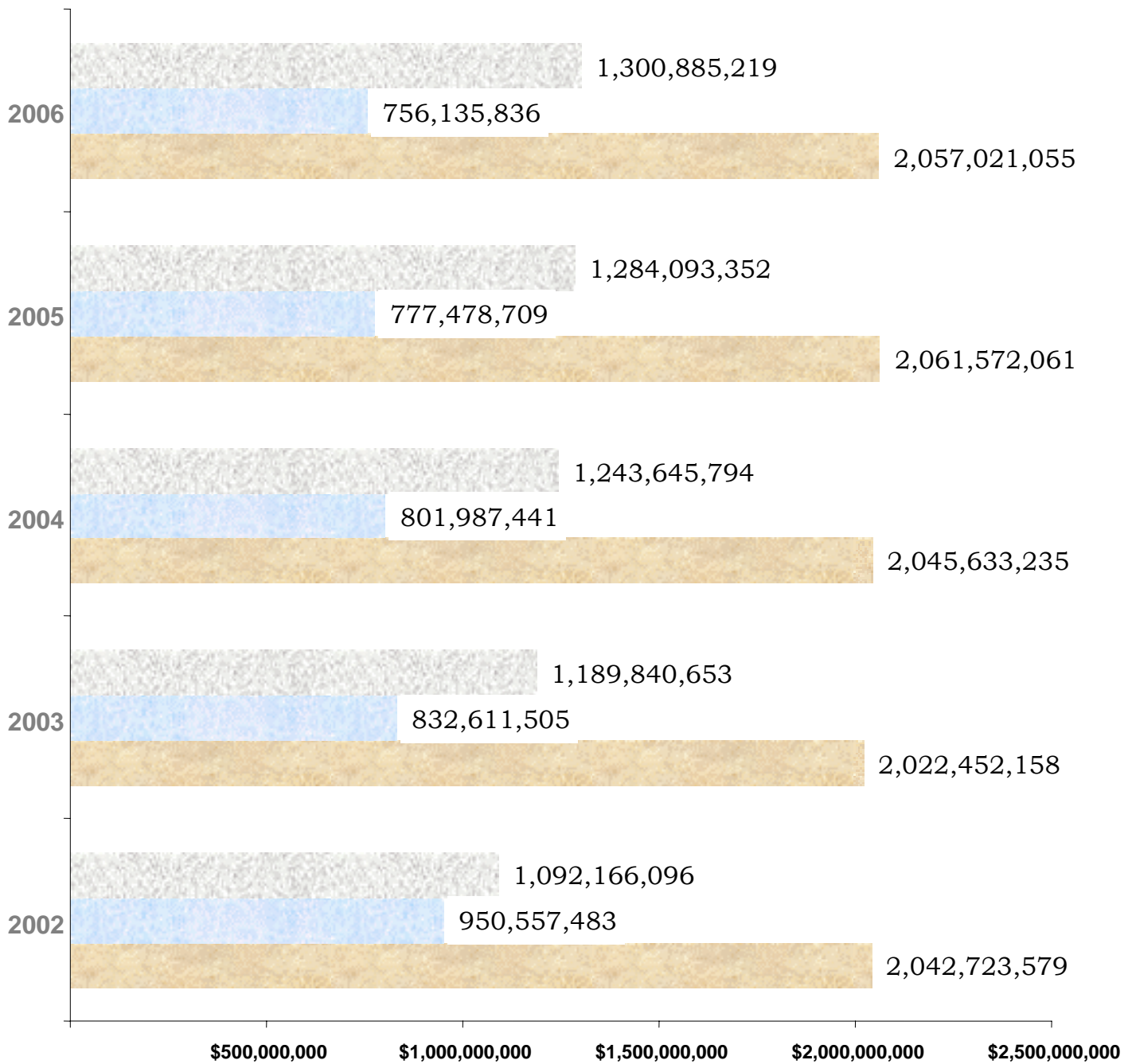
New York State vs. Out-of-State

Total Pari-Mutuel Handle

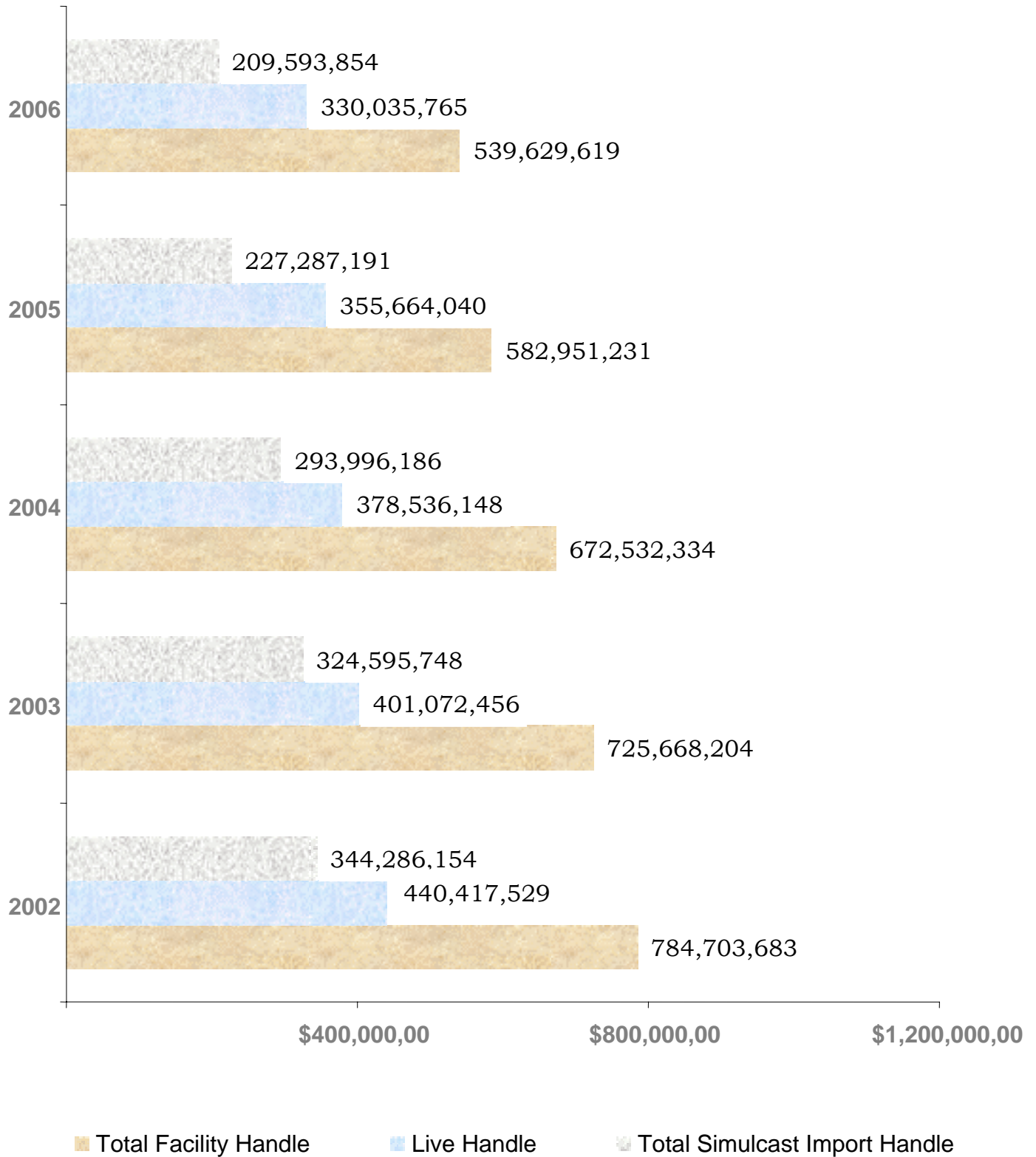


Total OTB Handles in New York State

New York State vs. Out-of-State Tracks

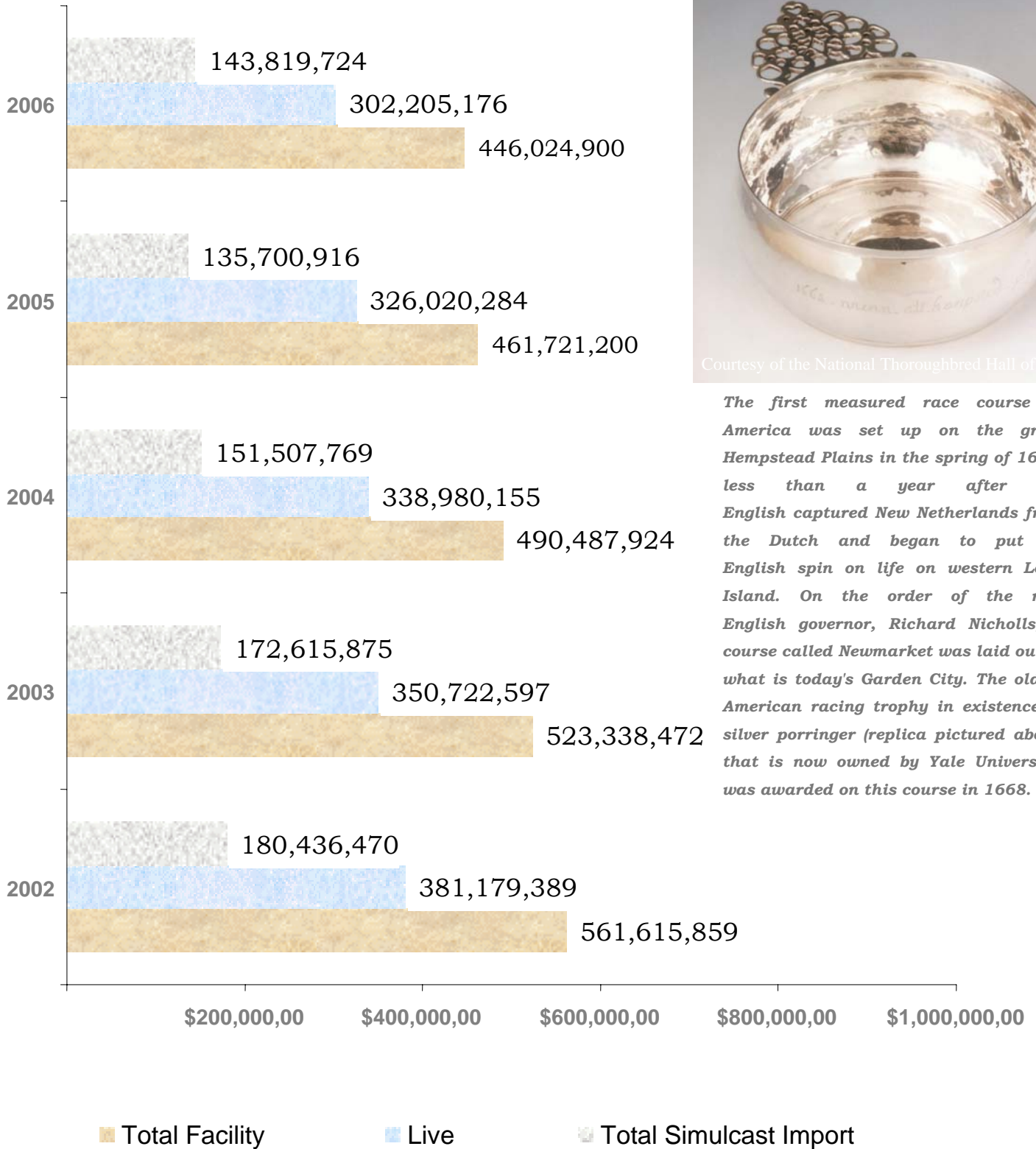


- Handle for Out-of-State Tracks
