

Annual Report & Simulcast Report 2005



George E. Pataki,
Governor

Cheryl Buley,
Chairwoman

Michael J. Hoblock,
Member

John G. Cansdale,
Executive Director

**Annual Report
and
Simulcast Report
2005**

Editor: Dan Toomey

Contributors:

Patrick Wade
John Kinnicut
Corey Pitkin
Nicole Robilotto
Joseph Lynch
Gregory Schreffler
Daryl Messner
Mark Stuart
Rick Goodell

Photo Contributors:

Adam Coglianese
*(Front Cover, Table of
Contents, pgs. 30, 31)*

John Manzi
*(Front Cover, Table of
Contents)*

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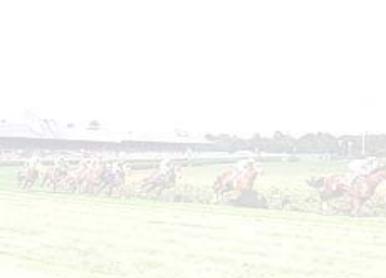
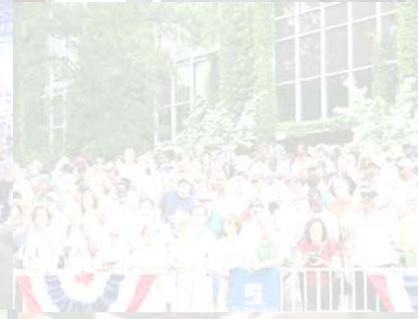
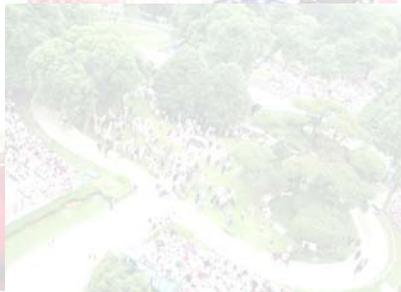
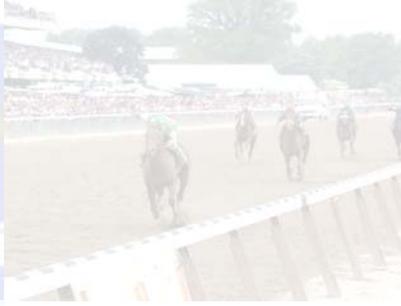
Our purpose is to ensure that New York State's legalized pari-mutuel operations, charitable gaming activities and Class III Indian Gaming facilities operate with integrity, and are in full compliance with New York's statutes, the Board's rules, and the tribal-State Class III Gaming Compacts, respectively.

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.







Chairwoman
Cheryl Buley

Executive Director
John G. Cansdale

Members
Michael J. Hoblock, Jr.

Secretary to the Board
Gail Pronti

**STATE OF NEW YORK
RACING AND WAGERING BOARD**

July 1, 2006

The Honorable George E. Pataki, Governor
Members of the New York State Legislature, and
John Cape, Director of the Budget

On behalf of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board, the Board's 30th Annual Report in accordance with Chapter 346 of the Laws of 1973, is hereby submitted. The Simulcast Report, required by New York State Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law, Section 1002.2, is incorporated into the Annual Report. This report presents statistical information on gaming activities over the past five years in the Empire State, as well as information on the Board's purview, organizational structure, legislative and rulemaking initiatives.

The gaming-entertainment industry is a major contributor to the State's economy. For example, in 2005:

- A reported total of \$2.85 billion was wagered in New York State on horseracing and charitable gaming. Combined, live and simulcast pari-mutuel wagering on horseracing resulted in over \$115 million in revenues to state and local government.
- Charitable gaming activities generated over \$366 million in wagering dollars, conducted by 3,787 licensed charitable organizations, earning over \$66 million in profits directly supporting charities throughout the state.
- Since May 2005, State revenue is derived from the operation of slot machines at the Akwesasne Mohawk Casino pursuant to an amendment to the Tribal-State Compact between the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and the State of New York. The Seneca Niagara Casino and the Seneca Allegany Casino have been similarly subject to revenue sharing since 2002 and 2004 respectively.

Integrity is the foundation for the long-term success of this important industry. The Board continually strives to maintain and improve on its oversight in all aspects of the gaming activities it regulates. Whether it is an electronic bingo game, a horse race, or a hand of blackjack at a Class III Indian gaming facility, the Board must ensure honest and fair play.

Under the continued strong leadership of Governor George E. Pataki in association with the State Legislature, other public officials, and industry leaders, we will continue these efforts to uphold New York's preeminence in gaming regulation.

Respectfully submitted,

Cheryl Buley
Chairwoman

Michael J. Hoblock, Jr.
Member



Table Of Contents



New York State Racing and Wagering Board

Governance	Page 1
About the Board	Page 2

Overview

Total Pari-Mutuel Handle – Racetracks and Off-Track Betting	Page 3
Total Pari-Mutuel Handle – New York State vs. Out-of-State	Page 4
Off-Track Betting Handle – New York State vs. Out-of-State	Page 5
Pari-Mutuel Handle – New York Thoroughbred and Harness Tracks	Page 6
Pari-Mutuel Handle – New York Thoroughbred Tracks	Page 7
Pari-Mutuel Handle – New York Harness Tracks	Page 8
Pari-Mutuel Handle at NYRA – Aqueduct, Belmont, and Saratoga.....	Page 9
Gross Purses Paid at New York Racetracks	Page 10
Gross Purses – New York State and Nationwide	Page 11



Map of Gaming Establishments in New York State	Page 12
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Thoroughbred Tracks – Handle and Attendance

Aqueduct Racetrack, Belmont Park, Saratoga Race Course	Page 13
Finger Lakes Racetrack	Page 14



Harness Tracks – Handle and Attendance

Batavia Downs, Buffalo Raceway.....	Page 14
Mighty M, Saratoga Gaming & Raceway, Syracuse Mile	Page 15
Vernon Downs, Yonkers Raceway.....	Page 16



Off-Track Betting Corporations – Handle

Capital OTB, Catskill OTB, Nassau OTB	Page 17
New York City OTB, Suffolk OTB, Western OTB	Page 18
Map of Regional Off Track Betting Corporations	Page 19



Racing Operations and Investigations.....	Page 20
--	----------------

Licensing.....	Page 21
-----------------------	----------------

Equine Drug Testing Program.....	Page 22, 23
---	--------------------

Breeding and Development Fund.....	Page 24
---	----------------

Rules and Legislation.....	Page 25-27
-----------------------------------	-------------------

Charitable Gaming	Page 28-32
--------------------------------	-------------------

Indian Gaming	Page 34-36
----------------------------	-------------------

New York Tracks Statistics	Page 38-41
---	-------------------

Off-Track Betting Corporations Statistics.....	Page 42-45
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Cheryl Buley
Chairwoman

Was designated Chairwoman of the New York State Racing and Wagering Board on November 29, 2005. Prior to her designation as Chairwoman, Cheryl served as a member of the Board since June 13, 2000 and is the first woman to serve on the Board. Concurrently, Ms. Buley serves as Chairwoman of the Agriculture and New York State Horse Breeding and Development Fund; Vice-Chairwoman of the New York State Thoroughbred Breeding and Development Fund; and Vice Chairwoman of the Harry M. Zweig Memorial Fund. Ms. Buley also serves as Vice-Chairwoman of the Wagering Systems and Security Committee of the Association of Racing Commissioners International.

A graduate from Boston University, with a masters degree in public relations in 1988, Ms. Buley completed an international business program at The University of Copenhagen in Denmark and holds a bachelor's degree in business and marketing from The State University of New York at Plattsburgh. Ms. Buley began her career working as a legislative aide for New York State Senator Joseph L. Bruno from 1985 to 1986.

***** This annual report, including the Board members and Chairperson listed herein reflects Board activity for calendar year 2005. Please note that Cheryl Buley has been replaced with Daniel D. Hogan, former Commissioner of the state's Office of General Service, who was appointed and designated Chairman in June of 2006. A vacancy on the Board has also been filled by John B. Simoni who was also appointed in June of 2006.***



Michael J. Hoblock, Jr.
Member

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, Jr.
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 an \$88 million 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.

About The Board



The Board has a staff of approximately 300, half of which are seasonal per diem employees assigned to the racetracks. The staff is managed by an Executive Director reporting to the Chairwoman who is responsible by statute for oversight of the staff. The Board consists of 7 departments:
Administration, Audits and Investigations, Charitable Gaming, Indian Gaming, Counsel's Office, Racing Operations and Officials and the Secretary's Office.

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 and assist them in maximizing funds raised for worthy causes.

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 periodically requires an audit to be done to ensure that the proceeds from charitable gaming and bingo are used for charitable purposes.

RACING

Annually, the Board issues track licenses 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 ensure 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 just cause.

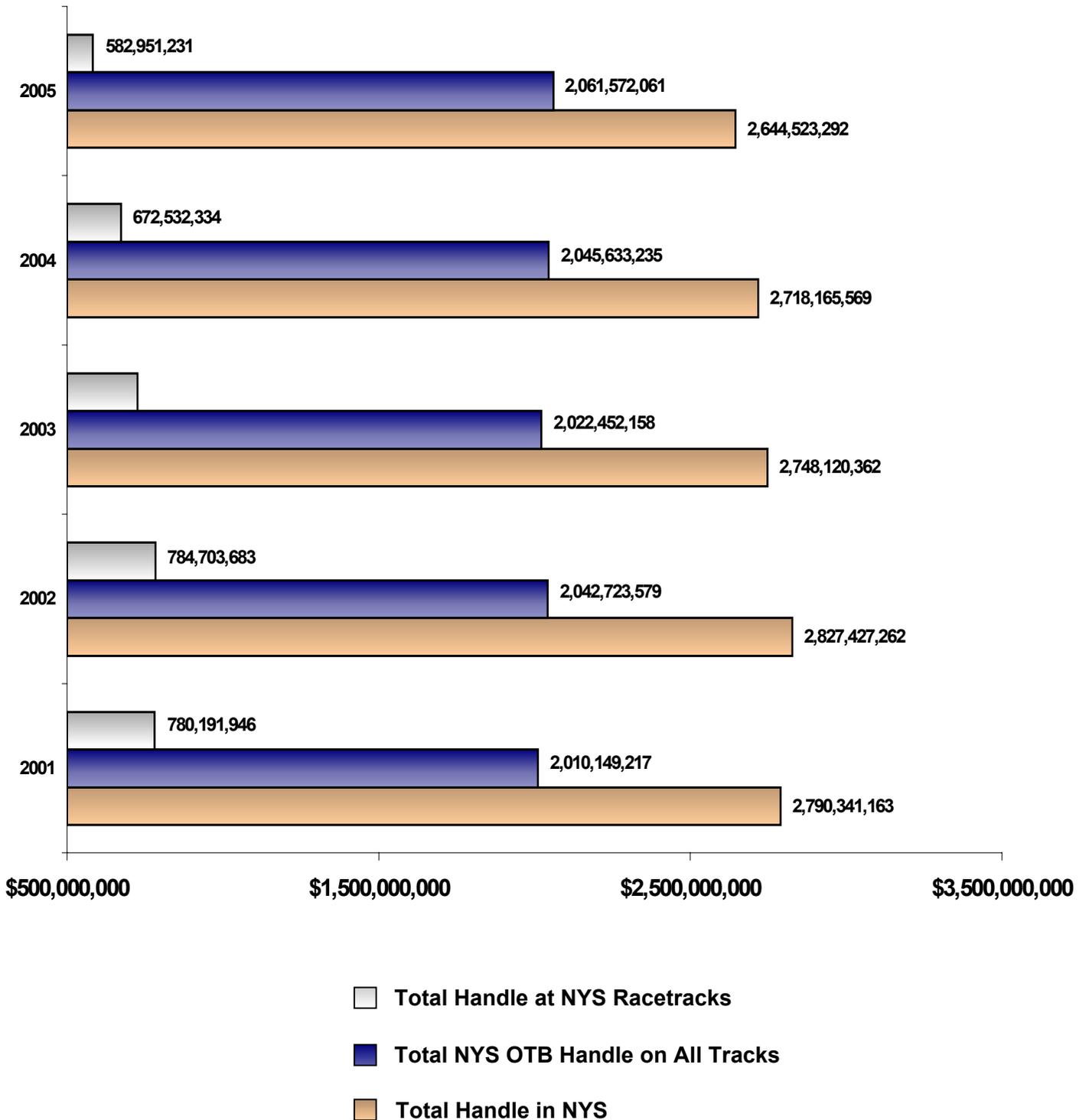
Each race conducted in New York is observed by at least three stewards or judges. The stewards' viewing stand is located near the finish line of each racetrack and is equipped with several television monitors to permit a viewing of multiple angles of each race. The stewards observe the races to ensure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

