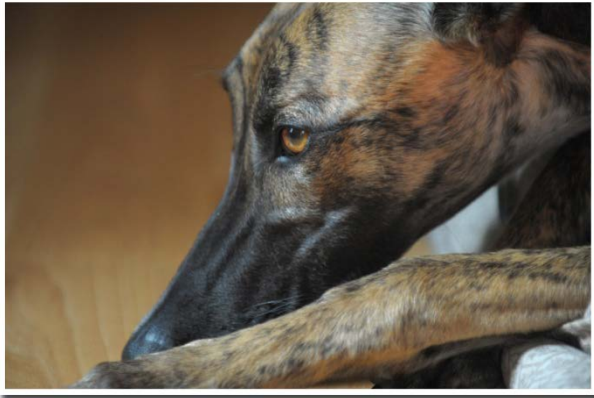




GREYHOUND RACING IN THE UNITED STATES

Greyhound racing is cruel and inhumane



At racetracks across the country, thousands of greyhounds endure lives of terrible confinement and many suffer serious injuries.

Dogs in the racing industry are also subject to standard practices that are cruel and inhumane, like the killing of unprofitable dogs and the use of 4-D meat.

Greyhound racing goes against the values of our community and should be prohibited.

Greyhounds endure lives of confinement

Greyhounds are confined for 20 to 23 hours per day

Racing greyhounds endure lives of terrible confinement. They live inside warehouse-style kennels in rows of stacked cages that are barely large enough for them to stand up or turn around. They are confined for long hours each day, with shredded paper or carpet remnants as bedding.

According to industry statements, greyhounds are kept confined in their cages for 20 to 23 hours per day.¹ They are confined perpetually with two exceptions:

1. A few times per month, greyhounds are removed from their cages and taken to a track, where they compete.²
2. A few times per day, greyhounds are "turned out" in a large group and allowed to relieve themselves. These turn-outs account for a total cumulative period of three to five hours per day.³



A greyhound at Tucson Greyhound Park. Photograph by the Pima County Animal Care Center, 2011.

Racetrack cages are barely large enough for dogs to stand up or turn around

The standard minimum size for dog track cages is 32 inches high, by 31 inches wide, by 42 inches deep, with some slightly larger.⁴ They are produced by commercial companies that specialize in racetrack cages, such as G&T Crates.⁵

According to the American Greyhound Council, greyhounds stand between 23 inches and 30 inches tall at the shoulder and weigh between 50 and 85 pounds.⁶ Using these dimensions provided by the industry, large greyhounds cannot stand fully erect in racetrack cages.

Greyhounds suffer serious injuries while racing

At dog tracks nationwide, greyhounds routinely suffer serious injuries. From January 2008 through April 2018, a total of 15,273 greyhound injuries have been documented. The most commonly reported injury was a broken leg. Other injuries included head trauma, electrocution, and broken backs.

- At two West Virginia dog tracks, 8,159 greyhound injuries were reported between January 2008 and March 2018.⁷ During the same period, 398 dogs died or were euthanized.⁸
- At Southland Greyhound Park in Arkansas, 1,148 greyhound injuries were reported between January 2008 and April 2018, including at least 35 dogs that died or were euthanized.⁹
- Though Texas greyhound racing has been substantially reduced, a significant number of injuries have occurred at Texas tracks. At Gulf Greyhound Park and Valley Race Park, 2,667 greyhound injuries were reported between January 2008 and February 2018, including 119 dogs that died or were euthanized.¹⁰



The last race of Bow Rockabilly, who died after hitting the rail in February 2011. Still image from a Southland Greyhound Park video from trackinfo.com.

Greyhounds also suffer injuries in unofficial schooling races and training activities, but these injuries are not commonly reported on state injury forms.