- Handle on All New York State Tracks
- Total NYS OTB Handle on All Tracks



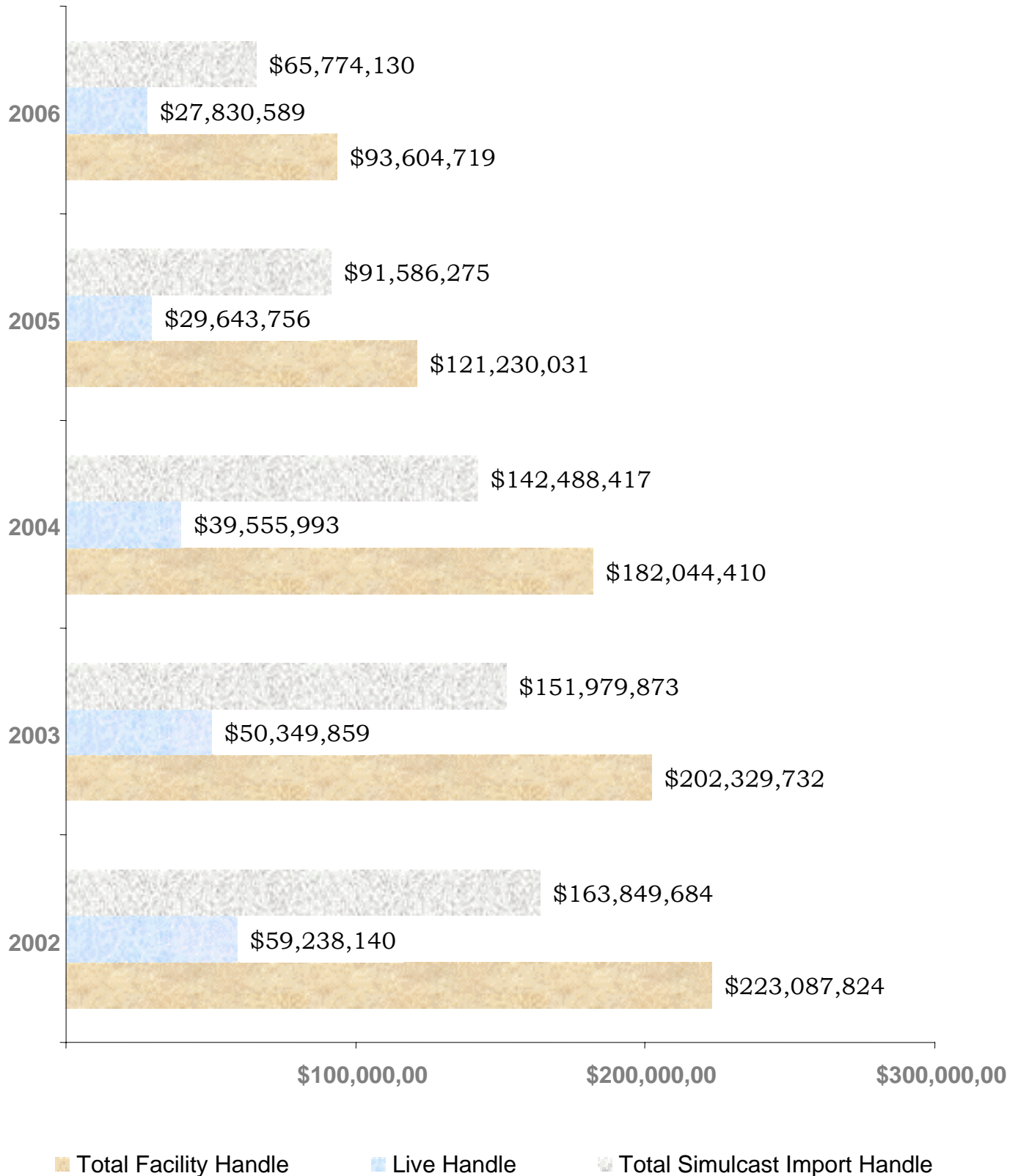
New York Thoroughbred Tracks

Pari-Mutuel Handle



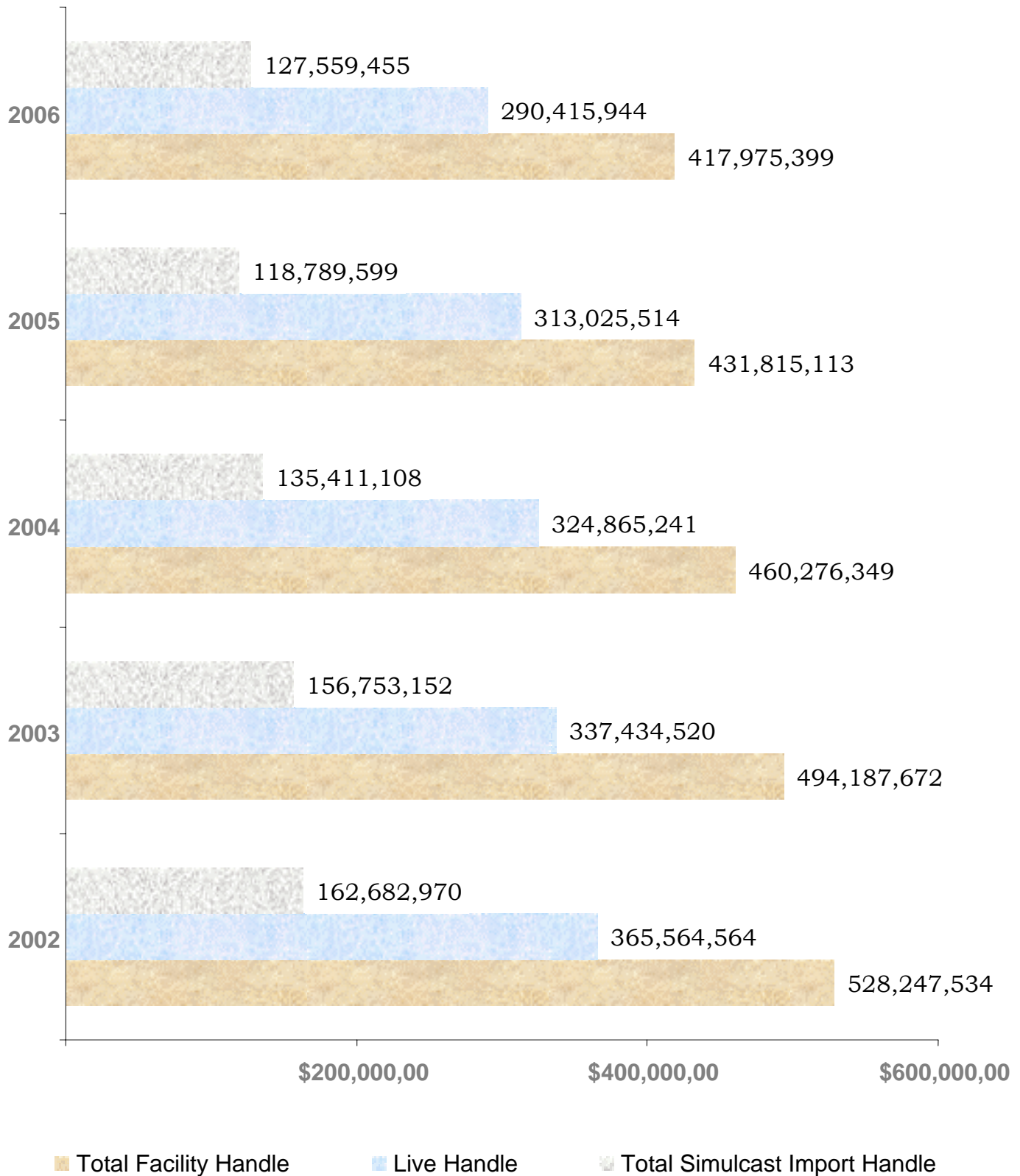
Courtesy of the National Thoroughbred Hall of Fame