CLASS III INDIAN GAMING

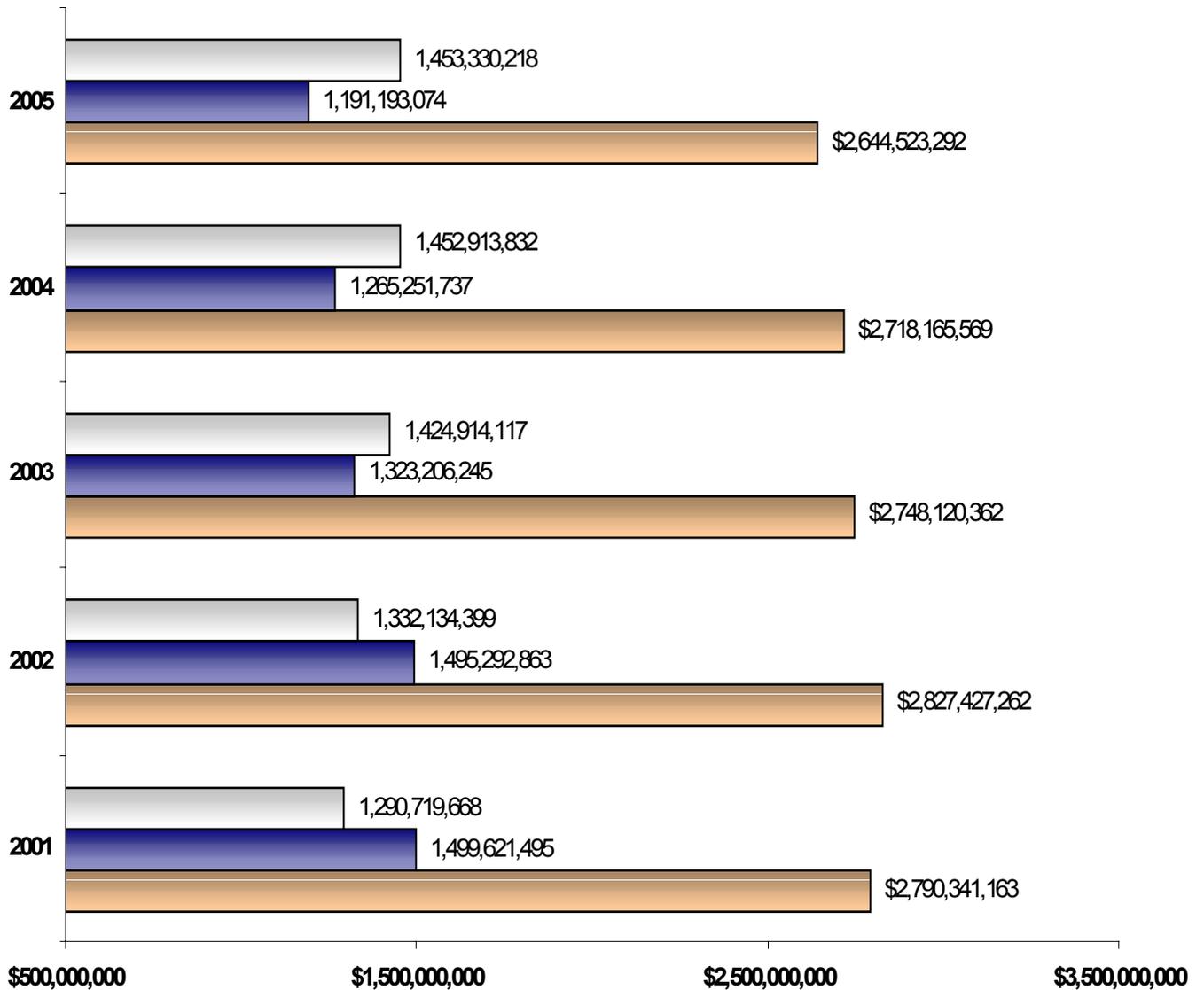
Board gaming inspectors maintain a constant twenty-four hour presence within the Class III gaming facilities operated in New York, ensuring that dealing procedures, internal controls and other casino operations conform to the applicable provisions of the Class III gaming compacts [i.e. treaties] negotiated by the tribes and the State of New York.

No person or entity may be employed by a casino operator, or conduct gaming-related business with a Class III gaming facility, unless the individual or entity has been previously approved by the Board's Certification and Registration Unit.

Total Pari-Mutuel Handle - Racetracks and Off-Track Betting

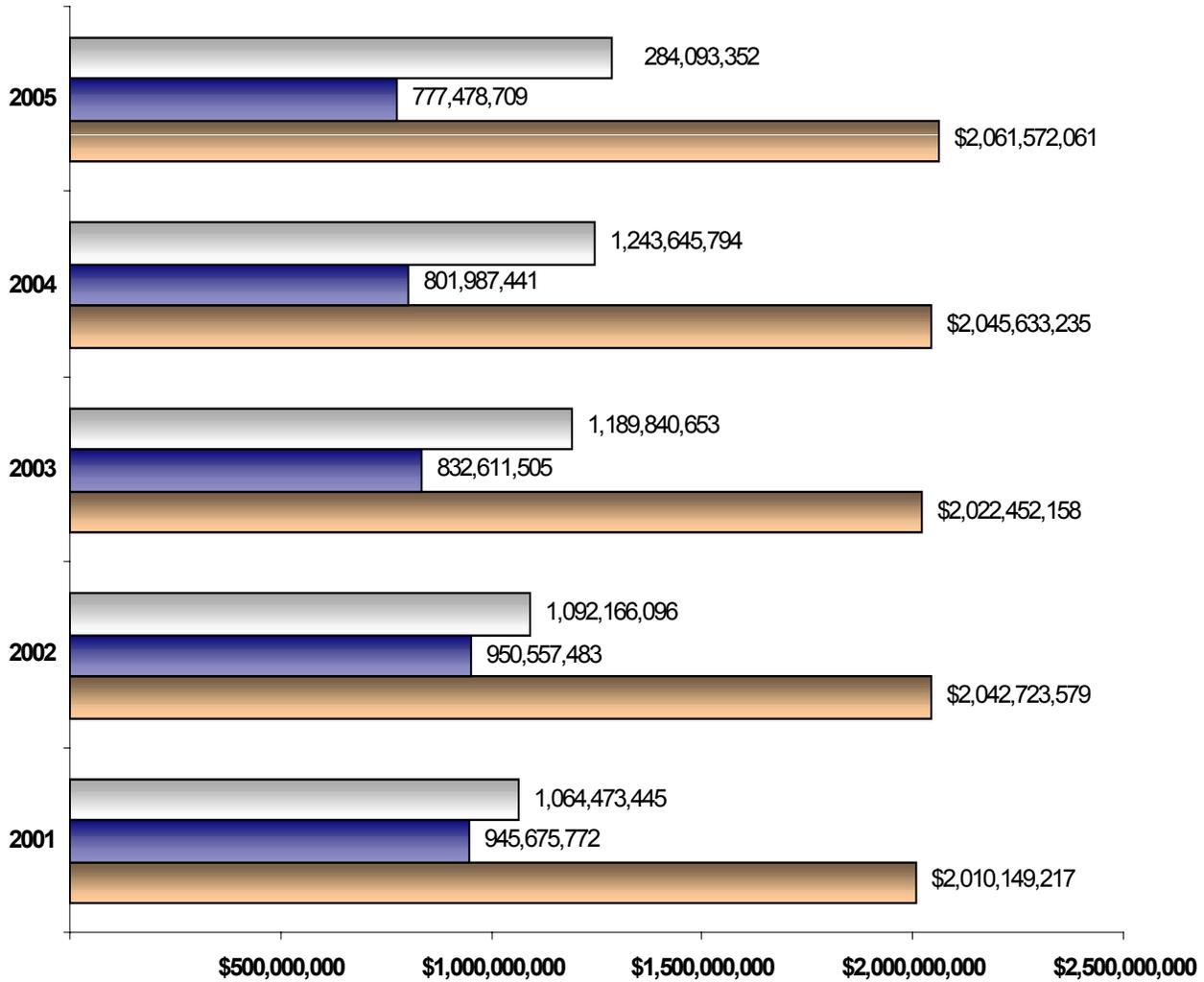


Total Pari-Mutuel Handle-New York State vs. Out-of-State



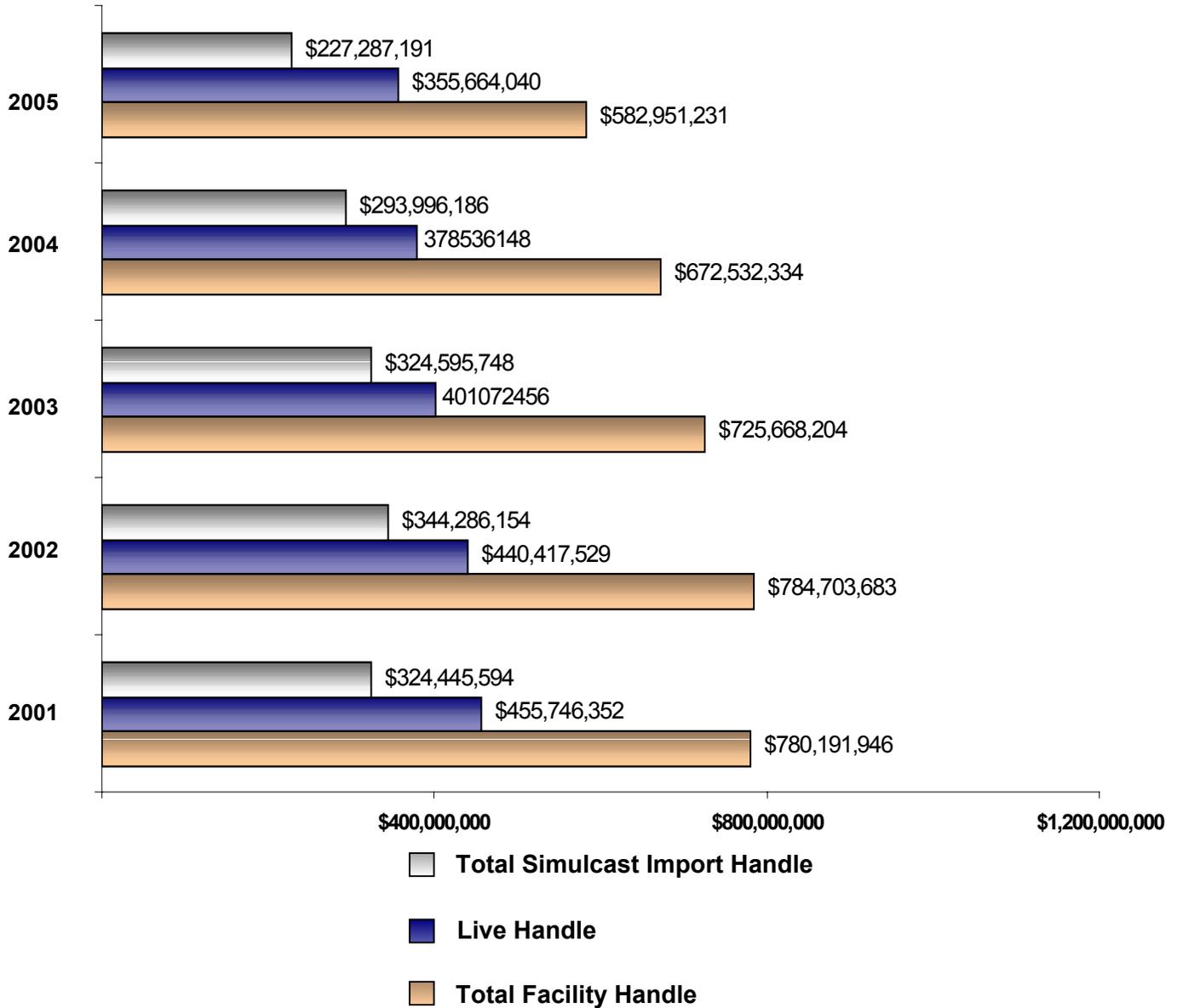
- Total Handle on Out-of-State Racing
- Total Handle on NYS Racing
- Total Handle in NYS

Off-Track Betting Handle - New York State vs. Out-of-State

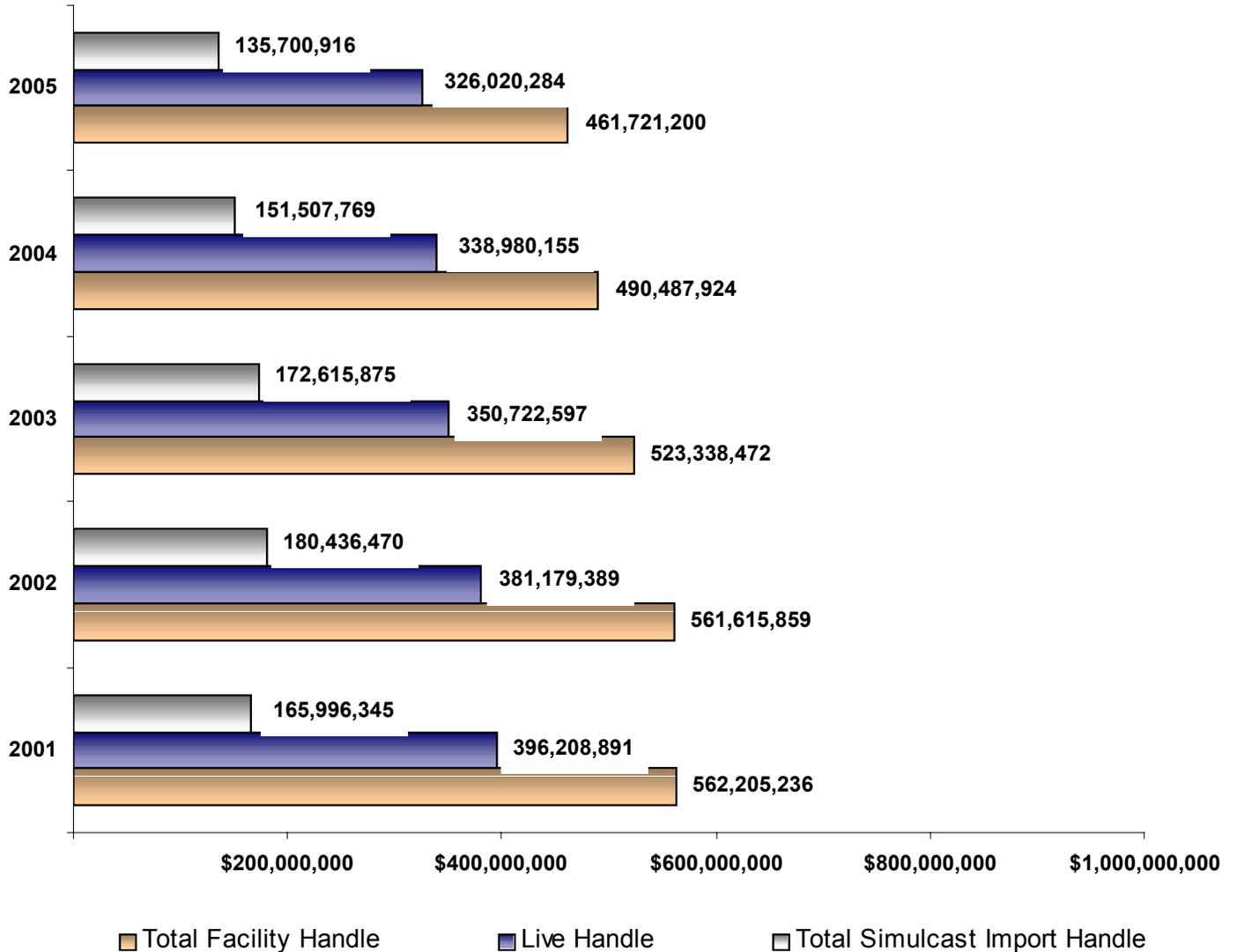


- Handle for Out-of-State Tracks
- Handle on All NYS Tracks
- Total NYS Handle on All Tracks