The remaining two states with active dog tracks, Alabama and Florida, do not report greyhound injuries to the public. This is a notable omission because two-thirds of operational dog tracks are located in Florida. Minimal injury data has become available through Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) investigative files, death notifications, and inspection reports. An examination of these records identified 269 greyhound injuries between 2008 and 2017, including at least 90 dogs that died or were euthanized prior to May 2013 when statewide death reporting became mandatory. At Sanford Orlando Kennel Club in Seminole County, Florida, where an injury-reporting ordinance was passed at the county level, 68 greyhound injuries were reported between May 2017 and May 2018, including three deaths and 53 fractures.¹¹

Injury reports document greyhounds who suffered and died

According to all state injury and death reporting, at least 1,069 racing greyhounds have died since 2008. For example:

- A two-year-old white and black greyhound named TNT Quiet Riot was euthanized after breaking her neck during a race at Sanford Orlando Kennel Club on July 13, 2017.¹²

- A two-year-old white and black greyhound named SE's Angel Fire was euthanized after breaking her back during a race at Mardi Gras Racetrack on March 21, 2013.¹³
- On June 9, 2012, a one-and-a-half-year-old red brindle greyhound named SH Transporter was euthanized after breaking his right front leg during at race at Dubuque Greyhound Park. He had to be carried off of the track.¹⁴

Greyhound racing is a dying industry



Across the country, dog tracks are closing

Since GREY2K USA began its national campaign in 2001, thirty dog tracks have closed or ceased live racing operations. There are now only 17 dog tracks remaining in 6 states. Read more on our [state-by-state information page](#).

Greyhound racing is a dying industry. This decline is due to increased public awareness that dog racing is cruel and inhumane, in addition to competition from other forms of gambling.

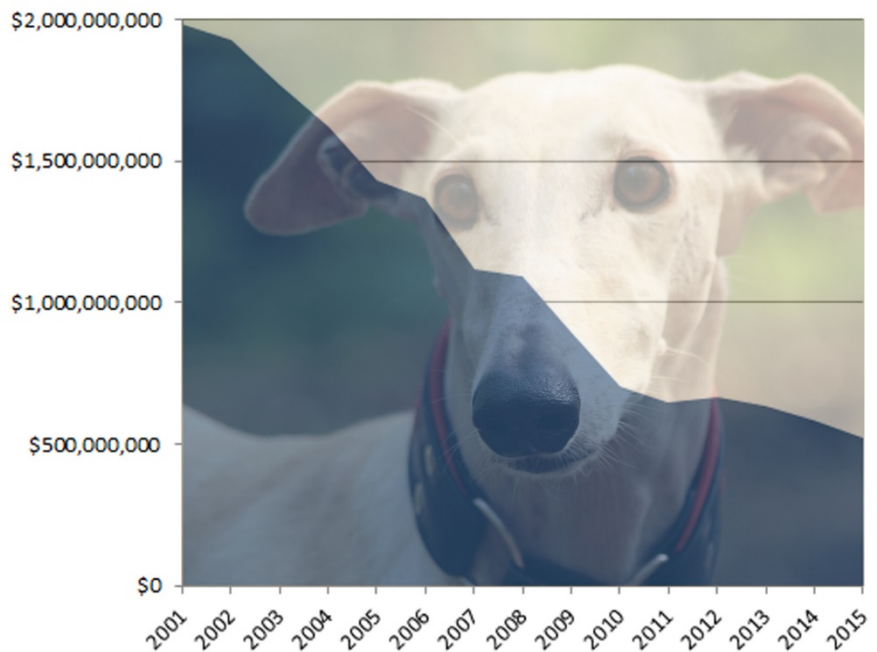
Gambling on dog racing continues to decline

Between 2001 and 2015, the total amount gambled on greyhound racing nationwide declined by 73%.¹⁵ This includes gambling on live dog racing and simulcast gambling, where bettors wager remotely on races that take place elsewhere.

At the same time that overall gambling on dog racing is declining, a trend toward off-track gambling continues. In 2014, three-quarters (75%) of all wagers on dog races were made by simulcast or advance-deposit wagering.¹⁶

Similarly, state tax revenue from greyhound racing continues to drop. Between 2001 and 2014, state dog race revenue declined by more than 82%, and by the end of this period represented only \$13 million nationwide.¹⁷ This does not account for regulatory costs. When such costs are taken into consideration, it is likely that states are losing money on greyhound racing.