The first measured race course in America was set up on the great Hempstead Plains in the spring of 1665, less than a year after the English captured New Netherlands from the Dutch and began to put an English spin on life on western Long Island. On the order of the new English governor, Richard Nicholls, a course called Newmarket was laid out in what is today's Garden City. The oldest American racing trophy in existence, a silver porringer (replica pictured above) that is now owned by Yale University, was awarded on this course in 1668.

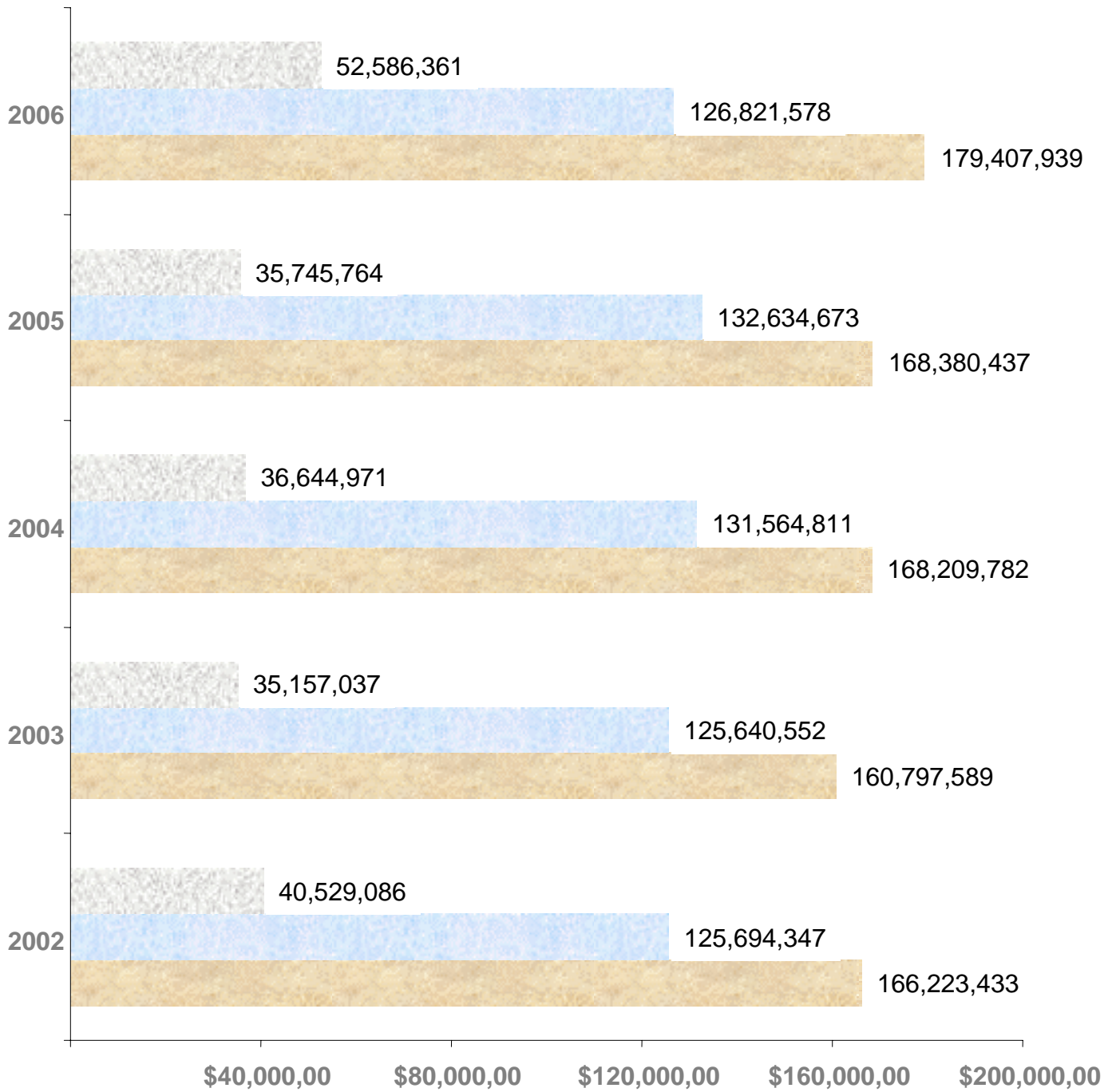


NYRA - Aqueduct, Belmont, Saratoga

Pari-Mutuel Handle



Gross Purses Paid at New York State Racetracks



- Total New York State Harness Tracks
- Total New York State Thoroughbred Tracks
- Total New York State Racetracks

Gross Purses - New York State and Nationwide

Purses paid at Thoroughbred Tracks

State	Gross Purses	Number of Races	Average Purse Per Race	Starters	Starts	Average Field	Average Starts Per Runner
California	\$177,135,184	5,094	\$34,773	8,223	39,000	7.7	4.7
New York	\$132,618,831	3,707	\$35,775	6,485	29,367	7.9	4.5
Kentucky	\$103,550,913	2,660	\$38,929	7,229	22,910	8.6	3.2
Florida	\$85,409,600	3,733	\$22,880	7,786	30,971	8.3	4
West Virginia	\$81,888,629	4,434	\$18,468	8,760	38,644	8.7	4.4
Louisiana	\$75,115,145	3,083	\$24,364	6,743	28,411	9.2	4.2
Illinois	\$69,856,840	2,856	\$24,460	4,431	21,718	7.6	4.9
Maryland	\$46,425,300	1,835	\$25,300	4,542	15,015	8.2	3.3
New Jersey	\$44,381,833	1,173	\$37,836	2,790	8,692	7.4	3.1
Pennsylvania	\$42,903,619	3,374	\$12,716	5,460	26,978	8.2	4.9
Delaware	\$34,168,810	1,182	\$28,908	3,098	8,233	7	2.7
New Mexico	\$29,282,717	1,556	\$18,819	2,766	12,582	8.1	4.5
Texas	\$25,932,670	1,820	\$14,249	3,755	15,719	8.6	4.2
Ohio	\$25,198,383	2,980	\$8,456	5,260	25,651	8.6	4.9
Oklahoma	\$18,070,550	1,199	\$15,071	2,906	11,139	9.3	3.8

Data provided by The Jockey Club. Purses include monies not won and returned to state breeder or other funds, but do not include retroactive payments

Purses paid at Thoroughbred Tracks

State	Gross Purses	Number of Races	Average Purse Per Race
New Jersey	\$69,085,399	4,235	\$16,313
New York	\$56,071,653	8,165	\$6,867
Delaware	\$42,871,200	3,618	\$11,849
Illinois	\$31,771,019	4,007	\$7,929
Pennsylvania	\$30,786,461	4,642	\$6,632
Ohio	\$23,618,219	6,122	\$3,858
Michigan	\$15,741,692	3,935	\$4,000
Indiana	\$14,246,208	1,888	\$7,546
Kentucky	\$11,420,990	840	\$13,596
California	\$11,073,583	2,424	\$4,568
Florida	\$10,261,300	1,950	\$5,262
Maine	\$4,857,257	1,768	\$2,747
Massachusetts	\$3,437,882	930	\$3,697
New Hampshire	\$3,037,644	582	\$5,219
Virginia	\$2,118,748	362	\$5,853