Pari-Mutuel Handle - New York Thoroughbred and Harness Tracks



Pari-Mutuel Handle - New York Thoroughbred Tracks

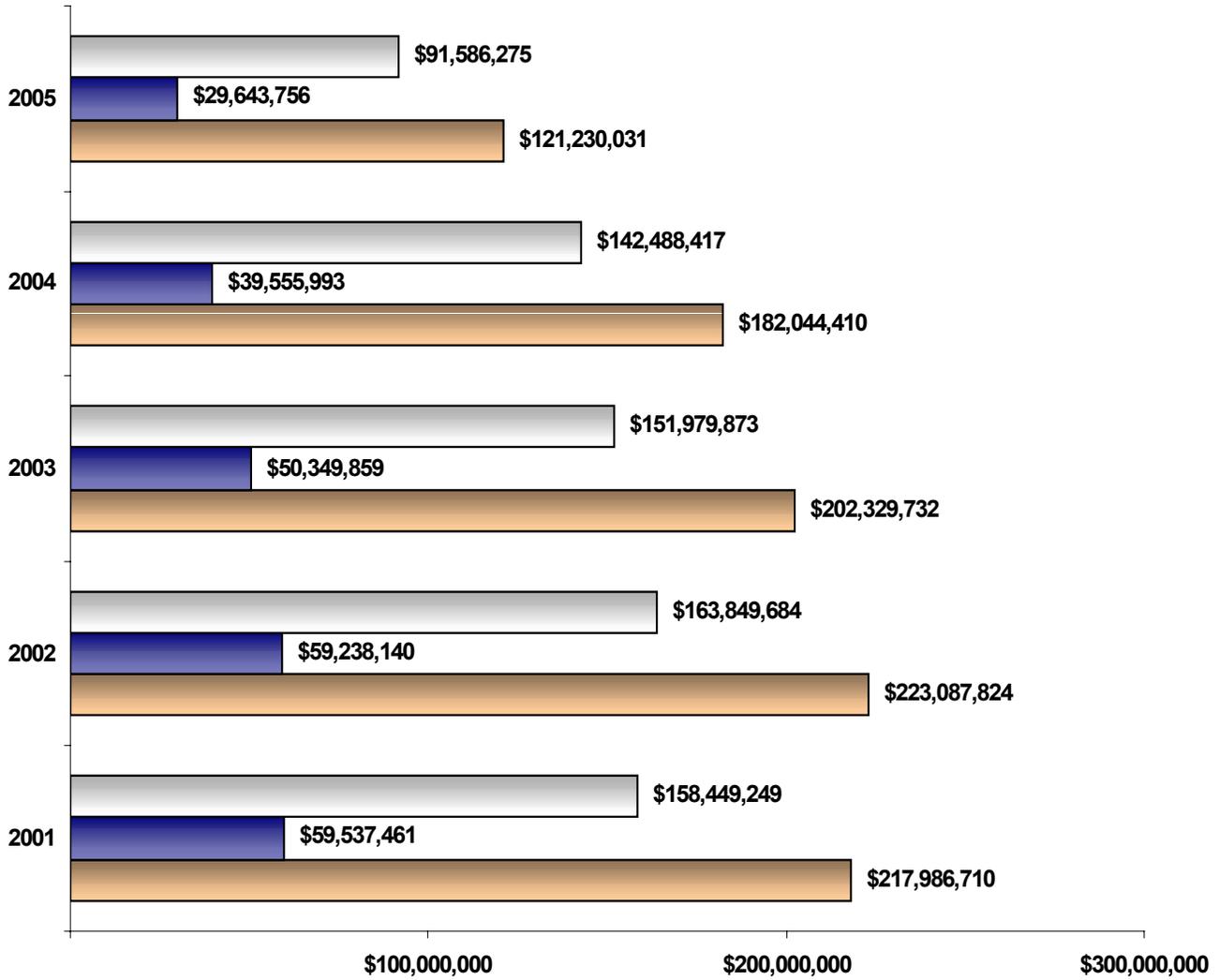


Total Simulcast Import Handle

Live Handle

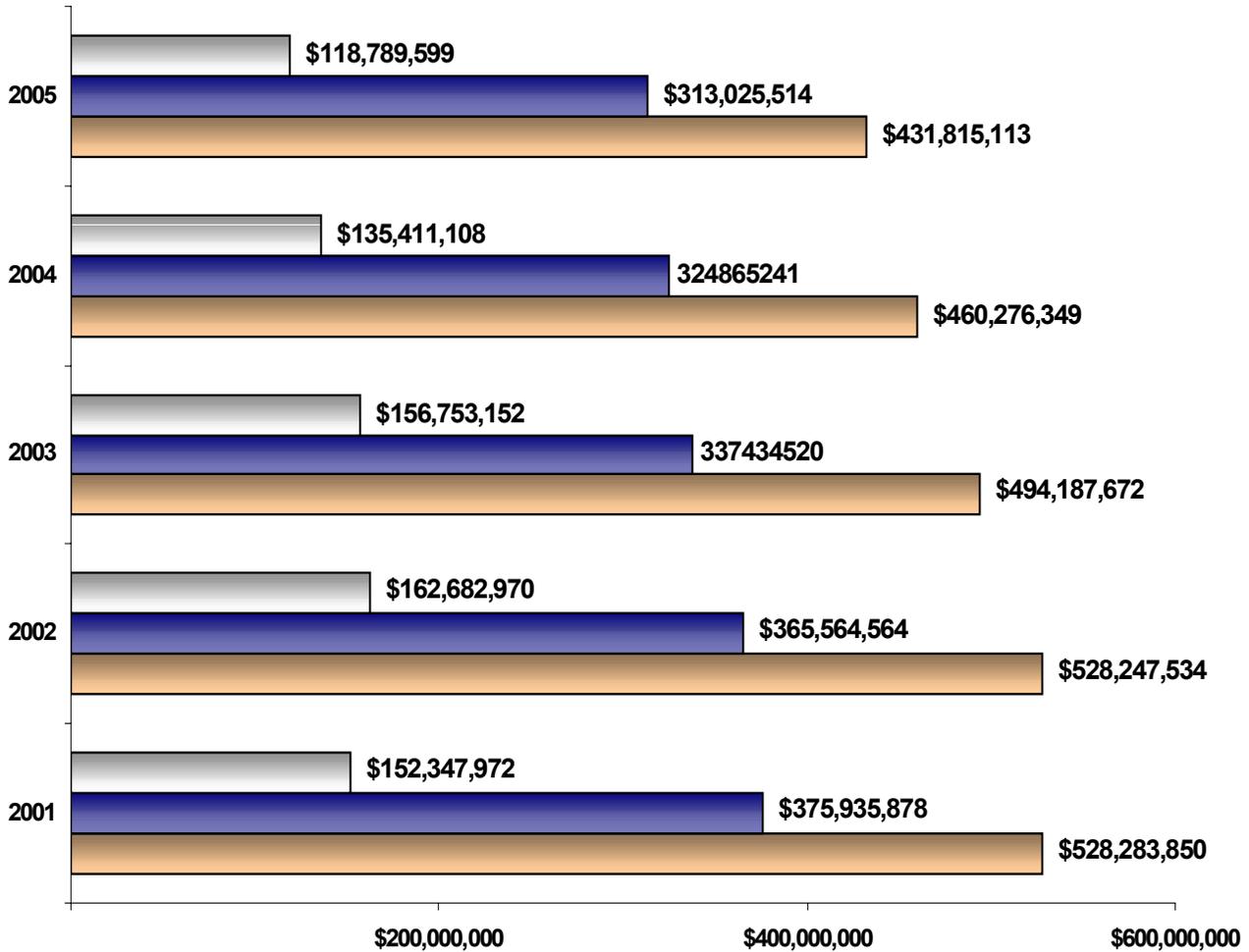
Total Facility Handle

Pari-Mutuel Handle - New York Harness Tracks



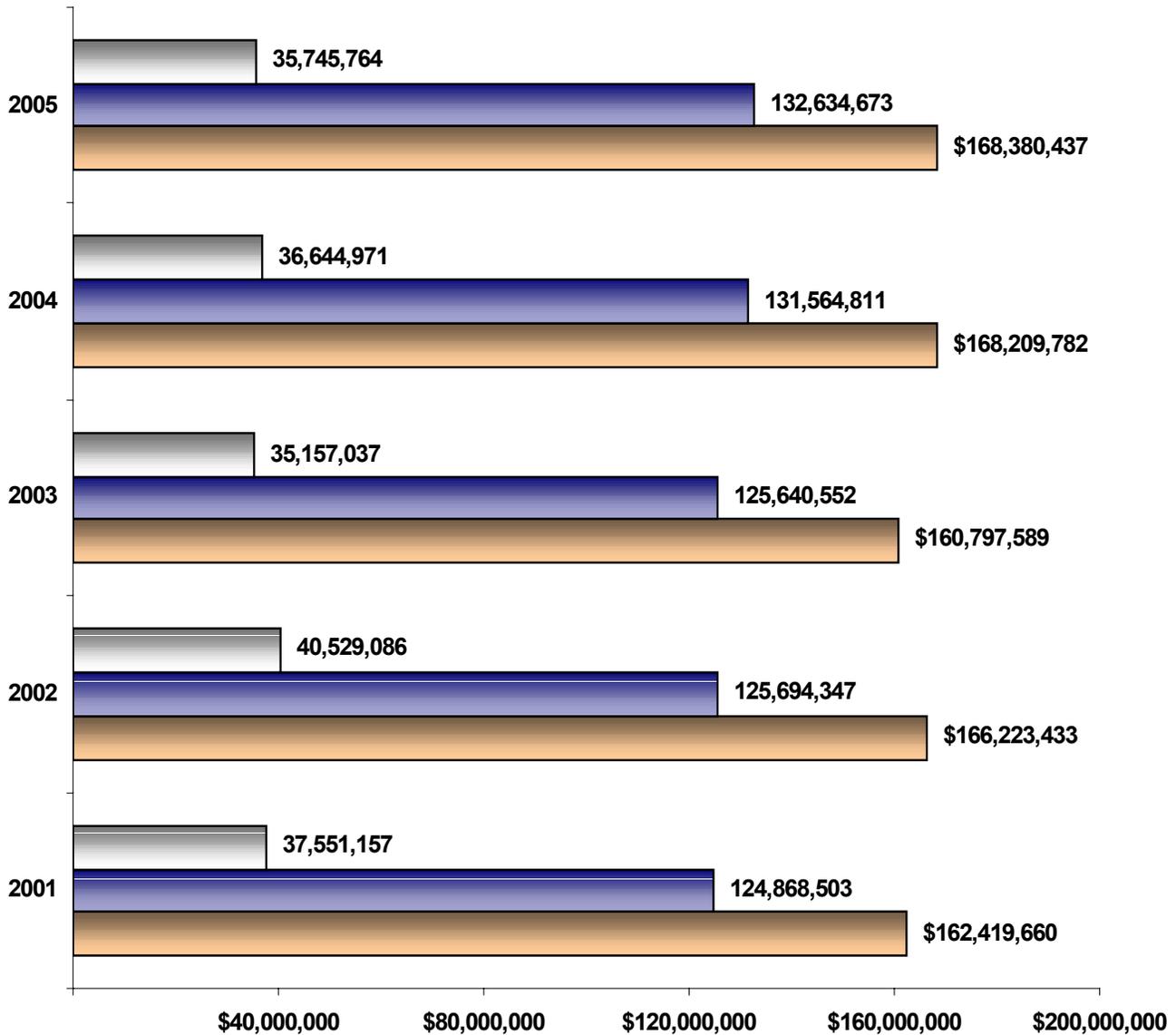
- Total Simulcast Import Handle
- Live Handle
- Total Facility Handle