Total Amount Gambled on Greyhound Racing, 2001-2015



Thousands of puppies are bred each year for this cruel industry



*A greyhound with her puppies at a West Virginia greyhound breeding farm.
Photograph by Erin Davis, 2011.*

According to the National Greyhound Association (NGA), there are 300 greyhound breeding facilities and kennels in the United States.¹⁸ Around 60 of these are in Iowa, with a large number also located in Kansas and Oklahoma.¹⁹

Females are impregnated, many through artificial insemination by a veterinarian, and have their litters on site.²⁰ At a few months of age, puppies' right ears are tattooed with their birth date and order, and an individual registration number is tattooed in the left ear. While at these breeding facilities, dogs are often kept outside in large dirt pens with minimal shelter. Greyhounds spend approximately one year at these locations before they begin race training.²¹

There is also evidence that some greyhound puppies disappear from record. According to Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the average litter size between 2006 and 2008 was 5.38 puppies per litter.²² This is remarkably low. National statistics provided by the NGA for the same period indicate a litter size of 6.04.²³ Using the NGA average litter size, a total of 493 Iowa greyhound puppies would not be accounted for during the period 2006 through 2008. Previously, the greyhound industry has defended this discrepancy by stating that there is a natural attrition rate of approximately 5%.²⁴ However, even after taking this natural attrition rate into consideration, Iowa state statistics still do not account for hundreds of greyhound puppies.

Over two-dozen cases of cruelty & neglect have been documented

Since 2008, at least twenty-seven cases of greyhound neglect and cruelty have been documented. These cases occurred in all seven states with active dog tracks, and in the state of Kansas. A kennel inspection found a "persistent flea infestation" and poor conditions in Alabama.²⁵ Four additional cases of dogs with parasite infestations were documented in Arizona, Arkansas, and West Virginia. In Arkansas, more than 140 neglected greyhounds were found at a breeding facility.²⁶ The same greyhound breeder previously had dogs confiscated in Kansas.²⁷

At least eight severe cases of greyhound cruelty or neglect were documented in Florida, including a case at Ebro Greyhound Park in which dozens of greyhounds were starved to death.²⁸ In Iowa, a trainer was fined and suspended for failing to provide adequate veterinary care for a sick greyhound.²⁹ In Texas, a trainer was fined after he caused an injured dog "unnecessary suffering."³⁰

Other issues

"4-D" meat is used by the dog racing industry to reduce costs

At racetracks across the country, dogs are fed a diet based on 4-D meat.³¹ This is meat derived from dying, diseased, disabled and dead livestock that has been deemed unfit for human consumption.³² The United States Department of Agriculture requires that charcoal be added to this meat to discourage human use.³³ According to an industry handbook, 4-D meat is used at commercial dog tracks because "it is the most economically feasible for the Greyhound industry at this time."³⁴



4-D Meat at Tucson Greyhound Park, 2010.

As a result of eating 4-D meat dogs can be exposed to pathogenic microorganisms, including *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, and *Escherichia coli*.³⁵ In addition, the use of 4-D meat can lead to false drug positives due to drug residues that dogs ingest and pass into the urine.³⁶ According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, raw 4-D meat "may present a potential health hazard to the animals that consume it and to the people who handle it."³⁷ In 2014, two dogs died and close to 100 fell ill at Daytona Beach Kennel Club from a suspected case of "bad meat."³⁸

The dog racing industry defends the use of 4-D meat by claiming that it is also used by commercial pet food companies. While it is true that 4-D meat may be found in commercial pet foods, the use of 4-D meat at commercial dog tracks is distinctive because it is fed to dogs raw. Cooking meat destroys bacteria, but greyhound trainers are reluctant to do so for fear of negatively impacting racing performance.



Photo of a greyhound hauler, from an advertisement in the Iowa Greyhound Association newsletter, 2006.

Greyhounds are sometimes transported in a dangerous manner

Because dogs typically race at several racetracks during their career, industry haulers transport large numbers of dogs from one track to another. During this process, dogs are often transported in cramped conditions, and some undergo cross-country trips in aluminum trailers. In recent years, there have been several documented cases of greyhounds dying while being transported. For example, in 2010 two haulers were

suspended for 30 days and fined \$500 after eight greyhounds died while being transported from Oklahoma to Arizona.³⁹

Thousands of dogs are killed every year when they are no longer profitable

Thousands of greyhounds are still killed every year. Because several states do not keep adequate public records, there are no verifiable statistics on the number of dogs killed nationally. In 2009, Gary Guccione, then Executive Director of the National Greyhound Association, estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 greyhounds were killed annually.⁴⁰ In 2011, the National Greyhound Association acknowledged that there are "no cumulative annual records" available regarding the ultimate fate of racing greyhounds.⁴¹