Data provided by The United States Trotting Association

Thoroughbred Tracks

AQUEDUCT

110-00 Rockaway Boulevard
Jamaica, New York 11417
Phone: (718) 641-4700
Website: www.nyra.com/Aqueduct

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	121	369,874
2005	121	371,012
2004	123	461,305
2003	122	554,058
2002	133	678,707

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 152,691,402	\$ 80,780,116	\$ 71,911,286
2005	\$ 144,752,167	\$ 79,159,096	\$ 65,593,071
2004	\$ 173,284,748	\$ 95,514,272	\$ 77,770,476
2003	\$ 194,828,473	\$ 101,956,483	\$ 92,871,990
2002	\$ 230,276,443	\$ 124,884,338	\$ 105,392,105

BELMONT PARK

2150 Hempstead Turnpike
Elmont, New York 11003
Phone: (516) 488-6000
Website: www.nyra.com/Belmont

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	92	530,303
2005	97	827,548
2004	93	670,417
2003	93	703,456
2002	88	667,235

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 154,882,849	\$ 108,393,724	\$ 46,489,125
2005	\$ 154,370,223	\$ 116,487,459	\$ 37,882,764
2004	\$ 152,553,258	\$ 113,576,195	\$ 38,977,063
2003	\$ 164,468,817	\$ 118,069,796	\$ 46,399,021
2002	\$ 163,846,419	\$ 125,279,727	\$ 38,566,692

SARATOGA

Union Avenue
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Phone: (518) 584-6200
Website: www.nyra.com/Saratoga

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	35	966,033
2005	36	999,215
2004	36	1,040,668
2003	36	1,049,309
2002	36	999,388

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 110,401,148	\$ 101,242,104	\$ 9,159,044
2005	\$ 132,692,723	\$ 117,378,959	\$ 15,313,764
2004	\$ 134,438,443	\$ 115,774,774	\$ 18,663,569
2003	\$ 134,890,382	\$ 117,408,241	\$ 17,482,141
2002	\$ 134,124,672	\$ 115,400,499	\$ 18,724,173



Courtesy of National Thoroughbred Hall of Fame


Union Course on Long Island

Established in 1821, Union Course was a nationally famous racetrack situated on Long Island, not far from the present day Aqueduct. The track was the site of the first skinned — or dirt — racing surface, which was determined to be much faster than grass and could also be used year round. It revolutionized the sport and its popularity would lead to it becoming the modern day standard.

The course was originally without grandstands and, during those times, races were long, as much as four miles, and involved several heats until a winner was determined. On October 13, 1832, a field of America's best mares ran a total of twenty miles in one afternoon before a winner was determined.

Other memorable races were matches conducted between horses from the South against those from the North. In fact, the first race in the United States to attract world-wide interest and which some has been 60,000 people from all over the country attended the course that day to witness three 4-miles races between the 9-year-old thoroughbred Northern champion, American Eclipse (pictured to right) and the southern favorite, Sir Henry. Tensions between the North and South were beginning to rise during this period and disputes were often settled at the races. The North offered to race Eclipse against any horse of the South's choosing awarding the South the luxury of not having to choose its entry until the day of the race. After losing the first heat, American Eclipse was given a substitute rider who rode him to victory in the next two heats.



 PO Box 25250 Farmington, New York 14425 Phone: (716) 924-3232 Website: www.fingerlakesracetrack.com	Year	Race Dates	Attendance
	2006	156	233,218
	2005	160	241,270
	2004	157	236,322
	2003	154	190,353
	2002	161	197,182
Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 28,049,501	\$ 11,789,232	\$ 16,260,269
2005	\$ 29,906,087	\$ 12,994,770	\$ 16,911,317
2004	\$ 30,211,575	\$ 14,114,914	\$ 16,096,661
2003	\$ 29,150,800	\$ 13,288,077	\$ 15,862,723
2002	\$ 33,368,325	\$ 15,614,825	\$ 17,753,500

Harness Tracks



8315 Park Road
Batavia, New York 14020
Phone: (716) 343-3750
Website: www.batavia-downs.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	57	N/A
2005**	58	N/A
2004	2	1,837
2003	68	70,197
2002	72	104,151

****Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.**

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 7,708,163	\$ 2,001,660	\$ 5,706,503
2005	\$ 8,822,082	\$ 2,467,716	\$ 6,354,366
2004	\$ 4,558,187	\$ 113,980	\$ 4,444,207
2003	\$ 10,291,457	\$ 3,420,176	\$ 6,871,281
2002	\$ 10,696,674	\$ 3,531,175	\$ 7,165,499



PO Box 38
Hamburg, New York 14075
Phone: (716) 649-1280
Website: www.buffaloraceway.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	84	52,339
2005	84	53,898
2004	87	57,907
2003	66	41,832
2002	84	54,185

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 12,262,514	\$ 3,075,693	\$ 9,186,821
2005	\$ 12,473,830	\$ 3,343,376	\$ 9,130,454
2004	\$ 13,081,519	\$ 3,666,794	\$ 9,414,725
2003	\$ 12,920,173	\$ 2,792,284	\$ 10,127,889
2002	\$ 16,433,612	\$ 3,881,305	\$ 12,552,307



204 Route 17B
Monticello, New York 12701
Phone: (845) 794-4100
Website: www.monticelloraceway.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	246	N/A
2005	235	N/A
2004**	230	N/A
2003	204	54,267
2002	221	62,941

****Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.**

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 16,359,753	\$ 8,214,936	\$ 8,144,817
2005	\$ 16,296,276	\$ 8,299,034	\$ 7,997,242
2004	\$ 14,872,537	\$ 6,270,555	\$ 8,601,982
2003	\$ 16,052,175	\$ 7,224,785	\$ 8,827,390
2002	\$ 19,575,363	\$ 9,352,988	\$ 10,222,375

Harness Tracks



PO Box 356
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866
Phone: (518) 584-2110
Website: www.saratogaraceway.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006	171	N/A
2005	173	N/A
2004	165	N/A
2003	129	N/A
2002**	122	N/A

****Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.**

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 40,631,280	\$ 8,831,610	\$ 31,799,670
2005	\$ 37,044,965	\$ 8,278,060	\$ 28,766,905
2004	\$ 39,092,822	\$ 8,826,475	\$ 30,266,347
2003	\$ 31,644,865	\$ 6,145,003	\$ 25,499,862
2002	\$ 30,487,685	\$ 6,186,778	\$ 24,300,907



2384 W River Rd
Nichols, NY 13812-1406
Phone: 1-888-946-8464
<http://www.tiogadowns.com/>

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006**	51	134,800

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006**	\$ 4,727,065	\$ 2,374,822	\$ 2,352,243

**** First Year of Racing**



PO Box 860
Vernon, New York 13476-0860
Phone: (315) 829-2201
Website: www.vernondowns.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006*	30	53,005
2005**	0	0
2004**	44	58,941
2003	93	108,859
2002	84	85,362

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006*	\$ 4,601,536	\$ 1,684,169	\$ 2,917,367
2005**	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
2004**	\$ 10,421,499	\$ 2,138,229	\$ 8,283,270
2003	\$ 19,289,465	\$ 4,711,200	\$ 14,578,265
2002	\$ 20,773,338	\$ 4,682,919	\$ 16,090,419

**** Vernon Downs closed in July 2004 and remained closed in calendar year 2005.**

*** Vernon Downs raced only a total of 30 race dates in 2006.**

Harness Tracks

Roosevelt Raceway (1940 – 1988)

George Morton Levy, a Freeport attorney, had a passion for harness racing and in 1939, he and a group of investors purchased a track in Westbury, New York on Long Island. The facility had formerly been used for automobile races and was previously part of the Roosevelt Field airfield. Levy and his partners built a state-of-the-art, all-weather harness racing track they called Roosevelt Raceway that opened on September 2, 1940 bringing harness racing for the first time to the Island. The track opened to a crowd of 4,584 that wagered \$40,734.

Levy predicted that by moving harness racing into a populous area such as Long Island, introducing racing to crowds at night under the lights (pictured above), and changing from the traditional multiple heats to a single-dash format, he would not only modernize the sport, but, more importantly, appeal to a new fan base. His vision and efforts paid off and Roosevelt, along with her sister track Yonkers Raceway, became the worlds foremost harness tracks leading in attendance, handle, and purses for many years.



ROOSEVELT RACEWAY
Official
PROGRAM
and past performances

COMING EVENTS

- Thursday Night . . . \$10,000 Adios Boy Pace
- Saturday Night . . . \$15,000 Bret Hanover Pace
- Sept. 23 . . . \$36,000 (Est.) Lady Suffolk Trot
- Oct. 11 . . . \$26,900 (Est.) Belle Acton Pace
- Oct. 14 . . . \$165,000 (Est.) Dexter Cup Trot

EXACTA 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th Races

Thanks to Levy's eye toward innovation, in 1946, Roosevelt also became the very first track to introduce the mobile starting gate (picture of one of original gates above) which ensured fair starts and eliminated the need for re-start-induced delays. The track was also the first to institute a new type of tote board which showed what a horses possible win, place, and show prices would be rather than simply displaying the odds.

