Rules of Department of Revenue Division 50—Missouri Horse Racing Commission Chapter 80—Pari-Mutuel Wagering Systems

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Title 12-DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Division 50-Missouri Horse Racing Commission Chapter 80-Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Systems

12 CSR 50-80.010 General

PURPOSE: This rule requires the association to use totalisator systems approved by the commission and to allow the commission to test the systems prior to and during the meeting. The rule also provides details the records which must be maintained by the mutuels' manager.

(1) Any holder of a Class B or Class D license may conduct pari-mutuel wagering only as permitted by section 313,500 RSMo, and as authorized by the commission in the Class B or Class D license. All permitted wagering shall be under the pari-mutuel system employing a totalisator system approved by the commission.

(2) Each Class B or Class D license shall install and operate during its meeting a totalisator system approved by the commission and the system shall be tested prior to and during the meeting as required by the commission.

(3) The pari-mutuel (mutuels) manager shall maintain complete records of all wagering and allow the commission to review the records for any race on request. The wagering records shall be retained by each association and safeguarded for a period of time specified by the commission. The records shall include, but are not limited to:

(A) The opening line;

(B) Subsequent odds fluctuation; and

(C) The amount and at which window wagers were placed on any betting interest.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.020 Pools Authorized

PURPOSE: This rule authorizes the various wagering pools and defines gross pool and net pool for each.

(1) General. The only pari-mutuel wagering pools permitted shall be for win, place, show, daily double, exacta (perfecta), quinella, trifecta and twin trifecta, each with separate and independent calculation and distribution.

(2) The commission may authorize some or all of the pools in the Class B or Class D license. The license shall designate the number of betting races per day.

(3) The total amount wagered for each pool shall be known as the gross pool. From each gross pool there shall be deducted by each licensee, all commissions as provided by section 313.500, RSMo and these rules of the commission. Odd cents over any multiple of ten cents (10¢) of winning per dollar wagered are deducted and paid to the commission. The remainder of the monies in the pool shall constitute the net pool for distribution as payoff to ticket holders.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987. Emergency amendment filed July 14, 1987, effective July 24, 1987, expired Sept. 30, 1987. Amended: Filed July 14, 1987, effective Nov. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.030 Win Pool

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the win pool.

(1) The amount wagered to win on the first betting interest to finish is deducted from the net win pool, the balance remaining being the profit. The profit is divided by the amount wagered on the horse or betting interest finishing first, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to win; payoff includes return of amount wagered and profit.

(2) In the event of a dead heat for first, involving horses of two (2) different betting interests, the win pool is distributed as if a place pool; if involving horses of three (3) different betting interests, the win pool is distributed as if a show pool.

(3) In the event no win ticket is sold on the horse which finishes first, the net win pool is distributed to holders of win tickets on the horse finishing second.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.040 Place Pool

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the place pool.

(1) The amounts wagered to place on the first two (2) horses to finish are deducted from the net place pool to determine the profit. The profit is divided into two (2) equal amounts; one-half (1/2) of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to place on the first finisher, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to place on the first finisher; and one-half (1/2) of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to place on the second finisher, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to place on the second finisher. Payoffs include return of amount wagered and profit as to each of the first two (2) finishers.

(2) In the event of a dead heat for first between horses representing the same betting interests, the place pool is distributed as if a win pool; if between horses representing two (2) different betting interests, the place pool is distributed as if one (1) betting interest finished first and the other finished second; if between horses representing three (3) different betting interests, the place pool is distributed as if a show pool.

(3) In the event of a dead heat for second between horses representing the same betting interest, the place pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred. If between horses profit is divided in half, with one-half (1/2) allocated for representing two (2) or more different betting interests, the wagers to place on the horse which finished first and the other half divided equally as follows:

(A) One-fourth (1/4) of the profit on the net place pool for wagers to place on each of two (2) horses finishing in a dead heat for second; or

(B) One-sixth (1/6) of the profit for wagers to place on each of three (3) horses finishing in a dead heat for second.

(4) In the event the first and second finishers comprise a single betting interest, the place pool is distributed as if a win pool.

(5) In the event no place ticket is sold on a horse which finishes first or second, then the horse which finished third shall replace that horse in the distribution of wagers in the place pool.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.050 Show Pool

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PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the show pool.

(1) The amounts wagered to show on the first three (3) horses to finish are deducted from the net pool to determine the profit; the profit is divided into three (3) equal amounts; onethird (1/3) of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the first finisher, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on the first finisher; one-third (1/3)of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the second finisher, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on the second finisher; and one-third (1/3) of the profit is divided by the amount wagered to show on the third finisher, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered to show on the third finisher; payoffs include return of amount wagered and profit as to each of the first three (3) finishers.