Greyhounds have tested positive for prohibited drugs

In recent years, greyhounds have repeatedly tested positive for cocaine and other drugs. Between October 2016 and July 2017, three Florida greyhound trainers had a combined 30 greyhound cocaine positives.⁴² In January 2011, a local television station reported that seven greyhounds had recently tested positive for cocaine at Daytona Beach Kennel Club.⁴³ In December 2009 a greyhound trainer was fined \$50 after a dog named Kiowa Fly Lucia tested positive for cocaine at Mobile Greyhound Park in Alabama.⁴⁴ Between 2007 and 2017, GREY2K USA documented 847 drug violations in all active and former racing states.⁴⁵

Female greyhounds are routinely given anabolic steroids to prevent estrus

Throughout the country, female greyhounds are given anabolic steroids to prevent estrus. According to the industry manual Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound, this practice can cause side effects including increased aggression, weight gain due to water retention, loss of vigor, and virilization.⁴⁶

Greyhounds race in extreme weather conditions

Across the country, dogs race on the hottest days of summer and the coldest days of winter. For example, five greyhounds suffered from heat exhaustion/stress after racing on hot days in May 2008, February and July 2010, and August 2011 at Southland Greyhound Park.⁴⁷

Regulation

Racing Commissions have demonstrated an inability to effectively regulate the greyhound industry. In Florida, regulators are slow to act on disciplinary matters.

Greyhound racing: Quick facts

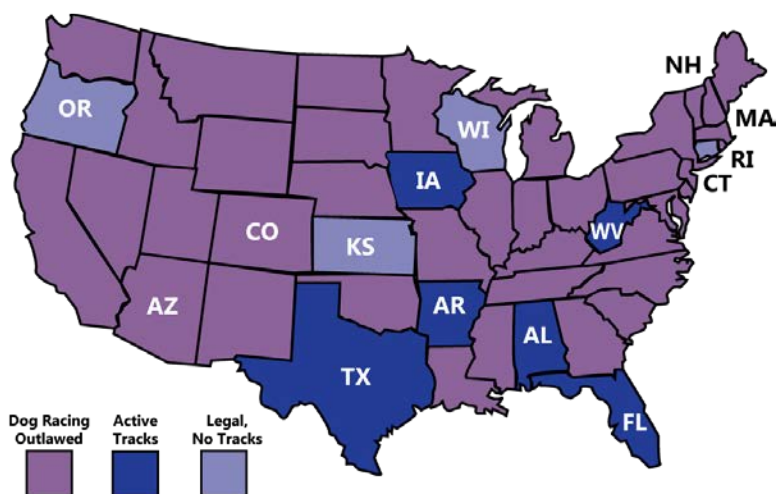
How many states offer live dog racing?

There are currently 17 operational dog tracks in 6 states.

What are the most recent states to prohibit dog racing?

Maine (1993), Virginia (1995), Vermont (1995), Idaho (1996), Washington (1996), Nevada (1997), North Carolina (1998), Pennsylvania (2004), Massachusetts (2008, effective 2010), Rhode Island (2010), New Hampshire (2010), Colorado (2014), and Arizona (2016) are the most recent states to prohibit dog racing.

South Dakota allowed its authorization for live dog racing to expire in December 2011. Additionally, the United States Territory of Guam outlawed greyhound racing in 2010.



What dog tracks have recently closed?

Since our formation in 2001, the dog racing industry has been cut by nearly two-thirds. Altogether, thirty tracks have ended live dog racing and most have closed entirely: St. Croix Meadows (WI), Pueblo Greyhound Park (CO), Apache Greyhound Park (AZ), Multnomah Greyhound Park (OR), Plainfield Greyhound Park (CT), Geneva Lakes Kennel Club (WI), Post Time (CO), Shoreline Star (CT), Cloverleaf Kennel Club (CO), Jacksonville Kennel Club (FL), Tampa Greyhound Park (FL), Wichita Greyhound Park (KS), Corpus Christi (TX), Mile High (CO), The Woodlands (KS), Hinsdale Greyhound Park (NH), The Lodge at Belmont (NH), Seabrook Greyhound Park (NH), Wonderland Greyhound Park (MA), Guam Greyhound Park (Guam), Phoenix Greyhound Park (AZ), Raynham Park (MA), Dairyland Greyhound Park (WI), Twin River (RI), VictoryLand (AL), Jefferson County Kennel Club (FL), Bluffs Run (IA), Tucson Greyhound Park (AZ), Mobile Greyhound Park (AL), and Flagler Greyhound Track (FL).