In 1988, Roosevelt Raceway closed after almost five decades as one of the nation's finest harness racing tracks.

**The information and imagery in this section is contributed by Christopher James, founder of The Roosevelt Raceway Memorial, and the Harness Racing Hall of Fame in Goshen New York.*

Yonkers Raceway
810 Central Park Avenue
Yonkers, New York 10704
Phone: (914) 968-4200
Website: www.yonkersraceway.com

Year	Race Dates	Attendance
2006*	32	N/A
2005**	105	58,835
2004	207	115,763
2003	235	142,929
2002	257	157,385

Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2006	\$ 7,314,408	\$ 1,647,699	\$ 5,666,709
2005**	\$ 45,782,377	\$ 6,445,069	\$ 39,337,308
2004	\$ 99,522,397	\$ 18,044,511	\$ 81,477,886
2003	\$ 112,131,597	\$ 26,056,411	\$ 86,075,186
2002	\$ 124,259,323	\$ 30,741,146	\$ 93,518,177

** Yonkers Raceway was closed for six months in 2005.
* Yonkers Raceway only totaled 32 race dates in 2006.

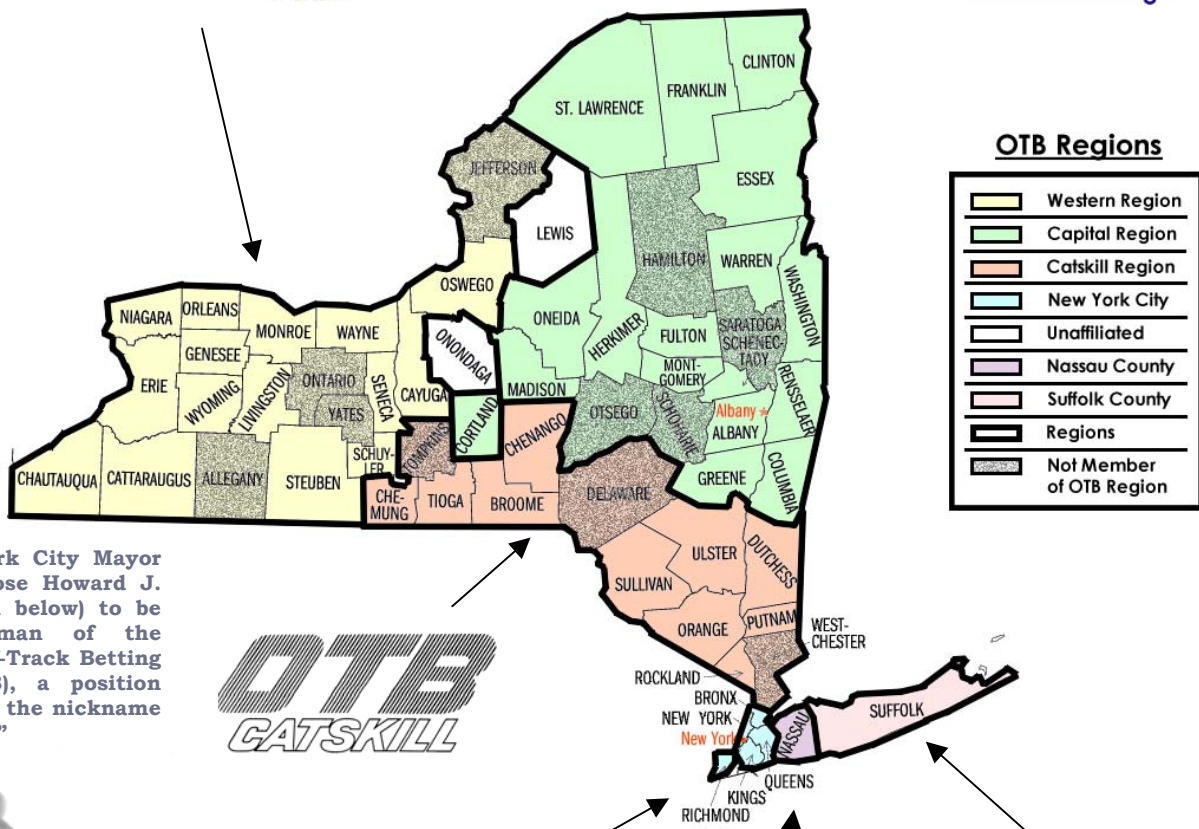
Off-Track Betting Corporations - Regional Map

On April 22, 1970, Governor Nelson Rockefeller signed into law two pieces of legislation which established the structure of off-track wagering in New York State. A year later in April of 1971, New York City Off-Track Betting Corporation opened its doors to become the first legal off-track pari-mutuel wagering operation in the country. NYCOTB opened with two branch offices and a telephone betting center and had an opening day handle of \$66,091.

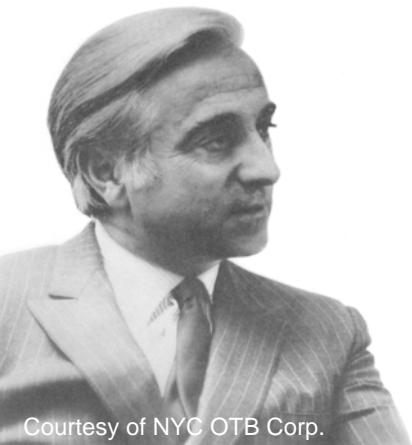


Picture of original OTB telephone-betting center that opened in New York City in 1971.

Courtesy of NYC OTB Corp.



In 1971, New York City Mayor John Lindsay chose Howard J. Samuels (pictured below) to be the first chairman of the country's first Off-Track Betting Corporation (OTB), a position which earned him the nickname "Howie the Horse."



Courtesy of NYC OTB Corp.

Off-Track Betting Corporations



510 Smith Street
Schenectady, New York 12305
Phone: (518) 370-5151
Website: www.capitalotb.com

Capital OTB is comprised of 21 counties and the City of Schenectady of which 17 participate in off-track betting. In 2005, Capital OTB operated 43 simulcast branches, 32 EZ Bet locations and one teletheater. The major cities located within the region are Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Utica.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 209,922,787	\$ 90,842,598	\$ 119,080,189
2005	\$ 213,061,004	\$ 91,661,249	\$ 121,399,755
2004	\$ 212,235,503	\$ 94,983,845	\$ 113,270,266
2003	\$ 220,865,269	\$ 98,819,072	\$ 122,046,197
2002	\$ 225,381,005	\$ 110,142,553	\$ 115,238,452



PO Box 3000
Pomona, New York 10970
Phone: (845) 362-0400
Website: www.catskillotb.com

Catskill OTB is comprised of 13 counties, of which 10 participate as members of this corporation. In 2005, Catskill OTB operated 23 simulcast branches, one teletheater, one non-simulcast branch and two remote locations. Some of the larger cities served by Catskill OTB are Binghamton, Elmira, Kingston, Middletown, Newburgh and Suffern.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 143,032,748	\$ 48,103,786	\$ 94,928,962
2005	\$ 146,522,643	\$ 50,557,107	\$ 95,965,536
2004	\$ 143,119,690	\$ 50,587,999	\$ 89,530,234
2003	\$ 143,265,650	\$ 55,108,897	\$ 88,156,753
2002	\$ 144,619,357	\$ 64,610,154	\$ 80,009,203



220 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, New York 11550
Phone: (516) 572-2800
Website: www.nassauotb.com

Nassau OTB is comprised of only Nassau County. In 2005, Nassau OTB operated 12 simulcast branches, one teletheater, and one restaurant facility with wagering.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 307,674,951	\$ 122,375,700	\$ 185,299,251
2005	\$ 311,114,349	\$ 127,037,426	\$ 184,076,923
2004	\$ 299,355,534	\$ 126,630,364	\$ 169,115,866
2003	\$ 261,867,738	\$ 115,982,374	\$ 145,885,364
2002	\$ 265,302,213	\$ 132,455,122	\$ 132,847,091

Off-Track Betting Corporations



1501 Broadway
New York, New York 10036
Phone: (212) 221-5200
Website: www.nycotb.com

New York City OTB is comprised of 5 counties: New York, Kings, Richmond, Bronx, and Queens. In 2005, New York City OTB operated 64 simulcast branches and 3 teletheaters. New York City OTB operates 9 “mini-branches” which are located within existing, privately owned restaurants.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 1,060,984,126	\$ 362,930,405	\$ 698,053,721
2005	\$ 1,046,424,502	\$ 370,976,916	\$ 675,447,586
2004	\$ 1,036,088,072	\$ 384,350,271	\$ 640,228,176
2003	\$ 1,025,066,708	\$ 406,048,851	\$ 619,017,857
2002	\$ 1,030,285,839	\$ 469,048,851	\$ 561,236,988



5 Davids Drive
Hauppauge, New York 11787
Phone: (631) 853-1000
Website: www.suffolkotb.com

Suffolk OTB is located entirely in Suffolk County. In 2005, Suffolk OTB operated 13 simulcast branches, one teletheater, and one restaurant branch.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 195,177,802	\$ 77,581,100	\$ 117,596,702
2005	\$ 199,046,909	\$ 80,617,368	\$ 118,429,541
2004	\$ 205,292,864	\$ 86,334,035	\$ 115,913,065
2003	\$ 211,476,632	\$ 93,889,921	\$ 117,586,711
2002	\$ 205,247,267	\$ 100,682,990	\$ 104,564,277



700 Ellicott Street
Batavia, New York 14020
Phone: (800) 724-2000
Website: www.westernotb.com

Western OTB is comprised of 18 counties, 15 of which participate in off-track betting. The two major cities served by Western OTB are Buffalo and Rochester. In 2005, Western OTB operated 37 simulcast branches, one teletheater and one remote branch.