(2) In the event of a dead heat for first because two (2) horses involving different betting interests or three (3) horses involving three (3) different betting interests— the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred; if between two (2) horses involving the same betting interest, two-thirds (2/3) of the profit is allocated to wagers to show on the coupled betting interest and one-third (1/3) allocated to wagers to show on the other horse among the first three (3) finishers; if between three (3) horses involving one (1) betting interest, the show pool is distributed as if a win pool.

(3) In the event of a dead heat for second between two (2) horses involving two (2) different betting interests-the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred; if between horses involving the same betting interest, two-thirds (2/3) of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the coupled betting interest and one-third (1/3) allocated to wagers to show on the horse finishing first; if between three (3) horses involving two (2) or three (3) betting interests, one-third (1/3)of the profit is allocated to wagers to show on the horse finishing first and the remaining two-thirds (2/3) of the profit is divided equally by the number of betting interests finishing in a dead heat for second for proportionate distribution on wagers to show for each betting interest finishing in a dead heat for second.

(4) In the event of a dead heat for third between horses involving the same betting interests—the show pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred; if between horses involving two (2) or more betting interests, twothirds (2/3) of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the first two (2) finishers and the remaining one-third (1/3) is divided equally by the number of betting interests finishing in a dead heat for third for proportionate distribution on wagers to show for each of the betting interests finishing in a dead heat for third.

(5) In the event the first three (3) horses to finish comprise one (1) betting interest, the show pool shall be distributed as win pool. In the event two (2) horses comprising a coupled betting interest finish first and second, or first and third, or second and third, two-thirds (2/3) of the profit shall be allocated to wagers to show on the other horse among the first three (3) finishers.

(6) In the event one (1) horse of a coupled betting interest finishes first or second and another horse included in the same betting interest finishes in a dead heat for third; one-half (1/2) of the profit in the show pool shall be allocated to wagers on coupled betting interest, one-third (1/3) of the profit in the show pool shall be allocated to wagers on the horse finishing first or second and the remaining one-sixth (1/6) of the profit shall be allocated to wagers on the horse finishing in a dead heat for third with coupled betting interest.

(7) In the event only two (2) horses finish, the show pool, if any, shall be distributed as if a place pool; if only one (1) horse finishes, the place and show pools, if any, shall be distributed as if a win pool; if no horse finishes, all money wagered on the race shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of pari-mutuel tickets sold on that race. In the event no show ticket is sold on a horse which finishes first or second or third, then, the horse which finished fourth shall replace that horse in the distribution of wager in the show pool.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.060 Daily Double Pool

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the daily double pool.

(1) The amount wagered on the winning combination, this being the betting interest which finish first in each race of the daily double races, is deducted from the net pool to determine the profit; and profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning daily double combination; payoff includes the amount wagered and profit on the race.

(2) In the event of a dead heat for first involving two (2) different betting interests, in one (1) of the two (2) daily double races, the daily double pool is distributed as if a place pool, with one-half (1/2) the profit allocated to wagers combining the single winner of one (1) daily double race and one (1) of the betting interests involved in the dead heat in the other daily double race, and the other one-half (1/2) of the profit allocated to wagers combining the single winner of one (1) daily double race and the other betting interest involved in the dead heat in the other daily double race.

(3) In the event of dead heats for first involving different betting interests in each of the daily double races, resulting in four (4), six (6) or nine (9) winning combinations the daily double pool is allocated equally to each winning combination.

(4) In the event no daily double ticket is sold combining the horse or betting interest which finishes first in one (1) of the daily double races, the daily double pool is distributed as if a win pool with the profit allocated to the wagering combination which includes the betting interest which finished first in one (1) of the daily double races.

(5) In the event no daily double ticket is sold combining the betting interests which finished first in both the first and second race of the daily double, then the winning combination for distribution of the daily double profit shall be that combining the betting interests which finished second in each of the daily double races.

(6) If after daily double wagering has commenced and a horse which is not a coupled betting interest is excused by the judges or is prevented from racing because of failure of the starting gate in the first race of the daily double, then daily double wagers combining the horse shall be deducted from the daily double pool and refunded upon presentation and surrender of daily double tickets on that race.

(7) If prior to closing of the daily double wagering, a scheduled starter in the second half of the daily double which is not a coupled betting interest is excused by the judges, then daily double wagers combining the horse shall be deducted from the daily double pool and refunded upon presentation and surrender of daily double tickets. (8) If after the first race of the daily double has been run and a horse which is not a coupled betting interest by the judges or prevented from racing because of failure of the starting gate in the second race of the daily double is excused, then daily double wagers combining the winner of the first daily double race with the betting interest prevented from racing in the second daily double race shall be allocated consolation payoffs.