Pari-Mutuel Handle at NYRA - Aqueduct, Belmont, Saratoga



- Total Simulcast Import Handle
- Live Handle
- Total Facility Handle

Gross Purses Paid at New York State Racetracks



** Reflects actual purses paid

- Total NYS Harness Tracks
- Total NYS Thoroughbred Tracks
- Total NYS 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 Starts Per Field	Average Starts Per Runner
California	\$169,694,057	5,012	\$33,858	7,877	37,672	7.5	4.8
New York	\$154,404,075	3,745	\$41,229	6,566	29,161	7.8	4.4
Florida	\$81,504,048	3,732	\$21,839	7,851	31,322	8.4	4
Kentucky	\$80,064,081	2,556	\$31,324	6,938	22,140	8.7	3.2
West Virginia	\$73,306,275	4,472	\$16,392	9,156	39,630	8.9	4.3
Louisiana	\$72,031,436	3,352	\$21,489	6,999	29,878	8.9	4.3
Illinois	\$70,627,593	2,970	\$23,780	4,665	23,405	7.9	5
Pennsylvania	\$49,313,112	3,681	\$13,397	6,278	30,348	8.2	4.8
Maryland	\$42,296,000	1,834	\$23,062	4,541	14,598	8	3.2
New Jersey	\$41,549,276	1,141	\$36,415	2,977	8,626	7.6	2.9
Delaware	\$37,209,840	1,214	\$30,651	3,276	8,928	7.4	2.7
Texas	\$27,132,150	1,868	\$14,525	4,043	16,418	8.8	4.1
New Mexico	\$24,061,777	1,453	\$16,560	2,584	11,954	8.2	4.6
Indiana	\$13,198,400	1,074	\$12,289	2,894	9,686	9	3.3
Massachusetts	\$12,133,700	1,146	\$10,588	1,399	8,921	7.8	6.4

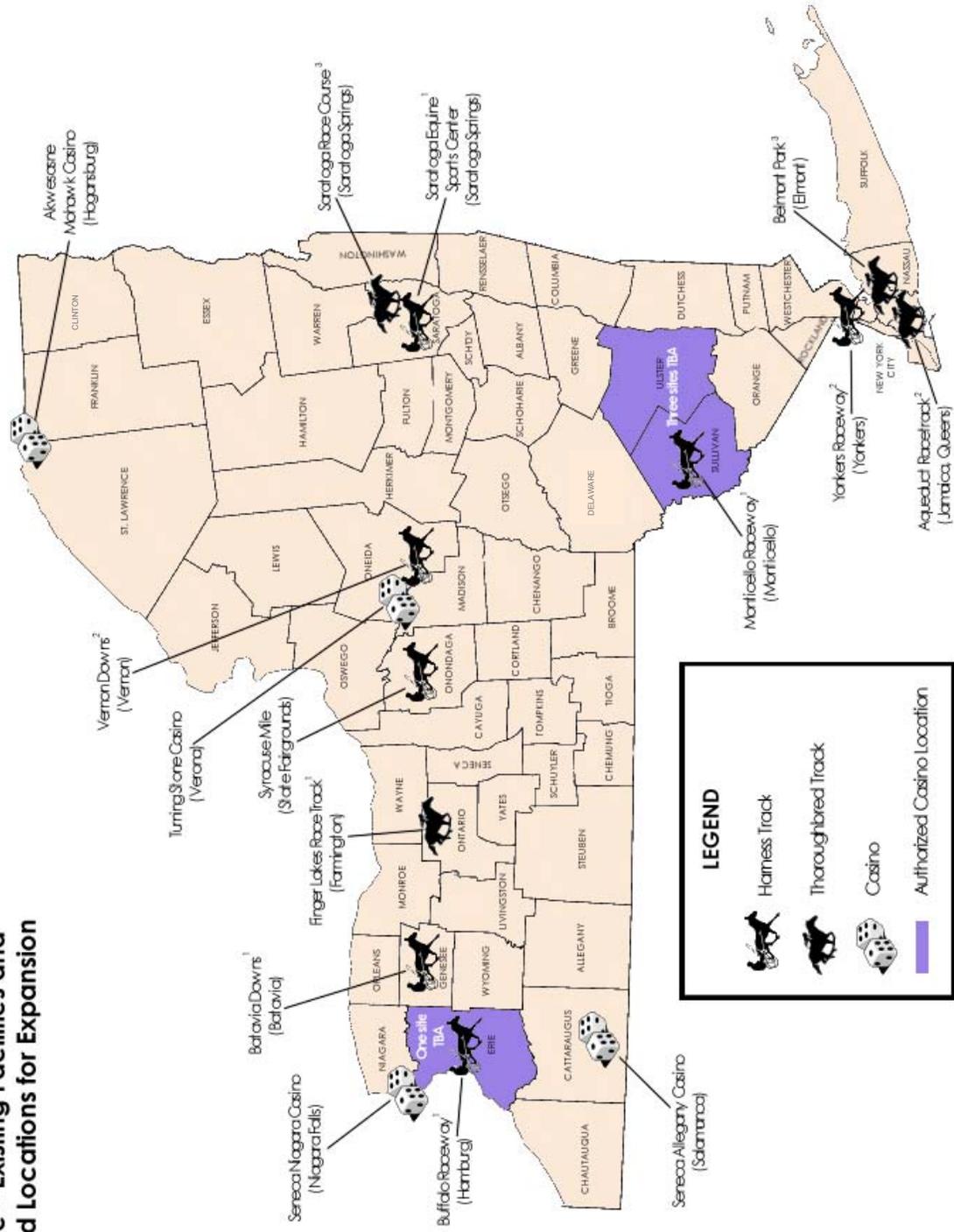
Data provided by The Jockey Club. Purses include monies not won and returned to state breeder or other funds, but do not include retroactive payments.

Purses paid at Harness Tracks

State	Gross Purses	Number of Races	Average Purse Per Race
New Jersey	\$73,382,731	4,321	\$16,983
Delaware	\$42,412,710	3,624	\$11,703
New York	\$40,730,019	7,692	\$5,295
Illinois	\$34,831,686	4,313	\$8,076
Ohio	\$25,129,146	6,355	\$3,954
Pennsylvania	\$24,819,478	4,210	\$5,895
Michigan	\$15,928,859	3,990	\$3,992
Indiana	\$14,789,646	1,875	\$7,888
Kentucky	\$10,545,272	945	\$11,159
California	\$10,102,477	2,339	\$4,319
Maryland	\$6,532,198	1,614	\$4,047
Florida	\$8,689,433	1,723	\$5,043
New Hampshire	\$3,428,504	615	\$5,575
Massachusetts	\$3,413,025	1,119	\$3,050
Virginia	\$1,802,636	368	\$4,898

Data provided by The United States Trotting Association

Gaming Establishments in New York State - Existing Facilities and Authorized Locations for Expansion



¹Video Lottery Terminals (VLTs) operational
²VLTs Authorized but not operating
³VLTs expressly prohibited

Thoroughbred Tracks

 <p>110-00 Rockaway Boulevard Jamaica, New York 11417 Phone: (718) 641-4700 Website: www.nyra.com/Aqueduct</p>		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	121	371,012
	2004	123	461,305
	2003	122	554,058
	2002	133	678,707
	2001	134	638,303
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 221,054,170	\$ 123,405,133	\$ 97,649,037

 <p>2150 Hempstead Turnpike Elmont, New York 11003 Phone: (516) 488-6000 Website: www.nyra.com/Belmont</p>		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	97	827,548
	2004	93	670,417
	2003	93	703,456
	2002	88	667,235
	2001	87	684,961
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 173,650,448	\$ 135,971,744	\$ 37,678,704

 <p>Union Avenue Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 Phone: (518) 584-6200 Website: www.nyra.com/Saratoga</p>		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	36	999,215
	2004	36	1,040,668
	2003	36	1,049,309
	2002	36	999,388
	2001	36	1,011,669
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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	\$ 18,724,173
2002	\$ 134,124,672	\$ 115,400,499	\$ 18,724,173
2001	\$ 133,579,232	\$ 116,559,001	\$ 17,020,231

Thoroughbred Tracks

 PO Box 25250 Farmington, New York 14425 Phone: (716) 924-3232 Website: www.fingerlakesracetrack.com		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	160	241,270
	2004	157	236,322
	2003	154	190,353
	2002	161	197,182
	2001	165	207,681
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 33,921,386	\$ 20,273,013	\$ 13,648,373

Harness Tracks

 8315 Park Road Batavia, New York 14020 Phone: (716) 343-3750 Website: www.batavia-downs.com		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005**	58	N/A
	2004	2	1,837
	2003	68	70,197
	2002	72	104,151
	2001	Simulcast only	N/A
<i>**Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.</i>			
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 577,344	\$ 0	\$ 577,344

 PO Box 38 Hamburg, New York 14075 Phone: (716) 649-1280 Website: www.buffaloraceway.com		Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	84	53,898
	2004	87	57,907
	2003	66	41,832
	2002	84	54,185
	2001	127	87,022
	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 19,422,863	\$ 6,525,727	\$ 12,897,136

Harness Tracks



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

	Race Dates	Attendance
2005	235	N/A
2004**	230	N/A
2003	204	54,267
2002	221	62,941
2001	209	60,134

**Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.

	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 18,933,894	\$ 9,671,758	\$ 9,262,136



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

	Race Dates	Attendance
2005	173	N/A
2004	165	N/A
2003	129	N/A
2002**	122	N/A
2001	134	95,623

**Began free admission and stopped tracking attendance.

	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 29,033,039	\$ 6,157,071	\$ 22,875,968



New York State Fairgrounds
 581 State Fair Blvd
 Syracuse, New York 13209
 Phone: (315) 487-7711

	Race Dates	Attendance
2005	6	8,112
2004	3	4,154
2003	N/A	N/A
2002	5	6,615
2001	5	6,414

	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
2005	\$ 810,501	\$ 810,501	N/A
2004	\$ 495,449	\$ 495,449	N/A
2003**	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	\$ 861,829	\$ 861,829	N/A
2001	\$ 935,807	\$ 935,807	N/A

** No pari-mutuel handle at 2003 race meet.

Harness Tracks

 <p>PO Box 860 Vernon, New York 13476-0860 Phone: (315) 829-2201 Website: www.vernondowns.com</p>	Year	Race Dates	Attendance
	2005**	0	0
	2004	44	58,941
	2003	93	108,859
	2002	84	85,362
	2001	84	71,378
Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 21,767,222	\$ 4,331,615	\$ 17,435,607

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

 <p>810 Central Park Avenue Yonkers, New York 10704 Phone: (914) 968-4200 Website: www.yonkersraceway.com</p>	Year	Race Dates	Attendance
	2005	105	58,835
	2004	207	115,763
	2003	235	142,929
	2002	257	157,385
	2001	252	167,277
Year	Total Facility Handle	Live Handle	Simulcast Import Handle
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
2001	\$ 127,316,541	\$ 31,915,483	\$ 95,401,058

*** Yonkers Raceway was closed for six months in 2005.*

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
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
2001	\$ 229,435,034	\$ 111,174,587	\$ 118,260,447



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
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
2001	\$ 144,736,947	\$ 64,662,251	\$ 80,074,696



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
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
2001	\$ 258,206,071	\$ 129,265,079	\$ 128,940,992

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
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
2001	\$ 1,014,631,269	\$ 469,462,951	\$ 545,168,318



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
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
2001	\$ 186,820,326	\$ 93,487,290	\$ 93,333,036

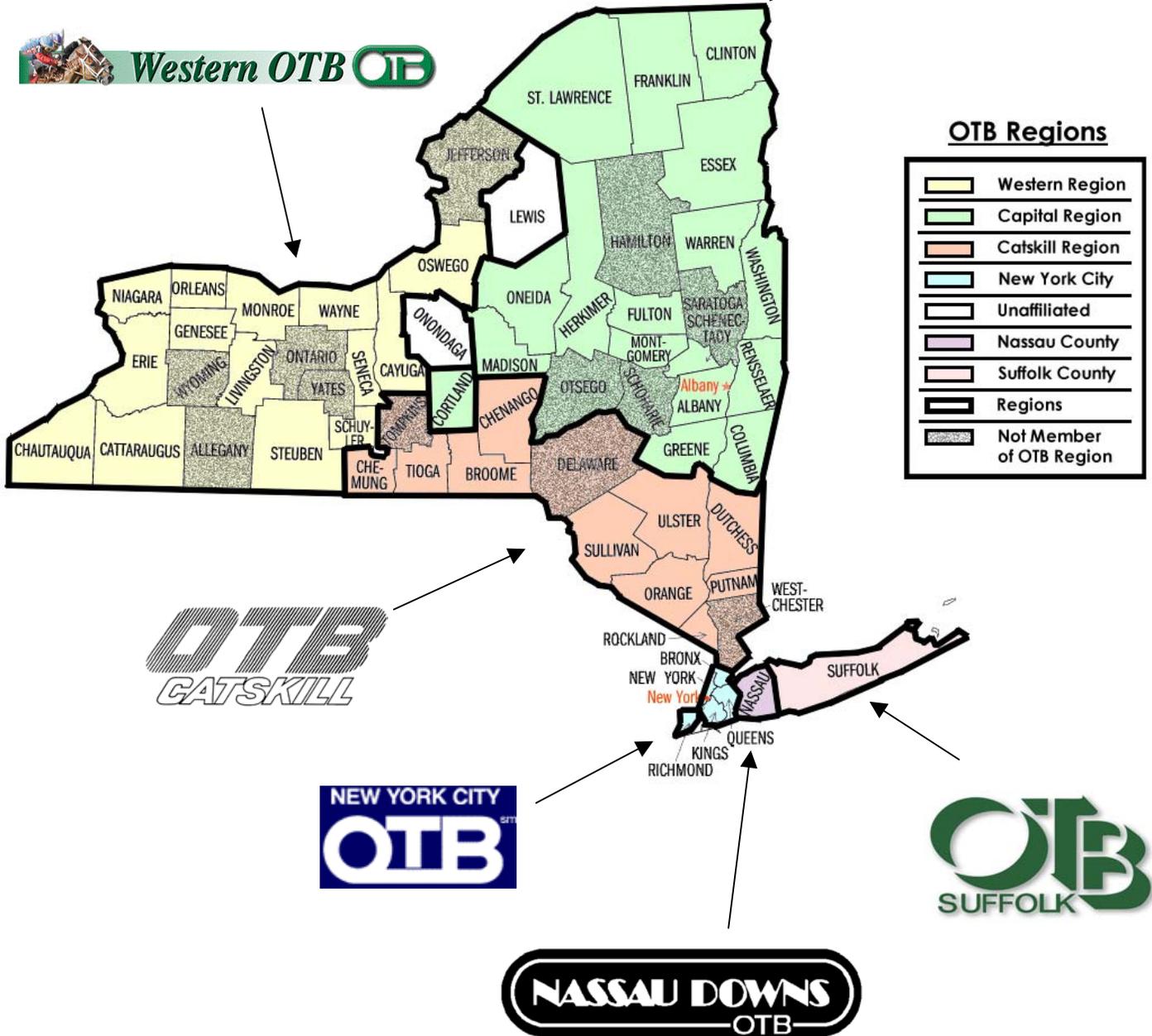


700 Ellicott Street
Batavia, New York 14020
Phone: (800) 724-2000
Website: www.westernotb.com

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
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
2001	\$ 176,319,570	\$ 77,623,614	\$ 98,695,956

Off-Track Betting Corporations - Regional Map





The Board's Audits and Investigations Department has been involved with numerous cases that have led to justice being served and has ultimately provided for the continuation of world class racing in New York.