	Total Handle	In-State Handle	Out-of-State Handle
2006	\$ 140,228,641	\$ 54,302,247	\$ 85,926,394
2005	\$ 145,402,654	\$ 56,628,643	\$ 88,774,011
2004	\$ 149,541,572	\$ 59,100,927	\$ 87,665,721
2003	\$ 159,910,161	\$ 62,762,390	\$ 97,147,771
2002	\$ 171,887,898	\$ 73,617,813	\$ 98,270,085

2006 Total Betting on Races Run in New York

On-Track, Off-Track and Out-of-State

	NYRA	Finger Lakes	Batavia	Buffalo	Monticello	Saratoga Harness	Tioga	Vernon	Yonkers	TOTAL
ON-TRACK LIVE	\$ 290,415,944	\$ 11,789,232	\$ 2,001,660	\$ 3,075,693	\$ 8,214,936	\$ 8,831,610	\$ 2,374,822	\$ 1,684,169	\$ 1,647,699	\$ 330,035,765
SIMULCAST EXPORTS:										
Exported to NYS Tracks: *										
NYRA	11,717,9984	4,092,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,810,646
Finger Lakes	6,391,411	-	5,765	-	394,182	3,511	17,156	-	-	6,812,025
Batavia	724,273	274,900	-	430,916	288,996	116,870	53,149	26,594	7,394	1,923,092
Buffalo	1,721,400	264,207	317,093	-	153,258	211,694	45,934	21,840	16,342	2,751,768
Monticello	2,023,114	127,287	17,182	44,265	-	143,207	65,151	23,572	77,490	2,521,268
Saratoga	11,217,050	550,561	54,467	75,252	227,754	-	66,723	85,639	29,607	12,307,053
Tioga	521,654	136,366	11,597	10,836	104,806	56,982	-	48,358	10,185	900,784
Vernon	590,712	115,322	37,086	-	112,631	168,209	6,241	-	27,764	1,057,965
Yonkers	1,719,160	17,780	8,014	-	54,832	37,842	-	223	-	1,837,851
										-
TOTAL TO NYS TRACKS	36,626,758	5,579,085	451,204	561,269	1,336,459	738,315	254,354	206,226	168,782	45,922,452
EXPORTED TO NYS OTB's *										
Capital	72,081,156	8,164,279	168,157	384,702	4,391,952	4,632,547	356,845	373,220	289,740	90,842,598
Catskill	34,750,899	4,126,438	160,604	298,402	7,174,054	1,180,882	-	-	412,507	48,103,786
Nassau	108,394,580	5,923,517	143,186	277,930	6,248,029	794,423	70,894	-	523,141	122,375,700
New York City	311,872,528	20,797,288	568,007	1,181,167	22,259,545	2,568,555	1,024,059	204,394	2,454,862	362,930,405
Suffolk	67,985,720	4,388,873	111,574	242,570	3,832,627	575,029	67,101	-	377,606	77,581,100
Western	29,599,664	11,758,214	2,279,736	3,218,837	4,658,320	1,809,284	486,703	286,328	205,161	54,302,247
										-
TOTAL TO NYS OTB'S	624,684,547	55,158,609	3,431,264	5,603,608	48,564,527	11,560,720	2,005,602	863,942	4,263,017	756,135,836
EXPORTED OUT OF STATE	1,612,443,187	59,236,938	439,441	1,040,317	70,397,697	11,324,795	2,771,387	661,814	5,551,662	1,763,867,238
TOTAL HANDLE ON NYS RACING	\$ 2,564,170,436	\$ 131,763,864	\$ 6,323,569	\$ 10,280,887	\$ 128,513,619	\$ 32,455,440	\$ 7,406,165	\$ 3,416,151	\$ 11,631,160	\$ 2,895,961,291

* compiled from handle reported by export site

2006 Total Betting at New York State Race Tracks

On-Track Betting on Live and Simulcast Import of All Races

	2006			2005		
	Simulcast Imports	Live Racing	On-Track Betting	Simulcast Imports	Live Racing	On-Track Betting
RECEIVING TRACK:						
THOROUGHBRED:						
Aqueduct	\$ 71,911,286	\$ 80,780,116	\$ 152,691,402	\$ 65,593,071	\$ 79,159,096	\$ 144,752,167
Belmont	46,489,125	108,393,724	154,882,849	37,882,764	116,487,459	154,370,223
Saratoga	9,159,044	101,242,104	110,401,148	15,313,764	117,378,959	132,692,723
NYRA	<u>127,559,455</u>	<u>290,415,944</u>	<u>417,975,399</u>	<u>118,789,599</u>	<u>313,025,514</u>	<u>431,815,113</u>
Finger Lakes	16,260,269	11,789,232	28,049,501	16,911,317	12,994,770	29,906,087
THOROUGHBRED TRACKS	<u>143,819,724</u>	<u>302,205,176</u>	<u>446,024,900</u>	<u>135,700,916</u>	<u>326,020,284</u>	<u>461,721,200</u>
HARNESS:						
Batavia	5,706,503	2,001,660	7,708,163	6,354,366	2,467,716	8,822,082
Buffalo	9,186,821	3,075,693	12,262,514	9,130,454	3,343,376	12,473,830
Monticello	8,144,817	8,214,936	16,359,753	7,997,242	8,299,034	16,296,276
Saratoga	31,799,670	8,831,610	40,631,280	28,766,905	8,278,060	37,044,965
Syracuse Mile	-	-	-	-	810,501	810,501
Tioga	2,352,243	2,374,822	4,727,065	-	-	-
Vernon	2,917,367	1,684,169	4,601,536	-	-	-
Yonkers	5,666,709	1,647,699	7,314,408	39,337,308	6,445,069	45,782,377
HARNESS TRACKS	<u>65,774,130</u>	<u>27,830,589</u>	<u>93,604,719</u>	<u>91,586,275</u>	<u>29,643,756</u>	<u>121,230,031</u>
ALL TRACKS	<u>\$ 209,593,854</u>	<u>\$ 330,035,765</u>	<u>\$ 539,629,619</u>	<u>\$ 227,287,191</u>	<u>\$ 355,664,040</u>	<u>\$ 582,951,231</u>

TOTAL BETTING AT NEW YORK STATE RACE TRACKS

ON-TRACK BETTING BY BREED AND LOCATION OF RACE

	2006					
SUMMARY OF ON-TRACK BETTING	Betting at NYS Thoroughbred Tracks	Percent of Total Thoroughbred	Betting at NYS Harness Tracks	Percent of Total Harness	Total	Percent of Total
LIVE RACING:						
NYRA	\$ 290,415,944	65.1%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 290,415,944	53.8%
Finger Lakes	11,789,232	2.6%	-	0.0%	11,789,232	2.2%
NYS Harness Tracks	-	0.0%	27,830,589	29.7%	27,830,589	5.2%
All Live Racing at NYS Tracks	302,205,176	67.7%	27,830,589	29.7%	330,035,765	61.2%
IN-STATE SIMULCASTING BETWEEN NYS TRACKS:						
NYRA	18,109,395	4.1%	18,517,363	19.8%	36,626,758	6.8%
Finger Lakes	4,092,662	0.9%	1,486,423	1.6%	5,579,085	1.0%
NYS Harness Tracks	420,614	0.1%	3,295,995	3.5%	3,716,609	0.7%
All Simulcasts from NYS Tracks	22,622,671	5.1%	23,299,781	24.9%	45,922,452	8.5%
WAGERING ON NYS RACING AT NYS TRACKS	324,827,847	72.8%	51,130,370	54.6%	375,958,217	69.7%
WAGERING ON OUT OF STATE RACES AT NYS TRACKS:						
Thoroughbred Races	121,197,053	27.2%	25,952,816	27.7%	147,149,869	27.3%
Harness Races	-	0.0%	16,521,533	17.7%	16,521,533	3.0%
All Simulcasts from Out-of-State Tracks	121,197,053	27.2%	42,474,349	45.4%	163,671,402	30.3%
TOTAL BETTING AT NYS TRACKS FROM ALL SOURCES	\$ 446,024,900	100.0%	\$ 93,604,719	100.0%	\$ 539,629,619	100.0%