(9) Consolation daily double payoffs shall be determined by dividing the net daily double pool by the amount wagered combining the winner of the first daily double race with every betting interest scheduled to start in the second daily double race, the quotient being the consolation payoff per dollar wagered. The consolation payoffs shall be deducted from the net daily double pool before calculation and allocation of wagers on the winning daily double combination.

(10) If, for any reason, the first daily double race is cancelled or declared no race by the judges, then the entire daily double pool shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of daily double tickets on that race. If for any reason the second daily double race is cancelled or declared no race by the stewards after the first daily double race is declared official, then the net daily double pool shall be distributed to wagering combinations which include the betting interest which finished first in the first daily double race as a win pool.

(11) If no daily double ticket is sold requiring distribution, then the entire daily double pool shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of those daily double tickets.

Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.070 Quinella Pool

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the quinella pool.

(1) The amount wagered on the winning combination, this being the first two (2) finishers irrespective of which horse finishes first and which horse finishes second, is deducted from the net pool to determine the profit; the profit is divided by the amount wagered on the winning combination, the quotient being the profit per dollar wagered on the winning quinella combination; payoff includes the amount wagered and profit.

(2) In the event of a dead heat for first between horses involving two (2) different betting interests—the net quinella pool is distributed as if no dead heat occurred; if between horses involving three (3) different betting interests, the net quinella pool is distributed as if a show pool and is allocated to wagers combining any of the three (3) horses finishing in a dead heat for first.

(3) In the event of a dead heat for second between horses involving two (2) different betting interests—the net quinella pool is distributed as if a place pool and is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with either horse finishing in a dead heat for second; if between horses involving three (3) different betting interests, the net quinella pool is distributed as if a show pool and allocated to wagers combining the first horse with each of the three (3) horses finishing in a dead heat for second.

(4) In the event horses representing a single betting interest finish first and second, the net quinella pool shall be allocated to wagers combining the single betting interest with the betting interest which finishes third.

(5) In the event no quinella ticket is sold combining-

(A) The first finisher with one (1) of the horses finishing in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with the other horse finishing in a dead heat for second;

(B) The first finisher with either of separate betting interest horses finishing in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is allocated to wagers combining the two (2) horses which finished in the dead heat for second;

(C) The first finisher with either of the separate betting interests finishing in a dead heat for second, or combining the two (2) separate betting interests which finished in a dead heat for second, then the net quinella pool is distributed as if a show pool and is allocated to wagers combining any of the first three (3) finishers with any other betting interest;

(D) The first two (2) finishers, then the net quinella pool shall be distributed as if a place pool and is allocated to wagers combining the first finisher with any other betting interest, and wagers combining the second finisher with any other betting interest; and

(E) Betting interest as would require distribution, then the entire quinella pool shall be refunded upon presentation and surrender of those quinella tickets. Auth: section 313.540, RSMo (1986). Emergency rule filed June 20, 1986, effective June 30, 1986, expired Oct. 13, 1986. Original rule filed Oct. 3, 1986, effective Jan. 12, 1987.

12 CSR 50-80.080 Exacta Pool (also Known as Perfecta)

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the definitions and calculations of the exacta or perfect pool.

(1) The exacta pool is a contract by the purchaser of a ticket combining two (2) separate betting interests in a single race, selecting the two (2) second betting interests that will subsequently finish first and second in that race. Payment of the ticket shall be made only to the purchaser who has selected the same order of finish as officially posted.

(2) The exact is not a parlay and has no connection with or relation to the win, place and show betting and will be calculated as an entirely separate pool.

(3) If no ticket is sold on the winning combination of an exacta pool, the net pool shall be distributed equally between holders of tickets selecting the winning betting interest to finish first and/or holders of tickets selecting the second place betting interest to finish second.

(4) If no ticket is sold that would require distribution of an exacta pool to winner as previously defined, the association shall make a complete and full refund of exacta pool.

(5) In case of a dead heat between two (2) separate betting interests for first place, the net exacta pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool to holders of tickets of the winning combinations. In case of a dead heat between two (2) separate betting interests for second place, the exacta pool shall be figured as a place pool, the holders of tickets combining the winning betting interest and the two (2) separate betting interests finishing second participating in the payoff.

(6) In the event of a dead heat for second place, if no ticket is sold on one (1) of the two (2) winning combinations, the entire net pool shall be calculated as win pool and distributed to those holding tickets on the other winning combination. If no tickets combine the winning betting interest with either of the place horses in the dead heat, the exact pool shall be calculated and distributed as a place pool to holders of tickets representing any interest in the net pool.