In 2002, within two weeks, Board staff identified the perpetrators of the Breeders' Cup "Pick Six" scandal. Board investigators uncovered evidence, which suggested that the manner in which the winning wager was placed indicated computer tampering was involved. The Board's involvement has triggered a new and welcome aggressiveness on the part of the racing industry to address how the tote vendors handle wagering security.

Racing Operations and Investigations

Each race conducted in 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.

Regulatory Activities

During calendar year 2005, the Board issued **1,027** 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.

Summary of Rulings by Track (including fines)	
Issued by Racing and Wagering Board Main Office	444
Monticello Raceway	139
Saratoga Raceway	150
Yonkers Raceway	41
Buffalo Raceway	64
Finger Lakes Racing Assn.	98
New York Racing Association	67
Syracuse Mile	2
Batavia Downs	22
Total	1,027

Officiating and Integrity

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 qualified individuals who have passed newly instituted coursework. Examples of the testing and preparation are: *mparison to*

- 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. USTA rules courses were held.
- 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 Judges 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.



Licensing



The National Racing Compact

The National Racing Compact is an interstate governmental agency, comprised of member states, with a central licensing office that can issue a national license to qualified participants in pari-mutuel horse racing.

Under the direction of Governor Pataki, New York has played a prominent role in the Compact, including vital support in its formative years. During New York's tenure as Chairman of the Compact in 2004 and 2005, the Compact doubled its number of licensees, introduced a national license for stables and partnerships, integrated its operations with the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI), successfully lobbied for new member states, introduced state-of-the-art electronic fingerprinting and criminal history reporting upgrades, and reached fiscal self-sufficiency by realistic pricing, staffing, and cost-cutting.

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 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 2004, 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.

An additional 387 horseman in 2005 received a National Racing Compact (NRC) License bringing the total currently participating in New York using their NRC License to 452.

Occupational Licenses Valid to Participate

Category	2005			2004		
	Harness	Thoroughbred	Total	Harness	Thoroughbred	Total
Administration	0	0	0	1	0	1
Authorized Agent	0	174	174	0	156	156
Apprentice Jockey	0	42	42	0	53	53
Amateur Jockey	0	1	1	0	4	4
Assistant Trainer	0	506	506	1	476	477
Cleaning Service	90	365	455	94	428	522
Driver	828	0	828	907	0	907
Exercise Rider	0	1,150	1,150	1	1,009	1,010
Farrier	36	75	111	41	79	120
Food Service	271	464	735	410	324	734
Groom	1,646	2,833	4,479	1,688	2,539	4,227
Gap Attendant	0	13	13	0	9	9
General Services	793	2,284	3,077	867	1,960	2,827
Jockey	0	317	317	0	320	320
Jockey Agent	0	75	75	0	67	67
Matinee Driver	7	0	7	10	0	10
Mutuel Clerk	380	1,443	1,823	445	536	981
Race Official	0	62	62	0	63	63
Original Owner	887	1,850	2,737	876	1,764	2,640
Renewal Owner	4,490	4,828	9,318	4,438	4,607	9,045
Provisional Driver	157	0	157	158	0	158
Private Trainer	22	2	24	26	4	30
Qualifier Driver	90	0	90	103	0	103
Security	218	425	643	230	455	685
Stable Employee	2	1,776	1,778	1	1,760	1,761
Trainer	1,917	761	2,678	2,010	796	2,806
Track Management	150	83	233	143	74	217
Veterinarian	36	80	116	43	81	124
Vet Tech	1	8	9	1	8	9
Vendor - Transporter	8	12	20	2	10	12
TOTALS	12,032	19,718	31,750	12,496	17,582	30,078

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 (*See next page*).

In the year 2005, **59,140** 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 Chief of Racing Operations and its Chief Counsel. Immediately thereafter, the Chief 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

[index.html](#)

member racing board renders a decision. A listing 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 Program

Drug Testing of Horses

Rules were enacted in 2005 where horses, not just trainers, can be suspended as a result of testing positive for the use of performance enhancing medications.

The new mandates also prescribe penalties, procedures for claiming races where a drug positive is found, and exclusion of horses that have been found to have tested positive for the prohibited drugs.

(For more details on this rule and other adopted rules in 2005, see pgs. 26 & 27).

Post Race Positives by Track		
	2005	2004
Aqueduct	10	9
Belmont Park	4	5
Saratoga Race Course	1	6
Finger Lakes	3	3
Batavia Downs	4	-0-
Buffalo Raceway	8	7
Monticello Raceway	11	24
Saratoga Harness:	8	6
Vernon Downs *	-0-	-0-
Yonkers Raceway**	6	24
NYSRWB	1	22
	56	84

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

** Yonkers Raceway was closed for six months in 2005.

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.

Summary Drug Report:	
Drug	Positive Samples
Acepromazine (2-(1-hydroxyethyl promazine sulfoxide))	3
albuterpol	1
ambroxol	2
bumetanide	1
butorphanol	2
caffeine (1,7 dimethylxanthine)	2 2
carboxycelexoxib	1
clenbuterol	1
erythropoietin/darbepoitin	7
fluphenazine	16
furosemide	5
flunixin	15
proprantheline	1
theobromine	3
theophylline	3
tripelennamine	4
hydroxytripelennamine	4

Breeding and Development Funds

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. The Breeding Fund receives .7% from NYRA and .5% from FLRA and the OTB Corporations.

In 2005, the Fund received \$15.6 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.

A total of 122 equine deaths were reported in 2005 in comparison to 144 in 2004.

The Agricultural and New York State Horse Breeding 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 mutuel 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.

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 will be held at the newly opened Tioga Downs and will feature 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.

2005 Legislation Affecting the Racing and Wagering Board

Chapter 342 of the Laws of 2005.

Added new section 910 to the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law to create the Task Force on Retired Race Horses within the Racing and Wagering Board. The 13-member task force will investigate and research the feasibility of promoting the use of retired race horses in various activities, including therapeutic activities for medical or rehabilitative care programs and equine educational programs. The Task Force will report on its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature.

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 2005.

Added new sections 112, 208-b, and amended section 208 of the Racing, Pari-Mutuel Wagering and Breeding Law to create the Non-Profit Racing Association Oversight Board and provide for a revised Special *Ad Hoc* Committee. The Oversight Board will supervise the financial operations of the non-profit racing association authorized to conduct thoroughbred racing in New York State. The assets, liabilities, duties and powers of the Thoroughbred Racing Capital Investment Fund were transferred to the Oversight Board. The new law transfers certain financial oversight responsibilities from the New York State Budget Director to the Task Force, including review of the non-profit racing association's annual operating budget and capital expenditure plans. The law also provides that all rights, title and interest in facilities operated by the not-for-profit thoroughbred racing association shall transfer to the Oversight Board if the non-profit thoroughbred racing association fails to be franchised or licensed for thoroughbred racing. The Special *Ad Hoc* Committee will conduct public hearings and make recommendations for the future franchise for any non-profit racing association licensed to conduct thoroughbred race meetings. This amendment also granted pari-mutuel tax credits to regional OTBs, excluded non-profit racing associations from paying pari-mutuel taxes on the Breeder's Cup Meet races, and gave contract oversight authority for the Aqueduct Racetrack video lottery terminals to the Lottery Division.

Chapter 400 of the Laws of 2005.

Amended section 190-a of the General Municipal Law to require that persons conducting certain raffles are at least 18 years of age and that tickets for such raffles are only sold in municipalities that have passed a local law authorizing raffles. Section 190-a applies to raffles where the charitable organization nets less than \$5,000 per raffle or \$20,000 for a series of raffles over a calendar year. General Municipal Law Section 195-k was amended to provide that the conduct of raffles pursuant to General Municipal Law Section 190-a is an exception to the otherwise applicable criminal prohibition of games of chance.

Note: As a result of this amendment, organizations do not need to register with the Board if they expect to earn less than \$5,000 per drawing or \$20,000 in a series of drawings during the calendar year. If an organization conducts a raffle that equals or exceeds the \$5,000/\$20,000 raffle level, but won't earn \$30,000 or more in net proceeds in a calendar year, the organization must register with the Board and submit a completed VS-1 Form to the local licensing clerk at no cost or fee. If an organization conducts a raffle that equals or exceeds \$30,000 in net proceeds, it must pay \$25 for a raffle license on a GC-5 Form, plus 2% on all net proceeds in excess of \$30,000.

Rules and Legislation

The Board adopted the following rules in 2005:

Programming and naming of jockeys entered to ride thoroughbred horses:

The Board adopted final amendments to thoroughbred rule 4025.33 that eliminate the requirement that a back-up rider be named to ride the second call horse where a jockey is programmed to ride more than one horse in a race.

Parlay Wagering:

The Board adopted thoroughbred rule 4010.6 and harness rule 4122.38 as emergency rulemakings. These amendments extend the wagering pool types and number of races in which a parlay bet may be made to include the proposition wager pool. The Board adopted this as a permanent rule effective May 17, 2006.

Pick Four Wager:

The Board approved final adoption of the Pick Four Wager in December 2005. 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. This rule became effective in January 2006.

Grand Slam Wager:

The Board approved final adoption of the Grand Slam Wager in December 2005. This amendment to thoroughbred rule 4005.5 authorized the Grand Slam Wager. The rule became effective in January 2006.

Race Day Medications:

The Board amended thoroughbred rule 4011.25 by emergency rulemaking to permit a veterinarian employed by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board or a thoroughbred racing association to administer race day medications listed in, and in accordance with Board Rule 4011.25 as an emergency rule that authorized a new type of wager in thoroughbred racing known as the proposition wager. The Board adopted this as a permanent rule effective May 17, 2006.

Proposition Wagering:

The Board adopted thoroughbred rule 4011.25 as an emergency rule that authorized a new type of wager in thoroughbred racing known as the proposition wager. The Board adopted this as a permanent rule effective May 17, 2006.

Pick Six Wager Refunds:

The Board adopted an amendment to the Pick Six Wager Refunds. The Board adopted a permanent rule 4011.23 that authorizes the refund of a Pick Six wager when there are three or less races contested for the Pick Six. Under thoroughbred rule 4011.23, when a race is moved from the turf to the dirt track, the race would be deemed a "no contest" for the Pick Six wager. The amendment also made changes to the takeout rate to conform to State Law and authorized tracks to share breeding information immediately prior to the running of the sixth leg of the Pick Six race.

Video Lottery Gaming

Occupational Licensing: These emergency rulemakings. The Board adopted final amendments to thoroughbred rule 4002.1 and harness rule 4101.24, which provided for a parlay bet may be made to include the occupational licensing of video lottery employees who work at the racetracks. The amendments create a form of abbreviated Board licensing for those employees who work exclusively in the capacity of the video gaming operation, and for food and beverage workers who do not work in restricted areas of the racetrack.

Proposition Wagering:

The Board enacted thoroughbred rule 4011.25 and harness rule 4122.38, which authorized a new type of wager in thoroughbred racing known as the proposition wager who do not work in restricted areas of the racetrack.

Bingo:

Final amendment to bingo rule 5800.1(g) was adopted by the Board to clarify the definition of a bingo which required that the Board notify reporting parties whenever that establishes the minimum number of games required for at least one bingo. On or after two or three bingo sessions are conducted in close succession, an opportunity for the reporting party to protest disclosure under the Freedom of Information Law, 10 games for every occasion.



2005 Belmont Stakes
Photo contributed by Adam Coglianesse



The Board adopted the following rules in 2005 (continued):

Bingo: An amendment to bingo rule 5800.1(q) was adopted by the Board to clarify the definition of a bingo occasion by adding language that establishes the minimum number of games required for at least one bingo occasion when two or three bingo sessions are conducted in close succession. An organization is not required to offer a minimum of 10 games for every occasion.

Minimum Dosage of Furosemide: The Board adopted an emergency rule to lower the minimum dosage of the medication known as furosemide (trade name Salix or Lasix) to a thoroughbred racehorse. Previously, Board rule 4043.2(a)(6) required that a minimum of 5 cc of Salix/Lasix be administered to a racehorse. This amendment brought New York's rule into conformity with the national model rule.