2006 Distribution of On-Track Betting

	NYRA	Finger Lakes	Batavia	Buffalo	Monticello	Saratoga	Tioga	Vernon	Yonkers	All NYS Tracks
Regular	\$ 158,284,628	\$ 8,061,276	\$ 1,906,378	\$ 3,505,839	\$ 3,700,952	\$ 13,615,374	\$ 1,752,146	\$ 1,456,625	\$ 2,200,971	\$ 194,484,189
Multiple	147,889,816	9,891,537	2,706,087	3,520,954	6,545,115	14,493,414	1,543,208	1,561,017	2,618,412	190,769,560
Exotic	105,092,898	10,096,688	3,095,698	5,235,721	5,423,721	10,872,450	1,431,711	1,583,894	2,289,812	145,122,593
Super Exotic	6,708,057	-	-	-	689,965	1,650,042	-	-	205,213	9,253,277
Total Handle	\$ 417,975,399	\$ 28,049,501	\$ 7,708,163	\$ 12,262,514	\$ 16,359,753	\$ 40,631,280	\$ 4,727,065	\$ 4,601,536	\$ 7,314,408	\$ 539,629,619
Takeout	\$ 78,169,221	\$ 5,921,166	\$ 1,736,616	\$ 2,572,190	\$ 3,549,283	\$ 8,069,995	\$ 912,476	\$ 911,662	\$ 1,460,764	\$ 103,303,373
Breakage	1,990,946	125,812	31,735	52,410	64,508	196,459	21,655	21,074	32,621	2,537,220
Total Takeout and Breakage	\$ 80,160,167	\$ 6,046,978	\$ 1,768,351	\$ 2,624,600	\$ 3,613,791	\$ 8,266,454	\$ 934,131	\$ 932,736	\$ 1,493,385	\$ 105,840,593
State Tax on Handle	\$ 5,828,474	\$ 342,766	\$ 82,940	\$ 124,259	\$ 124,515	\$ 390,972	\$ 46,138	\$ 46,826	\$ 68,706	\$ 7,055,596
State Regulatory Fee	2,089,877	140,247	38,541	61,322	83,657	203,157	23,635	23,008	36,572	2,700,016
State Tax on Breakage	604,308	54,624	12,981	22,254	28,441	78,120	9,578	8,599	13,523	832,428
Total Tax and Regulatory Fee	\$ 8,522,659	\$ 537,637	\$ 134,462	\$ 207,835	\$ 236,613	\$ 672,249	\$ 79,351	\$ 78,433	\$ 118,801	\$ 10,588,040
Racetrack Commission	\$ 67,375,926	\$ 5,287,402	\$ 1,550,018	\$ 2,289,282	\$ 3,196,100	\$ 7,217,175	\$ 797,750	\$ 798,379	\$ 1,301,965	\$ 89,813,997
Racetrack Breakage	1,386,638	71,188	18,754	30,155	36,068	118,339	12,077	12,475	19,098	1,704,792
Total to Racetrack	\$ 68,762,564	\$ 5,358,590	\$ 1,568,772	\$ 2,319,437	\$ 3,232,168	\$ 7,335,514	\$ 809,827	\$ 810,854	\$ 1,321,063	\$ 91,518,789
Horse Breeders Fund Share	\$ 2,874,944	\$ 150,751	\$ 65,117	\$ 97,328	\$ 145,011	\$ 258,691	\$ 44,953	\$ 43,450	\$ 53,521	\$ 3,733,766
Racetrack Payouts										
Paid to Simulcast Senders	\$ 3,292,765	\$ 673,421	\$ 178,551	\$ 358,379	\$ 376,717	\$ 1,886,307	\$ 91,341	\$ 116,082	\$ 231,330	\$ 7,204,893
Paid to NYRA and Finger Lakes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,321	\$ 106,617	\$ 75,631	\$ 442,674	\$ 25,234	\$ 23,349	\$ 54,658	\$ 772,484
Gross Purses Paid	\$ 110,170,855	\$ 16,650,723	\$ 4,055,956	\$ 5,505,493	\$ 14,716,800	\$ 16,532,421	\$ 5,292,779	\$ 1,684,075	\$ 4,798,837	\$ 179,407,939
Minus Pool	\$ 333,454	\$ 38,479	\$ 715	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,178	\$ 10,798	\$ 690	\$ 1,849	\$ 633	\$ 389,818
Uncashed Tickets	\$ 1,520,704	\$ 129,563	\$ 28,351	\$ 43,476	\$ 90,722	\$ 223,940	\$ 34,610	\$ 21,385	\$ 52,755	\$ 2,145,506
State Admission Taxes	\$ 326,964	\$ 2,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 306	\$ -	\$ 672	\$ 277	\$ 330,269

2006

New York State Regional Off-Track Betting Corporations Total Handle by Track and Region

2006

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Catskill</u>	<u>Nassau</u>	<u>New York City</u>	<u>Suffolk</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>All Regions</u>
<u>New York State Thoroughbred:</u>							
NYRA:							
Aqueduct	\$ 26,375,516	\$ 15,346,466	\$ 49,464,963	\$ 137,850,139	\$ 30,382,854	\$ 13,553,375	\$ 272,973,313
Belmont	25,056,700	13,307,345	39,632,870	122,014,896	26,444,037	10,883,917	237,339,765
Saratoga	20,648,940	6,097,088	19,296,747	52,007,493	11,158,829	5,162,372	114,371,469
Total NYRA	72,081,156	34,750,899	108,394,580	311,872,528	67,985,720	29,599,664	624,684,547
Finger Lakes	8,164,280	4,126,438	5,923,517	20,797,288	4,388,873	11,758,214	55,158,610
Handle on NYS Thoroughbred Tracks	80,245,436	38,877,337	114,318,097	332,669,816	72,374,593	41,357,878	679,843,157
<u>New York State Harness:</u>							
Batavia	168,157	160,604	143,186	568,007	111,574	2,279,736	3,431,264
Buffalo	384,702	298,402	277,930	1,181,167	242,570	3,218,837	5,603,608
Monticello	4,391,952	7,174,054	6,248,029	22,259,545	3,832,627	4,658,320	48,564,527
Saratoga	4,632,546	1,180,882	794,423	2,568,555	575,029	1,809,284	11,560,719
Tioga	356,845	-	70,894	1,024,059	67,101	486,703	2,005,602
Vernon	373,220	-	-	204,394	-	286,328	863,942
Yonkers	289,740	412,507	523,141	2,454,862	377,606	205,161	4,263,017
Handle on NYS Harness Tracks	10,597,162	9,226,449	8,057,603	30,260,589	5,206,507	12,944,369	76,292,679
Handle on All New York State Tracks	90,842,598	48,103,786	122,375,700	362,930,405	77,581,100	54,302,247	756,135,836
Out-of-State Thoroughbred	93,866,144	68,235,929	147,971,701	565,707,703	92,224,846	56,225,978	1,024,232,301
Out-of-State Harness	20,758,842	23,287,922	33,223,103	119,214,702	22,184,867	26,692,985	245,362,421
Handle on Out-of-State Tracks	114,624,986	91,523,851	181,194,804	684,922,405	114,409,713	82,918,963	1,269,594,722
Special Event Races:							
Breeders Cup*	1,583,015	793,622	1,583,633	4,562,985	932,139	768,239	10,223,633
Kentucky Derby	1,844,515	1,719,097	1,654,242	5,410,525	1,469,404	1,419,114	13,516,897
Preakness Stakes	1,027,673	892,392	866,572	3,157,806	785,446	820,078	7,549,967
Handle on Special Event Races	4,455,203	3,405,111	4,104,447	13,131,316	3,186,989	3,007,431	31,290,497
Total NYS OTB Handle on All Tracks	\$ 209,922,787	\$ 143,032,748	\$ 307,674,951	\$ 1,060,984,126	\$ 195,177,802	\$ 140,228,641	\$ 2,057,021,055