How many dogs are required to operate a greyhound racetrack?

On average, a population of 500 to 1,000 dogs is required to operate a commercial racetrack. Generally, greyhounds compete at several tracks in multiple states during their short careers.

How many dogs are bred for racing, and adopted, each year?

As dog tracks close, the number of greyhounds bred for racing continues to shrink. 9,488 individual dogs were registered to race in 2016 as compared to 27,142 in 2002.⁴⁸ The number of greyhounds adopted into loving homes each year is unknown.

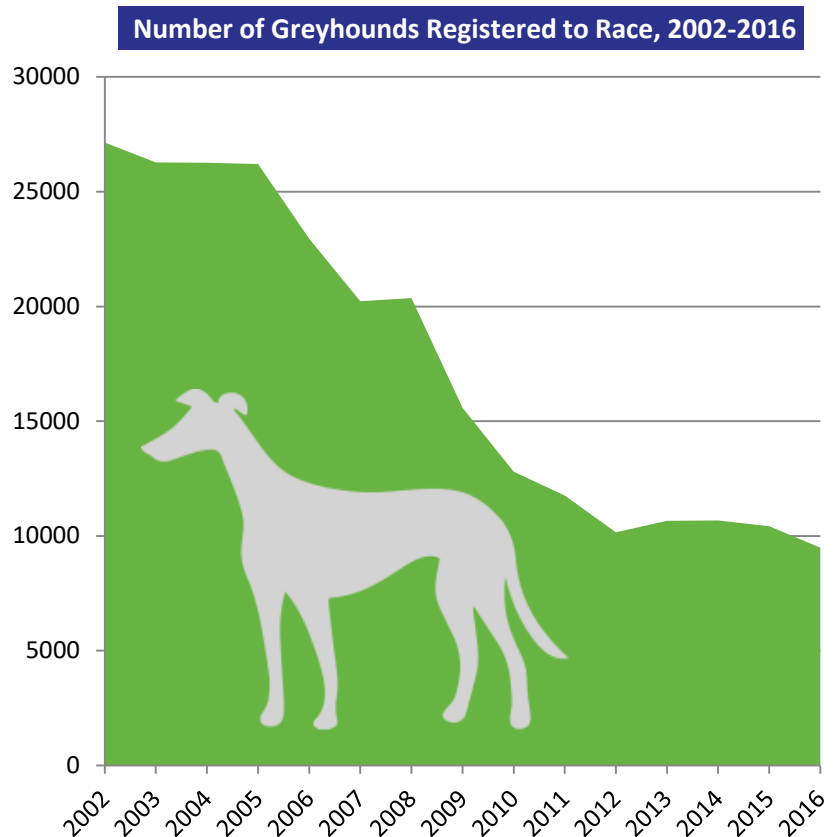
Where does greyhound simulcast gambling occur?

In addition to live dog racing, greyhound simulcast betting exists in several states including Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In these states, gamblers are supporting the dog racing industry even though there is no active dog track in their community.

[Join the Team: Help End the Cruelty of Dog Racing](#)

Help a dog and make a new friend by adopting a rescued greyhound

To learn more about adopting a greyhound and to find a local adoption organization in your area, visit our adoption directory at www.GREY2KUSA.org/adopt



Support GREY2K USA and our national campaigns

GREY2K USA is a non-profit greyhound protection organization with supporters in the United States and throughout the world. To end greyhound racing, it will take the support of everyone who cares about dogs. To date, volunteers nationwide have contributed their time, money, and talents to help end this cruelty. To find out how you can help, visit us at www.GREY2KUSA.org or call 781.488.3526.