Race Day Medications: The Board amended thoroughbred rule 4005.5 by emergency rulemaking to permit a veterinarian employed by the New York State Racing and Wagering Board or a thoroughbred racing association to administer race day medications listed in, and in accordance with Board Rule 4043.2. This amendment was necessary to allow race day medications to be administered to horses quartered in a security barn. Only permissible raceday medication is Lasix.

Equine Medication Rule: The Board approved final adoption of a comprehensive rulemaking package that amended the Board's equine medication rules, thoroughbred rule 4043.2 and harness rule 4120.2. The Board adopted these amendments on December 19, 2005, which 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.

Drug Testing—Reserpine, Fluphenazine, and EPO Rule: The Board adopted thoroughbred and harness emergency rules to authorize the testing of horses for the drugs reserpine and fluphenazine, and the presence of antibodies caused by the administration of erythropoietin and darbepoietin. The rules also prescribed penalties, procedures applicable to claiming races, and provided for the exclusion of horses that have tested positive for the proscribed substances. Thoroughbred Rules 4038.18, 4043.6, 4043.7; Harness Rules 4109.7, 4113.3, 4120.10, 4120.11.

Post-race 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 (total carbon dioxide) levels in their blood. Excess TCO₂ levels in a horse may indicate that an alkalizing agent has been administered to a horse to affect its performance. This process of administering alkalizing 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). The Board adopted emergency rules in 2006 to address pre-race TCO₂ testing.

Charitable Gaming

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 2005, the Board issued **262** games of chance ID numbers and **36** bingo ID numbers. To date the Board has issued 8,428 games of chance and 8,766 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.

Raffles

All raffles conducted in New York State must be licensed by a municipal clerk. There is no license fee for raffles that result in net profits less than \$30,000 in a calendar year. There is a \$25.00 license fee for raffles that net a profit greater than \$20,000 in a calendar year.

In 2005, a total of **\$6,348,380** was wagered on raffles resulting in net profits of **\$2,242,621** for charitable organizations. (See chart on page 30)

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 2005, a total of **\$1,068,668** was wagered at **1,122** licensed Las Vegas Night occasions. This activity raised **\$645,821** for charitable purposes. (See chart on page 30)

Bingo

In 2005, **5.37 million** bingo players attended **53,380** licensed bingo occasions, wagered **\$95,883,802** and generated net profits of **\$12,854,990** for charity. (See chart on page 30)

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 2005, the Board issued **73** licenses for games of chance manufacturers and suppliers and **56** licenses to bingo manufacturers and suppliers.

Total sales by games of chance manufacturers and suppliers = **\$11,782,461**

Total sales by bingo manufacturers and suppliers = **\$9,366,207**

Total fees collected by the Board from licensed bingo and games of chance manufacturers and suppliers = **\$247,307**

The statistics reported in this section are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,107 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,068 filed and 39 did not file.

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 2005, 11,558 bell jar tickets were approved for sale into New York State bringing the total number of approved tickets to 62,841 to date.

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 2005, Board investigations led to the arrest and criminal convictions of 7 individuals.

Bell Jar Activity Calendar Year 2005

Number of Licensed Organizations.....	1,712
License Fees Remitted to Clerks.....	\$ 42,280
Number of Bell Jar Deals Sold.....	185,526
Gross Ticket Sales.....	\$ 263,186,084
Prizes Awarded.....	\$ 192,162,658
5% Additional Fees.....	.\$ 2,466,623
Net Profit to Organizations.....	.\$ 50,173,324

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 organizations will profit more than \$30,000 in a calendar year then a license fee of \$25.00 for the calendar year is charged.

In 2005, the municipal clerks reported issuing the following number of licenses:

Licenses issued by municipal clerks	
Bingo	1,097
Bell Jar	1,712
Las Vegas Night	574
Raffles	404
Total	3,787

All municipal clerks retain 40% of the license fee they collect and remit the remaining 60% to the State Comptroller. In 2005, the following license fees were reported as collected by the municipal clerks:

License Fees collected by municipal clerks	
Bingo	\$ 865,458
Bell Jar	42,280
Las Vegas Night	37,821
Raffles	1,550
Total	\$ 947,109

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

In 2005, 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	
Bingo (clerk)	\$ 466,752
Bell Jar (the Board)	2,466,623
Las Vegas Night (clerk)	29,560
Raffles (clerk)	29,609
Total	\$ 2,992,544

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 2005, Board staff conducted 7 compliance conferences with representatives from various licensed charitable organizations. As a result, \$194,622 was identified to be misreported funds and directed to be deposited back into the charitable gaming checking accounts. Likewise, \$18,284 was identified as being owed in one-third donations to charity and \$12,383 was paid to the Board in 5% additional license fees based upon unreported bell jar ticket sales.

The statistics reported in this section are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,107 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,068 filed and 39 did not file.



Bureau of Bell Jar and Charitable Gaming Compliance

The Board's Bureau of Bell Jar and Charitable Gaming Compliance was created under Governor Pataki's leadership in his first years in service, and its development and achievements have exceeded expectations.

Since 1996, the Bureau has virtually eliminated the sale of illegal bell jar tickets throughout New York State that was once estimated by the industry to be as high as 4:1, illegal versus legal sales, and, to date, 645 administrative charitable gaming cases have been successfully resolved by the Bureau.

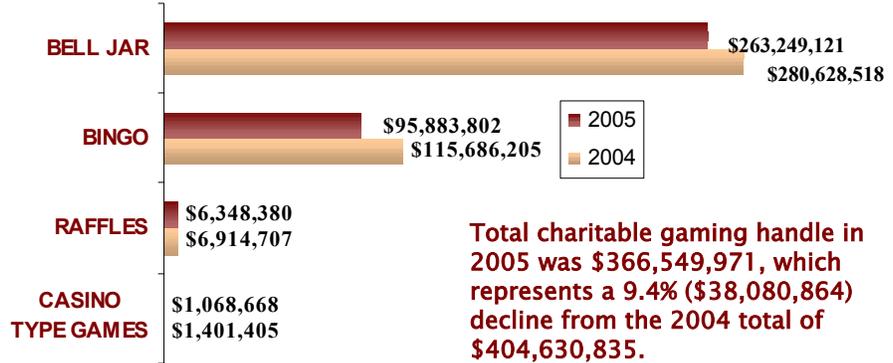
The mandate governing the Bureau is unique in the country whereby the charities contribute directly to the Bureau's ability to safeguard charitable trust funds through a 5% additional license fee paid off of bell jar quarterly reported net profits.

Due to this enforcement mandate, the Board has been able to receive an annual 5% additional license fee exceeding \$2 million per year and over \$18 million since 1996.

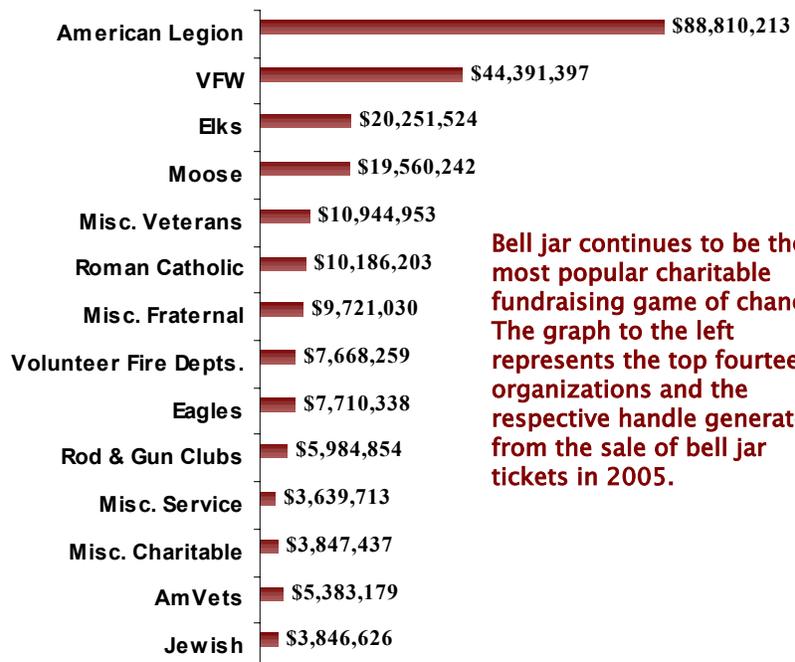
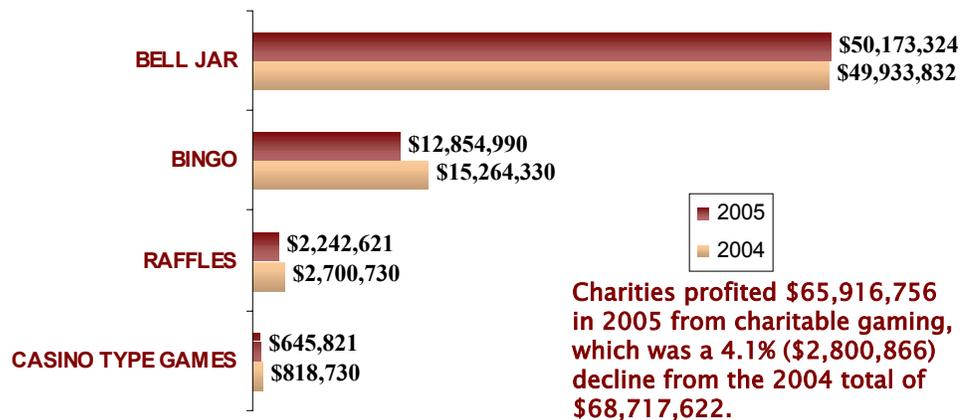
The statistics reported in this section are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,107 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,068 filed and 39 did not file.

Charitable Gaming

Charitable Gaming Handle



Profit to Charities



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

County	2005		2004	
	Handle	Number of Deals	Handle	Number of Deals
Chautauqua	\$26,830,799.00	17,315	\$29,891,261	20,221
Oneida	\$17,823,501.50	11,112	\$17,685,983	7,516
Monroe	\$16,624,527.40	27,750	\$19,950,845	17,746
Erie	\$16,508,527.87	16,312	\$17,012,921	8,442
Cattaraugus	\$12,215,306.50	9,184	\$13,302,941	10,200
Jefferson	\$11,214,562.50	5,166	\$10,516,890	4,512
Steuben	\$11,213,184.50	8,001	\$10,329,314	7,268
St. Lawrence	\$10,255,764.25	5,493	\$9,942,651	4,543
Allegany	\$7,427,963.75	3,241	\$8,127,051	3,480
Rensselaer	\$6,962,548.50	3,451	\$5,978,443	2,919
Wayne	\$6,958,464.50	3,236	\$7,804,540	3,559
Suffolk	\$5,361,875.85	8,454	\$5,477,492	18,723
Albany	\$5,289,076.25	2,064	\$8,245,630	3,372
Saratoga	\$5,125,951.75	1,993	\$5,036,445	2,102
Orleans	\$5,081,934.25	2,322	\$5,206,683	2,584
Broome	\$4,847,063.25	2,552	\$4,895,576	2,617
Onondaga	\$4,826,654.30	6,020	\$7,692,950	5,226
Herkimer	\$4,534,811.75	1,525	\$4,951,642	1,692
Niagara	\$4,467,519.75	2,385	\$5,304,486	2,869
Ontario	\$4,086,914.08	2,438	\$4,681,230	2,854
Oswego	\$3,686,596.80	2,825	\$3,799,466	7,376
Chemung	\$3,494,977.80	1,959	\$2,819,425	1,794
Franklin	\$3,342,364.75	1,830	\$2,924,132	1,659
Fulton	\$3,316,664.00	1,203	\$3,088,343	1,115
Yates	\$3,246,164.00	1,838	\$3,832,255	2,114
Dutchess	\$3,122,113.00	1,149	\$3,302,551	1,292
Warren	\$3,028,282.50	1,152	\$2,911,993	1,155
Clinton	\$3,008,408.50	1,297	\$3,226,967	1,450
Tompkins	\$2,925,169.00	1,163	\$2,836,006	1,147
Schenectady	\$2,872,396.75	1,714	\$2,919,043	1,361
Lewis	\$2,830,558.00	1,592	\$2,869,463	1,591
Cayuga	\$2,641,983.80	2,657	\$2,399,640	2,457
Seneca	\$2,479,636.50	1,250	\$2,968,412	1,460
Cortland	\$2,423,520.50	1,031	\$2,071,072	963
Ulster	\$2,126,151.50	1,075	\$1,435,117	784

** A deal is defined as a container that holds all the bell jar tickets of a game bearing the same serial number.

** 62 counties reported.

Charitable Gaming

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

County	2005		2004	
	Handle	Number of Deals	Handle	Number of Deals
Westchester	\$2,090,926.50	4,981	\$1,769,967	1,520
Wyoming	\$2,064,681.00	1,100	\$2,036,937	1,184
Genesee	\$1,997,741.25	2,851	\$2,297,958	5,327
Tioga	\$1,921,960.00	872	\$1,509,775	742
Montgomery	\$1,808,701.50	1,261	\$1,638,494	4,482
Livingston	\$1,763,474.25	1,928	\$1,635,226	1,723
Schuyler	\$1,756,936.50	677	\$2,118,606	847
Orange	\$1,732,341.50	876	\$1,849,200	1,399
Washington	\$1,698,067.50	797	\$2,166,188	1,029
Delaware	\$1,344,178.50	760	\$1,602,251	938
Essex	\$1,248,099.25	1,026	\$1,176,723	729
Madison	\$1,148,319.69	626	\$1,301,492	699
Chenango	\$1,123,223.00	468	\$1,103,154	461
Otsego	\$1,015,540.25	443	\$1,056,002	465
Nassau	\$981,861.75	1,150	\$1,050,756	1,190
Queens	\$846,636.45	305	\$836,129	2,532
Rockland	\$783,972.50	285	\$763,567	275
Putnam	\$595,730.75	232	\$596,527	220
Schoharie	\$558,249.00	311	\$391,692	224
Richmond	\$516,474.50	237	\$377,771	202
Greene	\$428,520.00	174	\$511,405	201
Columbia	\$416,834.90	203	\$377,259	197
Sullivan	\$189,234.50	103	\$390,205	269
Kings	\$96,009.50	82	\$192,741	150
Bronx	\$91,820.00	39	\$92,067	47
New York	\$23,158.50	8	\$0	0
Hamilton	\$1,099.75	1	\$0	0

** A deal is defined as a container that holds all the bell jar tickets of a game bearing the same serial number.

** 62 counties reported.

The statistics reported in this section are compiled from reports filed by municipal clerks. There are 1,107 municipalities required to report charitable gaming activities from which, 1,068 filed and 39 did not file.