2006

NYS Regional Off-Track Betting Corporations

Summary of Direct and Regional Payments to Tracks

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Catskill</u>	<u>Nassau</u>	<u>New York City</u>	<u>Suffolk</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>New York State Thoroughbred:</u>							
NYRA:							
Aqueduct	\$ 1,491,976	\$ 1,432,815	\$ 3,822,291	\$ 13,450,402	\$ 2,340,137	\$ 744,014	\$ 23,281,635
Belmont	1,301,629	864,753	3,067,891	11,122,712	2,029,964	543,349	18,930,298
Saratoga	941,380	395,809	1,492,035	4,492,605	854,297	246,105	8,422,231
Total NYRA Direct	3,734,985	2,693,377	8,382,217	29,065,719	5,224,398	1,533,468	50,634,164
NYRA Regional	4,196,587	3,185,335	6,584,872	25,640,838	4,187,446	2,587,645	46,382,723
Finger Lakes Direct	407,927	174,314	237,221	962,386	175,902	1,064,976	3,022,726
Finger Lakes Regional	883,524	628,152	1,341,250	5,169,891	833,285	898,025	9,754,127
Total New York State Thoroughbred	9,223,023	6,681,178	16,545,560	60,838,834	10,421,031	6,084,114	109,793,740
<u>New York State Harness:</u>							
Batavia Direct	4,041	3,263	2,411	9,589	1,939	145,756	166,999
Batavia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	846,231	846,231
Buffalo Direct	9,068	2,984	4,761	20,048	4,179	214,174	255,214
Buffalo Regional	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,419	1,241,419
Monticello Direct	111,606	409,512	349,926	1,209,712	216,854	115,346	2,412,956
Monticello Regional	-	1,665,227	2,384,370	9,052,164	1,646,619	-	14,748,380
Saratoga Direct	390,787	24,780	10,746	35,859	7,469	31,641	501,282
Saratoga Regional	3,110,021	-	-	-	-	-	3,110,021
Tioga Direct	8,975	-	3,928	55,208	3,807	10,608	82,526
Tioga Regional	-	9,140	37,305	510,566	12,060	-	569,071
Vernon Direct	16,228	-	-	3,456	-	11,039	30,723
Vernon Regional	740,011	2,262	-	-	-	107,963	850,236
Yonkers Direct	7,745	25,144	47,730	211,033	21,299	1,909	314,860
Yonkers Regional	-	1,216,453	84,912	4,534,351	63,893	4,557	5,904,166
Total New York State Harness	4,398,482	3,358,765	2,926,089	15,641,986	1,978,119	2,730,643	31,034,084
Total Payments to New York State Tracks	13,621,505	10,039,943	19,471,649	76,480,820	12,399,150	8,814,757	140,827,824
Out-of-State Thoroughbred	2,072,005	1,457,401	3,213,873	12,004,318	2,030,812	1,227,558	22,005,967
Out-of-State Harness	435,016	481,406	711,018	2,468,374	447,516	521,867	5,065,197
Total Payments to Out-of-State Tracks	2,507,021	1,938,807	3,924,891	14,472,692	2,478,328	1,749,425	27,071,164
Special Events:							
Breeder's Cup*	93,474	51,605	102,845	301,264	63,422	50,528	663,138
Kentucky Derby	117,477	109,046	105,528	357,221	94,890	90,853	875,015
Preakness Stakes	67,834	58,946	56,367	208,489	16,426	54,558	462,620
Total Special Events	278,785	219,597	264,740	886,974	174,738	195,939	2,000,773
Total Payments to All Tracks	\$ 16,407,311	\$ 12,198,347	\$ 23,661,280	\$ 91,820,486	\$ 15,052,216	\$ 10,760,121	\$ 169,899,761

2006

New York State Regional Off-Track Betting Corporations

Handle and Distribution of Revenues

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Catskill</u>	<u>Nassau</u>	<u>New York City</u>	<u>Suffolk</u>	<u>Western</u>	<u>All Regions</u>
Net Handle on:							
In State Thoroughbred Tracks	\$ 80,245,436	\$ 38,877,337	\$ 114,318,097	\$ 332,669,816	\$ 72,374,593	\$ 41,357,878	\$ 679,843,157
Out of State Thoroughbred Tracks	98,321,347	71,641,040	152,076,148	578,839,019	95,411,835	59,233,409	1,055,522,798
In State Harness Tracks	10,597,162	9,226,449	8,057,603	30,260,589	5,206,507	12,944,369	76,292,679
Out of State Harness Tracks	20,758,842	23,287,922	33,223,103	119,214,702	22,184,867	26,692,985	245,362,421
Total Net Handle	209,922,787	143,032,748	307,674,951	1,060,984,126	195,177,802	140,228,641	2,057,021,055
Less:							
Returned to Bettors	159,495,714	107,230,208	235,751,928	808,862,187	149,072,417	104,009,482	1,564,421,936
Surcharge	7,582,116	5,576,646	8,887,927	33,926,458	5,813,549	6,137,177	67,923,873
OTB Take Out and Breakage	42,844,957	30,225,894	63,035,096	218,195,481	40,291,836	30,081,982	424,675,246
Less Payments to:							
NY State (Pari-Mutuel Tax & Breakage)	1,423,365	1,052,724	2,087,029	6,932,912	1,433,530	1,239,935	14,169,495
NY State Regulatory Fee	1,049,635	715,164	1,538,375	5,304,921	968,135	701,143	10,277,373
NY State (Uncashed Tickets)	767,200	523,263	822,906	2,897,298	645,487	650,000	6,306,154
Breeders' Fund - Thoroughbred	1,190,210	726,331	1,736,677	6,121,070	1,100,118	640,743	11,515,149
Breeders' Fund - Harness	491,587	413,527	690,441	2,465,198	454,754	468,931	4,984,438
In State Thoroughbred Tracks	9,223,023	6,681,178	16,545,560	60,838,834	10,421,031	6,084,114	109,793,740
Out of State Thoroughbred Tracks	2,350,790	1,676,998	3,478,613	12,871,292	2,205,550	1,423,497	24,006,740
In State Harness Tracks	4,398,482	3,358,765	2,926,089	15,641,986	1,978,119	2,730,643	31,034,084
Out of State Harness Tracks	435,016	481,406	711,018	2,468,374	447,516	521,867	5,065,197
City of Albany	325,134	-	-	-	-	-	325,134
City of Niagara	-	-	-	-	-	48,439	48,439
Total Payments	21,654,442	15,629,356	30,536,708	115,541,885	19,654,240	14,509,312	217,525,943
Net Racing Revenue	21,190,515	14,596,538	32,498,388	102,653,596	20,637,596	15,572,670	207,149,303
Other Revenue:							
Admission Income	73,360	93,055	154,171	387,160	96,316	1,847	805,909
Lottery Income	441,473	248,902	48,947	-	99,304	403,219	1,241,845
Concession Income	232,931	29,527	113,945	41,528	54,064	22,821	494,816
Derived from Section 532	1,916,043	1,652,645	2,240,880	10,159,804	1,557,487	1,723,730	19,250,589
Interest Income	124,193	818,870	509,783	1,360,606	161,139	67,351	3,041,942
Other Income	237,638	162,040	501,416	435,888	2,801,400	808,153	4,946,535
Uncashed Tickets	767,200	523,263	822,906	2,897,298	645,487	650,000	6,306,154
Total Operating Revenue	24,983,353	18,124,840	36,890,436	117,935,880	26,052,793	19,249,791	243,237,093
Operating Expenses:							
Branch Expenses	14,805,227	10,238,241	19,860,149	89,541,288	16,501,299	14,796,707	165,742,911
Corporate Expenses	7,476,672	2,641,018	11,626,414	151,960,013	9,611,101	4,333,263	181,648,481
Total Operating Expenses - Including Depreciation	22,281,899	12,879,259	31,486,563	241,501,301	26,112,400	19,129,970	353,391,392
Section 516 Net Revenues from Operations	2,701,454	5,245,581	5,403,873	(123,565,421)	(59,607)	119,821	(110,154,299)

Continued on next page...

Section 516 Net Revenues from Operations	2,701,454	5,245,581	5,403,873	(123,565,421)	(59,607)	119,821	(110,154,299)
Less:							
Section 509-a Contributions to Capital Acquisition Fund	(412,800)	309,610	-	-	(413,035)	-	(516,225)
Section 516 Net Revenue for Distribution (Loss)	2,288,654	5,555,191	5,403,873	(123,565,421)	(472,642)	119,821	(110,670,524)
Surcharge:							
Section 532 Revenues to Participating Localities	3,401,894	2,569,464	4,465,830	17,425,134	2,538,126	2,679,516	33,079,964
Section 532 Revenues to Other Localities	1,336,623	651,225	1,104,455	2,385,119	980,639	910,004	7,368,065
Total Surcharge to all Localities	4,738,517	3,220,689	5,570,285	19,810,253	3,518,765	3,589,520	40,448,029
Capital Acquisition Funds:							
Section 509-a Contribution from Net Revenues	412,800	(309,610)	-	-	413,035	-	516,225
Supplemental 1% Section 532	927,556	703,312	1,076,762	3,956,401	737,297	823,927	8,225,255
Other Fund Revenues net of Expenses	(1,407,176)	-	(470,769)	-	(130,935)	(1,031,977)	(2,778,987)
Total Capital Acquisition Funds	(66,820)	393,702	605,993	3,956,401	1,281,267	(208,050)	5,962,493
TOTAL 516 NET REVENUE (LOSS), SURCHARGE AND CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUNDS	\$ 6,960,351	\$ 9,169,582	\$ 11,580,151	\$ (99,798,767)	\$ 4,327,390	\$ 3,501,291	\$ (64,260,002)

* Reference to "Section" above is related to sections within the New York State Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law.

* Participating Localities are local governments within the Off-Track Betting Region that have elected to participate under Section 502 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law.

* Other Localities are local governments which have racetracks located within their borders and receive a portion of the surcharge.

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