Last Updated on July 9, 2018

- 1 Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering, *Investigative Report for Case No. 2006029115* (Tallahassee, FL: July 20, 2006).
- 2 Iowa Greyhound Association, "Greyhound Farming," *Iowa Greyhound Association newsletter*, December 2008, 14 (indicating that a "well maintained greyhound can run 3 races a week every 2 weeks").
- 3 Jack P. Ketterer (Administrator, Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission), letter to author, May 22, 2007.
- 4 Ariz. Admin. Code § R19-2-324.
- 5 G and T Crates, "G and T Crates advertisement," *Greyhound Review*, April 2008, 60.
- 6 "Frequently asked questions about greyhound pets," *American Greyhound Council*, [nd], <http://www.agcouncil.com/frequently-asked-questions-about-greyhound-pets/> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 7 Dr. Lori Bohenko, *Wheeling Island Racetrack Veterinary Report*, (Charleston WV: West Virginia Racing Commission, 2008-2017); Dr. Mark D. Webster, *Veterinary emergencies, scratches, and racers inactivated due to track injuries at Mardi Gras Casino & Resort* (Charleston WV: West Virginia Racing Commission, 2008-2017). Analysis by GREY2K USA. (This analysis does not include eight months of injury data that GREY2K USA was unable to obtain from the West Virginia Racing Commission).
- 8 *Ibid.*
- 9 Arkansas State Racing Commission, *Southland Injury Reports*, 2008-2010 (West Memphis, AR: 2008-2010); Arkansas State Racing Commission, *Injuries 2011-2017* (West Memphis, AR: 2011-2017).
- 10 Texas Racing Commission, *Track Injury Reports*, 2008-2017 (Austin, TX: 2008-2017).
- 11 Seminole County Animal Services, *Sanford-Orlando Greyhound Track Incident Reports*, 2017 (Orlando, FL: Seminole County 2017).
- 12 Seminole County Animal Services, *Sanford-Orlando Greyhound Track Incident Report*, July 13, 2017 (Orlando, FL: Seminole County 2017).
- 13 "Pedigree of SE's Angel Fire," *Greyhound-Data*, <http://greyhound-data.com/d?i=1811824> (accessed December 1, 2017); Dr. Mark D. Webster, *Veterinary emergencies, scratches, and racers inactivated due to track injuries at Mardi Gras Casino & Resort during March 2013*, West Virginia Racing Commission (Charleston, WV: April 11, 2013).
- 14 "Pedigree of SH Transporter," *Greyhound-Data*, <http://greyhound-data.com/d?i=1865127> (accessed December 1, 2017); Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission, *Dubuque Greyhound Park Mishap Report* (Des Moines, IA: 2012).
- 15 Association of Racing Commissioners International, *Pari-Mutuel Racing 2001-2014: A Statistical Summary* (Lexington, KY: 2003-2016); 2015 data on file with author.
- 16 *Ibid.*
- 17 *Ibid.*
- 18 "Greyhound care on the farm," *American Greyhound Council*, [nd], <http://www.agcouncil.com/greyhound-care-on-the-farm/> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 19 Becca Habegger, "Iowa greyhound breeder fears for future," *KWWL 7*, January 21, 2014, <http://www.kwwl.com/story/24512906/2014/01/21/iowa-greyhound-breeder-fears-for-future> (accessed December 1, 2017); Nadia Pflaum, "Think there are no greyhounds in Kansas without the Woodlands?" *The Pitch*, June 3, 2009, <http://www.pitch.com/FastPitch/archives/2009/06/03/think-there-are-no-greyhounds-in-kansas-without-the-woodlands> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 20 "Methods of Insemination," *The Greyhound Racing Association of America*, http://www.gra-america.org/buy_a_dog/breeding_science/breeding1.html (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 21 "On the Farm," *RayHoundTales.com*, 2012, <https://web.archive.org/web/20130801213126/http://rayhoundtales.com/at-the-farm/> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 22 Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Horse and Dog Breeding Bureau, "2009 IGA Year End Report," republished in *Iowa Greyhound Association newsletter*, March 2009 page 9; Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Horse and Dog Breeding Bureau, "2006-2007 Year End Review Greyhound Program," republished in *Iowa Greyhound Association newsletter*, March 2008, page 9 (average obtained by dividing the number of individual greyhounds registered by the number of litters reported).
- 23 "For the Record: NGA Office Statistics," *The NGA Greyhound Review*, National Greyhound Association, <http://s3.amazonaws.com/presspublisher-do/upload/2866/content/ForTheRecord.pdf> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 24 Gary Guccione, "Ancient Sport Meets Modern Foe: Animal Rights Extremism," *National Animal Interest Alliance*, January 9, 2012, <http://www.naiaonline.org/articles/article/ancient-sport-meets-modern-foe-animal-rights-extremism> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 25 Birmingham Racing Commission, *Memo Re: Kennel Inspections*, by Peter McCann (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Racing Commission, December 4, 2013).
- 26 Izard County Sheriff's Office, *Incident Report, Incident #14-00333* (Melbourne, AR: Izard County, May 24, 2014).
- 27 *Ibid.*