Class III 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.



Class III Indian Gaming



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

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 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 (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”.

S

Akwesasne Mohawk Casino.

“Gaming services” 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.

Class III 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.

SENECA
ALLEGANY
CASINO

Activity

The following chart illustrates the Licensing Department activity related to applications received from the three Indian Casinos Operating in New York State during 2005:

	Oneida	Mohawk	Seneca Niagara	Seneca Allegany
	2005	2005	2005	2005
<i>Temporary Certifications Issued</i>	1,285	154	785	359
<i>Annual Certifications Issued</i>	342	113	550	427
<i>Temporary Certifications Denied</i>	26	4	24	7
<i>Annual Certifications Denied</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Certifications Suspended or Revoked</i>	0	0	0	0

	Oneida Nation	Mohawk Tribe	Seneca Nation	Seneca Allegany
	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime	Lifetime
<i>Temporary Certifications Issued</i>	12,318	1,463	5,485	1,450
<i>Annual Certifications Issued</i>	5,204	850	1,014	438
<i>Temporary Certifications Denied</i>	284	102	390	60
<i>Annual Certifications Denied</i>	6	10	3	0
<i>Certifications Suspended or Revoked</i>	0	0	0	0

2005 TOTAL BETTING ON RACES RUN IN NEW YORK
On-Track, Off-Track and Out-of-State

Track Holding Race

	<u>NYRA</u>	<u>Finger Lakes</u>	<u>Batavia</u>	<u>Buffalo</u>	<u>Monticello</u>	<u>Saratoga Harness</u>	<u>Syracuse</u>	<u>Vernon</u>	<u>Yonkers</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ON-TRACK LIVE	\$ 313,025,514	\$ 12,994,770	\$ 2,467,716	\$ 3,343,376	\$ 8,299,034	\$ 8,278,060	\$ 810,501	\$ -	\$ 6,445,069	\$ 355,664,040
SIMULCAST EXPORTS:										
Exported to NYS Tracks:										
NYRA	12,695,362	4,354,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,049,854
Finger Lakes	7,371,998	-	2,116	26,695	390,676	2,051	8,020	-	-	7,801,556
Batavia	762,703	362,967	-	352,667	332,885	119,283	9,221	-	35,984	1,975,710
Buffalo	1,882,090	287,906	304,978	-	182,706	206,772	3,914	-	31,888	2,900,254
Monticello	2,142,025	139,914	20,674	27,692	-	116,514	9,623	-	116,735	2,573,177
Saratoga	9,144,170	459,118	67,919	13,608	137,632	-	-	-	54,784	9,877,231
Syracuse Mile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vernon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yonkers	14,788,742	356,167	-	142,670	421,482	163,482	-	-	-	15,872,543
										-
TOTAL TO NYS TRACKS	48,787,090	5,960,564	395,687	563,332	1,465,381	608,102	30,778	-	239,391	58,050,325
EXPORTED TO NYS OTB's										-
Capital	72,540,292	8,957,734	236,179	314,390	3,848,150	4,755,836	65,303	-	943,365	91,661,249
Catskill	36,934,523	4,429,503	153,624	218,728	6,462,611	1,025,911	33,458	-	1,298,749	50,557,107
Nassau	111,856,637	6,920,924	86,869	16,257	5,435,977	924,284	30,283	-	1,766,195	127,037,426
New York City	316,934,244	23,068,836	459,178	53,567	19,924,635	792,151	107,509	-	9,636,796	370,976,916
Suffolk	70,089,896	4,649,381	76,355	7,502	3,330,318	762,122	1,872	-	1,699,922	80,617,368
Western	31,307,323	12,936,050	2,743,270	2,958,461	4,278,290	1,732,623	74,557	-	598,069	56,628,643
										-
TOTAL TO NYS OTB'S	639,662,915	60,962,428	3,755,475	3,568,905	43,279,981	9,992,927	312,982	-	15,943,096	777,478,709
EXPORTED OUT OF STATE	1,571,775,354	54,286,974	272,788	662,937	66,820,383	6,077,435	164,865	-	12,450,331	1,712,511,067
TOTAL HANDLE ON NYS RACING	\$ 2,573,250,873	\$ 134,204,736	\$ 6,891,666	\$ 8,138,550	\$ 119,864,779	\$ 24,956,524	\$ 1,319,126	\$ -	\$ 35,077,887	\$ 2,903,704,141

**TOTAL BETTING AT NEW YORK STATE RACE TRACKS
ON-TRACK BETTING ON LIVE AND SIMULCAST IMPORT OF ALL RACES**

	2005			2004		
	Simulcast Imports	Live Racing	On-Track Betting	Simulcast Imports	Live Racing	On-Track Betting
RECEIVING TRACK:						
THOROUGHBRED:						
Aqueduct	\$ 65,593,071	\$ 79,159,096	\$ 144,752,167	\$ 77,770,476	\$ 95,514,272	\$ 173,284,748
Belmont	37,882,764	116,487,459	154,370,223	38,977,063	113,576,195	152,553,258
Saratoga	15,313,764	117,378,959	132,692,723	18,663,569	115,774,774	134,438,343
NYRA	<u>118,789,599</u>	<u>313,025,514</u>	<u>431,815,113</u>	<u>135,411,108</u>	<u>324,865,241</u>	<u>460,276,349</u>
Finger Lakes	16,911,317	12,994,770	29,906,087	16,096,661	14,114,914	30,211,575
THOROUGHBRED TRACKS	<u>135,700,916</u>	<u>326,020,284</u>	<u>461,721,200</u>	<u>151,507,769</u>	<u>338,980,155</u>	<u>490,487,924</u>
HARNESS:						
Batavia	6,354,366	2,467,716	8,822,082	4,444,207	113,980	4,558,187
Buffalo	9,130,454	3,343,376	12,473,830	9,414,725	3,666,794	13,081,519
Monticello	7,997,242	8,299,034	16,296,276	8,601,982	6,270,555	14,872,537
Saratoga	28,766,905	8,278,060	37,044,965	30,266,347	8,826,475	39,092,822
Syracuse Mile	-	810,501	810,501	-	495,449	495,449
Vernon	-	-	-	8,283,270	2,138,229	10,421,499
Yonkers	39,337,308	6,445,069	45,782,377	81,477,886	18,044,511	99,522,397
HARNESS TRACKS	<u>91,586,275</u>	<u>29,643,756</u>	<u>121,230,031</u>	<u>142,488,417</u>	<u>39,555,993</u>	<u>182,044,410</u>
ALL TRACKS	<u>\$ 227,287,191</u>	<u>\$ 355,664,040</u>	<u>\$ 582,951,231</u>	<u>\$ 293,996,186</u>	<u>\$ 378,536,148</u>	<u>\$ 672,532,334</u>

**TOTAL BETTING AT NEW YORK STATE RACE TRACKS
ON-TRACK BETTING BY BREED AND LOCATION OF RACE**

	2005					
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	\$ 313,025,514	67.8%	\$ 0	0.0%	\$ 313,025,514	53.7%
Finger Lakes	12,994,770	2.8%	0	0.0%	12,994,770	2.2%
NYS Harness Tracks	0	0.0%	29,643,756	24.5%	29,643,756	5.1%
All Live Racing at NYS Tracks	<u>326,020,284</u>	<u>70.6%</u>	<u>29,643,756</u>	<u>24.5%</u>	<u>355,664,040</u>	<u>61.0%</u>
IN-STATE SIMULCASTING BETWEEN NYS TRACKS:						
NYRA	20,067,360	4.3%	28,719,730	23.7%	48,787,090	8.4%
Finger Lakes	4,354,492	0.9%	1,606,072	1.3%	5,960,564	1.0%
NYS Harness Tracks	429,558	0.1%	2,873,113	2.4%	3,302,671	0.6%
All Simulcasts from NYS Tracks	<u>24,851,410</u>	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>33,198,915</u>	<u>27.4%</u>	<u>58,050,325</u>	<u>10.0%</u>
WAGERING ON NYS RACING AT NYS TRACKS	<u>350,871,694</u>	<u>76.0%</u>	<u>62,842,671</u>	<u>51.8%</u>	<u>413,714,365</u>	<u>71.0%</u>
WAGERING ON OUT OF STATE RACES AT NYS TRACKS:						
Thoroughbred Races	110,849,506	24.0%	40,060,164	33.0%	150,909,670	25.9%
Harness Races	0	0.0%	18,327,196	15.1%	18,327,196	3.1%
All Simulcasts from Out-of-State Tracks	<u>110,849,506</u>	<u>24.0%</u>	<u>58,387,360</u>	<u>48.1%</u>	<u>169,236,866</u>	<u>29.0%</u>
TOTAL BETTING AT NYS TRACKS FROM ALL SOURCES	<u>\$ 461,721,200</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 121,230,031</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 582,951,231</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

2005 DISTRIBUTION OF ON-TRACK BETTING

	NYRA	Finger Lakes	Batavia	Buffalo	Monticello	Saratoga	Syracuse	Vernon	Yonkers	All NYS Tracks
Regular	\$ 163,865,398	\$ 8,659,484	\$ 2,164,678	\$ 3,657,166	\$ 4,070,501	\$ 12,733,645	\$ 156,008	\$ 0	14,226,206	\$ 209,533,086
Multiple	153,112,658	10,822,677	3,194,399	3,510,994	6,100,841	12,842,765	325,779	0	21,743,005	211,653,118
Exotic	107,946,834	10,423,926	3,231,706	5,305,670	5,556,675	10,141,011	328,714	0	8,727,278	151,661,814
Super Exotic	6,890,223	0	231,299	0	568,259	1,327,544	0	0	1,085,888	10,103,213
Total Handle	<u>\$ 431,815,113</u>	<u>\$ 29,906,087</u>	<u>\$ 8,822,082</u>	<u>\$ 12,473,830</u>	<u>\$ 16,296,276</u>	<u>\$ 37,044,965</u>	<u>\$ 810,501</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 45,782,377</u>	<u>\$ 582,951,231</u>
										0
Takeout	\$ 79,521,713	\$ 6,273,215	\$ 2,075,663	\$ 2,616,274	\$ 3,499,841	\$ 7,342,599	\$ 175,416	\$ 0	\$ 4,566,315	\$ 106,071,036
Breakage	2,067,346	131,735	36,414	56,876	66,929	178,044	3,168	0	201,921	2,742,433
Total Takeout and Breakage	<u>\$ 81,589,059</u>	<u>\$ 6,404,950</u>	<u>\$ 2,112,077</u>	<u>\$ 2,673,150</u>	<u>\$ 3,566,770</u>	<u>\$ 7,520,643</u>	<u>\$ 178,584</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 4,768,236</u>	<u>\$ 108,813,469</u>
										0
State Tax on Handle	\$ 6,253,066	\$ 383,581	\$ 93,557	\$ 133,084	\$ 132,251	\$ 370,851	\$ 4,053	\$ 0	\$ 569,627	\$ 7,940,070
State Regulatory Fee	1,968,753	132,588	40,373	53,233	72,113	162,962	4,053	0	178,551	2,612,626
State Tax on Breakage	595,949	56,213	15,283	24,020	29,521	72,399	1,584	0	75,511	870,480
Total Tax and Regulatory Fee	<u>\$ 8,817,768</u>	<u>\$ 572,382</u>	<u>\$ 149,213</u>	<u>\$ 210,337</u>	<u>\$ 233,885</u>	<u>\$ 606,212</u>	<u>\$ 9,690</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 823,689</u>	<u>\$ 11,423,176</u>
Racetrack Commission	\$ 68,330,070	\$ 5,607,515	\$ 1,868,499	\$ 2,333,554	\$ 3,156,200	\$ 6,582,171	\$ 159,206	\$ 0	\$ 3,522,055	\$ 91,559,270
Racetrack Breakage	1,471,397	75,522	21,131	32,856	37,408	105,645	1,584	0	126,410	1,871,953
Total to Racetrack	<u>\$ 69,801,467</u>	<u>\$ 5,683,037</u>	<u>\$ 1,889,630</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,410</u>	<u>\$ 3,193,608</u>	<u>\$ 6,687,816</u>	<u>\$ 160,790</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 3,648,465</u>	<u>\$ 93,431,223</u>
										0
Horse Breeders Fund Share	<u>\$ 2,969,824</u>	<u>\$ 149,531</u>	<u>\$ 73,234</u>	<u>\$ 96,403</u>	<u>\$ 139,277</u>	<u>\$ 226,615</u>	<u>\$ 8,104</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 296,082</u>	<u>\$ 3,959,070</u>
Racetrack Payouts										
Paid to Simulcast Senders	\$ 2,955,326	\$ 688,236	\$ 196,714	\$ 352,343	\$ 384,676	\$ 1,621,772	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,047,196	\$ 7,246,263
Paid to NYRA and Finger Lakes	\$ 137,456	\$ 0	\$ 50,378	\$ 108,917	\$ 82,977	\$ 410,628	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 446,811	\$ 1,237,167
Gross Purses Paid	\$ 116,232,673	\$ 16,402,000	\$ 3,214,914	\$ 4,474,065	\$ 11,860,600	\$ 10,014,891	\$ 1,205,494	\$ 0	\$ 4,975,800	\$ 168,380,437
Minus Pool	\$ 483,164	\$ 33,727	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,799	\$ 2,716	\$ 5,310	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 12,082	\$ 540,347
Uncashed Tickets	\$ 1,790,371	\$ 123,711	\$ 71,856	\$ 43,993	\$ 85,942	\$ 182,212	\$ 4,034	\$ 0	\$ 130,694	\$ 2,432,813
State Admission Taxes	\$ 515,082	\$ 1,903	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 341	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,672	\$ 518,998

NOTE: Handle includes on-track live racing and simulcast imports of all racing.