-
- 28 Felicia Kitzmiller, "Greyhound abuse defendant ready for plea bargain," *Panama City News Herald*, February 10, 2011; Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering, *Investigative Report No. 2010054357* (Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, May 13, 2011).
- 29 Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission, *Bluffs Run Greyhound Track Ruling Number 1002424* (Des Moines, IA: Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission, December 14, 2012).
- 30 Texas Racing Commission, *Ruling Report for Licensee, Ruling #GULF962* (Austin, TX: Texas Racing Commission, March 18, 2011).
- 31 Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound* (Topeka: American Greyhound Council Inc., 2007), 151.
- 32 *Adulterated Food*, U.S. Code 21 (2011), §342.
- 33 Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*.
- 34 Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*.
- 35 Paul S. Morley et al., "Evaluation of the association between feeding raw meat and Salmonella enterica infections at a greyhound breeding facility," *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 228, no. 10 (2006): 1524-1532; Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*.
- 36 Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*.
- 37 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, *Compliance Policy Guide Sec. 690.500 Uncooked Meat for Animal Food*, Silver Spring, MD: 1989, <http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/ComplianceManuals/CompliancePolicyGuidanceManual/ucm074712.htm> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 38 Jeffrey Cassady, "2 dogs die, 97 sickened at Daytona Beach greyhound track," *The Daytona Beach News-Journal*, August 6, 2014, <http://www.news-journalonline.com/article/20140806/NEWS/140809638> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 39 Josh Brodesky, "8 greyhounds die on trip; haulers fined, suspended," *Arizona Daily Star*, December 15, 2010, http://azstarnet.com/news/local/greyhounds-die-on-trip-haulers-fined-suspended/article_7c85ca29-65e4-5bca-888e-7f6eae293c55.html (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 40 National Greyhound Association, as cited in; David Ono, "Guam Greyhounds get fresh start in L.A.," KABC Channel 7 TV News, February 20, 2009, <http://abc7.com/archive/6670382/> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 41 Gary Guccione (Executive Director, National Greyhound Association), email message to James Flanagan, November 16, 2011.
- 42 Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering v. Malcolm McAllister, Final Order, Case #: 2017005955, 2017007251, 2017007266, 2017007333, 2017007349, 2017007373, Florida, April 26, 2017; Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering v. Charles F. McClellan, Administrative Complaint, Case #: 2017004271, Florida, February 6, 2017; Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering v. Charles F. McClellan, Order of Emergency Suspension of License, Case #: 2017015413, 2017015397, 2017015390, 2017017907, 2017017896, 2017017835, 2017017938, 2017022299, 2017022306, 2017022320, 2017022331, 2017022547, 2017022552, 2017022577, 2017024143, 2017024147, 2017024154, Florida, June 9, 2017; Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering v. Natasha L. Nemeth, Order of Emergency Suspension of License, Case #: 2016053887, 2017025755, 2017027351, 2017027362, 2017027380, 2017036121, Florida, July 28, 2017.
- 43 "Dogs at Daytona Beach Kennel Club Test Positive for Cocaine," *WFTV TV News*, January 15, 2011, <http://www.wftv.com/news/news/dogs-at-daytona-beach-kennel-club-test-positive-fo/nFDD6/> (accessed December 1, 2017).
- 44 Mobile County Racing Commission, *Ruling of the Judges* (Mobile: AL, January 16, 2010).
- 45 S.Matt Read, *No Confidence: Drugs in the American Greyhound Racing Industry*, GREY2K USA, December 2017 (Arlington, MA: Dec 2017).
- 46 Linda L. Blythe et al., *Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound*.
- 47 Arkansas State Racing Commission, *Southland Injury Reports, 2008-2010* (West Memphis, AR: 2008-2010); Arkansas State Racing Commission, *Injuries 2011-2017* (West Memphis, AR: 2011-2017).
- 48 "For the Record: NGA Office Statistics," *The Greyhound Review*, National Greyhound Association, Fall 2017.