NEW YORK STATE REGIONAL OFF-TRACK BETTING CORPORATIONS
TOTAL HANDLE BY TRACK AND REGION
2005

	<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	\$ 25,842,611	\$ 14,953,218	\$ 49,294,826	\$ 132,728,036	\$ 30,428,915	\$ 13,849,985	\$ 267,097,591
Belmont	26,292,392	15,055,825	43,642,570	129,257,847	28,267,478	11,942,695	254,458,807
Saratoga	20,405,289	6,925,480	18,919,241	54,948,361	11,393,503	5,514,643	118,106,517
Total NYRA	72,540,292		111,856,637	316,934,244	70,089,896	31,307,323	639,662,915
Finger Lakes	8,957,734	4,429,503	6,920,924	23,068,836	4,649,381	12,936,050	60,962,428
Handle on NYS Thoroughbred Tracks	81,498,026	41,364,026	118,777,561		74,739,277	44,243,373	700,625,343
<u>New York State Harness:</u>							
Batavia	236,179	153,624	86,869	459,178	76,355	2,743,270	3,755,475
Buffalo	314,390	218,728	16,257	53,567	7,502	2,958,461	3,568,905
Monticello	3,848,150	6,462,611	5,435,977	19,924,635	3,330,318	4,278,290	43,279,981
Saratoga	4,755,836	1,025,911	924,284	792,151	762,122	1,732,623	9,992,927
Syracuse Mile	65,303	33,458	30,283	107,509	1,872	74,557	312,982
Vernon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yonkers	943,365	1,298,749	1,766,195	9,636,796	1,699,922	598,069	15,943,096
Handle on NYS Harness Tracks	10,163,223		8,259,865	30,973,836	5,878,091	12,385,270	76,853,366
Handle on All New York State Tracks	91,661,249	50,557,107	127,037,426		80,617,368	56,628,643	777,478,709
Out-of-State Thoroughbred	92,990,370	67,828,063	145,819,774	536,827,810	90,811,024	58,111,443	992,388,484
Out-of-State Harness	24,137,408	24,638,646	33,801,171	124,941,025	24,129,091	27,970,807	259,618,148
Handle on Out-of-State Tracks	117,127,778	92,466,709	179,620,945	661,768,835	114,940,115	86,082,250	1,252,006,632
Special Event Races:							
Breeders Cup*	1,448,505	742,439	1,612,822	4,713,070	946,695	649,173	10,112,704
Kentucky Derby	1,654,838	1,633,403	1,654,285	5,095,936	1,528,482	1,235,144	12,802,088
Preakness Stakes	1,168,634	1,122,985	1,188,871	3,869,745	1,014,249	807,444	9,171,928
Handle on Special Event Races	4,271,977	3,498,827	4,455,978	13,678,751	3,489,426	2,691,761	32,086,720
Total NYS OTB Handle on All Tracks	\$ 213,061,004	\$ 146,522,643	\$ 311,114,349	\$ 1,046,424,502	\$ 199,046,909	\$ 145,402,654	\$ 2,061,572,061

* The Breeders Cup races are held in different locations each year, usually outside New York State. In 2005, the races were held in New York State at Belmont Park. However, the handle is listed as out-of-state to be consistent with prior reporting.

**NEW YORK STATE REGIONAL OFF-TRACK BETTING CORPORATIONS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES NET OF EXPENSES**

2005

	<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	\$ 81,498,026	\$ 41,364,026	\$ 118,777,561	\$ 340,003,080	\$ 74,739,277	\$ 44,243,373	\$ 700,625,343
Out of State Thoroughbred Tracks	97,262,347	71,326,890	150,275,752	550,506,561	94,300,450	60,803,204	1,024,475,204
In State Harness Tracks	10,163,223	9,193,081	8,259,865	30,973,836	5,878,091	12,385,270	76,853,366
Out of State Harness Tracks	24,137,408	24,638,646	33,801,171	124,941,025	24,129,091	27,970,807	259,618,148
Total Net Handle	213,061,004	146,522,643	311,114,349	1,046,424,502	199,046,909	145,402,654	2,061,572,061
Less:							
Returned to Bettors	161,780,612	109,778,640	238,494,587	798,253,666	152,243,277	107,871,069	1,568,421,851
Surcharge	7,775,738	5,780,496	8,978,025	33,680,453	5,828,961	6,372,986	68,416,659
OTB Take Out and Breakage	43,504,654	30,963,507	63,641,737	214,490,383	40,974,671	31,158,599	424,733,551
Less Payments to:							
NY State (Pari-Mutuel Tax & Breakage)	1,746,990	1,254,359	2,526,046	8,082,287	1,721,517	1,377,463	16,708,662
NY State Regulatory Fee	943,309	639,435	1,372,224	4,620,753	876,308	639,149	9,091,178
NY State (Uncashed Tickets)	751,200	540,000	796,625	2,871,658	596,399	610,000	6,165,882
Breeders' Fund - Thoroughbred	1,224,943	650,624	1,582,005	5,316,700	996,466	606,306	10,377,044
Breeders' Fund - Harness	359,656	431,258	706,827	2,527,320	494,677	483,633	5,003,371
In State Thoroughbred Tracks	9,241,379	6,905,404	16,778,050	59,517,281	10,560,315	6,480,397	109,482,826
Out of State Thoroughbred Tracks	2,321,382	1,678,749	3,356,568	12,414,619	2,203,157	1,488,926	23,463,401
In State Harness Tracks	3,636,777	2,255,113	3,154,083	14,392,291	2,125,203	2,652,059	28,215,526
Out of State Harness Tracks	530,929	509,170	769,550	2,617,722	492,145	563,820	5,483,336
City of Albany	349,972	-	-	-	-	-	349,972
City of Niagara	-	-	-	-	-	55,576	55,576
Total Payments	21,106,537	14,864,112	31,041,978	112,360,631	20,066,187	14,957,329	214,396,774
Net Racing Revenue	22,398,117	16,099,395	32,599,759	102,129,752	20,908,484	16,201,270	210,336,777
Other Revenue:							
Admission Income	85,606	91,760	149,293	411,855	98,008	3,409	839,931
Lottery Income	466,989	275,008	53,223	22,884	87,355	396,306	1,301,765
Concession Income	184,730	30,727	105,104	70,401	53,200	20,897	465,059
Derived from Section 532	1,993,259	1,715,725	2,111,830	10,019,482	1,563,189	1,787,603	19,191,088
Interest Income	95,479	486,711	281,699	734,080	47,510	15,748	1,661,227
Other Income	(604,353)	464,161	941,846	1,738,392	2,622,704	(770,787)	4,391,963
Uncashed Tickets	751,200	540,000	796,625	2,871,658	596,398	610,000	6,165,881
Total Operating Revenue	25,371,027	19,703,487	37,039,379	117,998,504	25,976,848	18,264,446	244,353,691
Operating Expenses:							
Branch Expenses	15,227,102	10,603,717	19,736,852	87,392,602	16,049,092	15,229,552	164,238,917
Corporate Expenses	7,323,526	2,547,900	11,119,823	36,120,921	9,484,769	4,411,936	71,008,875
Total Operating Expenses - Including Depreciation	22,550,628	13,151,617	30,856,675	123,513,523	25,533,861	19,641,488	235,247,792
Section 516 Net Revenues from Operations	2,820,399	6,551,870	6,182,704	(5,515,019)	442,987	(1,377,042)	9,105,899

Less:							
Section 509-a Contributions to Capital Acquisition Fund	(412,800)	198,518	-	-	(116,488)	-	(330,770)
Section 516 Net Revenue for Distribution (Loss)	2,407,599	6,750,388	6,182,704	(5,515,019)	326,499	(1,377,042)	8,775,129
Surcharge:							
Section 532 Revenues to Participating Localities	3,475,972	2,649,028	4,692,191	17,284,741	2,545,873	2,787,377	33,435,182
Section 532 Revenues to Other Localities	1,358,562	692,069	1,083,166	2,468,742	982,683	945,741	7,530,963
Total Surcharge to all Localities	4,834,534	3,341,097	5,775,357	19,753,483	3,528,556	3,733,118	40,966,145
Capital Acquisition Funds:							
Section 509-a Contribution from Net Revenues	412,800	(198,518)	-	-	116,488	-	330,770
Supplemental 1% Section 532	947,945	723,674	1,090,838	3,907,488	737,216	852,265	8,259,426
Other Fund Revenues net of Expenses	(1,257,598)	-	(1,905,233)	-	(326,410)	(862,329)	(4,351,570)
Total Capital Acquisition Funds	103,147	525,156	(814,395)	3,907,488	527,294	(10,064)	4,238,626
TOTAL 516 NET REVENUE (LOSS), SURCHARGE AND CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS FUNDS	\$ 7,345,280	\$ 10,616,641	\$ 11,143,666	\$ 18,145,952	\$ 4,382,349	\$ 2,346,012	\$ 53,979,900

* 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.

NEW YORK STATE 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	\$ 1,458,847	\$ 1,461,140	\$ 3,821,512	\$ 13,541,076	\$ 2,377,143	\$ 744,145	\$ 23,403,863
Belmont	1,379,385	978,094	3,383,329	10,539,473	2,157,831	614,545	19,052,657
Saratoga	925,845	449,500	1,466,687	4,732,562	864,243	289,103	8,727,940
Total NYRA Direct	3,764,077	2,888,734	8,671,528	28,813,111	5,399,217	1,647,793	51,184,460
NYRA Regional	4,158,265	3,208,557	6,499,406	24,805,417	4,151,537	2,662,278	45,485,460
Finger Lakes Direct	452,524	188,654	280,443	1,022,277	186,060	1,250,186	3,380,144
Finger Lakes Regional	866,513	619,459	1,326,673	4,876,476	823,501	920,140	9,432,762
Total New York State Thoroughbred	9,241,379	6,905,404	16,778,050	59,517,281	10,560,315	6,480,397	109,482,826
<u>New York State Harness:</u>							
Batavia Direct	6,992	3,823	1,467	7,769	1,303	184,828	206,182
Batavia Regional	-	-	-	-	-	799,244	799,244
Buffalo Direct	8,120	5,289	278	910	128	172,533	187,258
Buffalo Regional	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,466	1,347,466
Monticello Direct	101,074	363,735	300,412	1,080,130	187,958	103,435	2,136,744
Monticello Regional	-	1,383,956	2,122,815	6,909,600	1,288,659	-	11,705,030
Saratoga Direct	396,986	22,483	15,702	13,299	13,015	27,487	488,972
Saratoga Regional	3,096,401	-	-	-	-	-	3,096,401
Syracuse Mile Direct	2,423	828	517	1,798	33	1,491	7,090
Syracuse Mile Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vernon Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vernon Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yonkers Direct	24,781	78,916	120,191	838,317	134,432	15,575	1,212,212
Yonkers Regional	-	396,083	592,701	5,540,468	499,675	-	7,028,927
Total New York State Harness	3,636,777	2,255,113	3,154,083	14,392,291	2,125,203	2,652,059	28,215,526
Total Payments to New York State Tracks	12,878,156	9,160,517	19,932,133	73,909,572	12,685,518	9,132,456	137,698,352
Out-of-State Thoroughbred	2,044,440	1,454,208	3,073,051	11,519,113	1,980,236	1,308,142	21,379,190
Out-of-State Harness	530,929	509,170	769,550	2,617,722	492,145	563,820	5,483,336
Total Payments to Out-of-State Tracks	2,575,369	1,963,378	3,842,601	14,136,835	2,472,381	1,871,962	26,862,526
Special Events:							
Breeder's Cup*	92,885	48,298	105,023	306,955	60,562	42,670	656,393
Kentucky Derby	108,852	103,481	102,761	331,654	97,163	82,918	826,829
Preakness Stakes	75,205	72,762	75,733	256,897	65,196	55,196	600,989
Total Special Events	276,942	224,541	283,517	895,506	222,921	180,784	2,084,211
Total Payments to All Tracks	\$ 15,730,467	\$ 11,348,436	\$ 24,058,251	\$ 88,941,913	\$ 15,380,820	\$ 11,185,202	\$ 166,645,089

* The Breeder's Cup races are held in different locations each year, usually outside New York State. In 2005, the races were held in New York State at Belmont Park. However, the payments are listed as out-of-state to be consistent with prior reporting.



**The 2005 New York State
Racing and Wagering
Board's Annual Report
is available on the
Board's website at:**

**[http://www.racing.state.
ny.us](http://www.racing.state.ny.us)**

*New York State Racing and Wagering Board
1 Broadway Center, Suite 600, Schenectady,
NY 12305-2553
Phone: (518)395-5400 Fax (518)347-1250
<http://www.racing.state.ny.us>*