

ANNUAL REPORT  
and  
WAGERING STUDY  
1991

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD

March 1, 1992

JIM EDGAR, GOVERNOR

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## ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD

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### PREFACE

The mission of the Illinois Gaming Board is to regulate the riverboat gambling industry in Illinois thoroughly and effectively in order to ensure the integrity of the games as well as public confidence in the regulatory process. Board policies and decisions are governed by the belief that a high degree of public confidence in the regulatory process is essential to achieving the legislative goals of economic development and promotion of Illinois tourism.

All participants in the industry, whether owners, employees or suppliers to the industry must be licensed by the five member Board. The Board members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate. During 1991, the Board members included William J. Chamblin, Robert G. Gibson, J. Thomas Johnson, and Raymond C. Niepert. The Chairman is William J. Kunkle. The Board meets quarterly, convening special meetings when necessary.

This 1991 Annual Report reflects the first full year of operation of the Illinois Gaming Board; a year which saw the state's first two riverboat casino operations begin in Alton and the Greater Peoria area.

## Organizational Structure

The Riverboat Gambling Act authorizes the Board to employ such personnel as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Board, including appointment of a full time administrator. Morton E. Friedman is the administrator. The program responsibilities of the operating divisions of the Gaming Board are described below. Functions reporting directly to the Administrator include Public Information, Legislative Relations, and Affirmative Action.

Audit - Reviews the financial aspects of all owner and supplier applications. Creates, reviews and ensures compliance with internal control and financial reporting requirements.

Enforcement - Performs individual and corporate background investigations. Monitors the integrity of the riverboat gambling operations through staff assigned on board the riverboats, and through the conduct of special investigations.

Legal - Provides general and specific legal advice to Gaming Board members and staff on implementation of the Riverboat Gambling Act; drafts policies and rules; consults with outside attorneys, the public, and the media on legal issues; and, represents the Gaming Board in hearings and other legal proceedings.

Finance - Collects all riverboat gambling taxes and fees; and, coordinates support services such as budgeting, accounting, personnel, and data processing.

**ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
DECEMBER 31, 1991**

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

**ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD**

- Wm J. Kunkle, Jr., Chairman
- William J. Chamblin
- J. Thomas Johnson
- Raymond C. Niepert
- Vacant

**ADMINISTRATOR  
(Mort Friedman)**

**Executive Ass't  
(Linda Mulcahey)**

- Executive Sec'y (vacant)
- Public/Legislative Relations

**Legal Services  
(Donna More)**

**Finance**

**(Tom Hutchison)**

- Accounting
- Budget/Procurement
- Personnel
- Info Processing

**Enforcement**

**(Lt. Joe McQuaid)**

- Field Operations
- Alton
- East Peoria
- Rock Island
- Investigations

**Audit**

**(Marcy Wolf)**

- Field Audits
- Financial Analysis/Review
- Internal Audits

## THE YEAR IN REVIEW

In 1991 the Gaming Board was extremely busy preparing for the maiden voyages of the first two riverboat casinos in Illinois; the first in Alton and the second in the Greater Peoria area. In addition, background investigations were started on applications for six new owners' licenses, thirteen gaming supplier licenses and over fourteen hundred occupational licenses. A complete listing of active owner and supplier applications may be found in Appendix C.

The Board's first full year of operations is highlighted by successful cooperative efforts in law enforcement and auditing. All background checks for licensing, and other enforcement activities, are being performed by individuals assigned to the Gaming Board under cooperative agreements among the Gaming Board, the Department of Revenue, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of State Police. The chart of accounts, internal controls and other audit related achievements are being accomplished with the assistance of private accounting firms selected on the basis of competitive proposals and working under unique three party contracts among the firm, the boat owners and the Illinois Gaming Board.

### LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT

#### Owner Applicants

On July 1, 1990 the Gaming Board accepted the first ten applications for riverboat casino owners' licenses. On November 27, 1990 the Gaming Board found three applicants for riverboat casino licenses preliminarily suitable for licensing. They were the Alton Riverboat Gambling Partnership, the Jo Daviess Riverboat Corporation and the Rock Island Boatworks, Inc. The Alton Riverboat Gambling Partnership became the first of those three applicants to begin operating a riverboat casino, when the Alton Belle opened for business on September 8, 1991, at 6:00 p.m. The Alton Belle employs over 600 people and operates 42 cruises per week. Between September 8 and December 31, 1991 this casino generated over \$2.5 million in wagering and admissions tax revenues including \$742,793 to the City of Alton. The boat carried over 200,000 passengers during 1991.

On January 15, 1991 the Board held a special meeting unanimously agreeing to award a fourth finding of preliminary suitability for licensing of the Greater Peoria Riverboat Corporation (GPRC). GPRC then became the second of the applicants to begin casino operations when the Par-A-

Dice opened in Peoria on November 20, 1991 at 12:00 p.m. The Par-A-Dice also employs over 600 people, and carried over 105,000 passengers between November 20 and December 31, 1991. Over \$1 million in wagering and admissions taxes were generated during this time, including \$318,041 which was shared by the cities of Peoria and East Peoria.

The Riverboat Gambling Act requires the Board to have agents on board the riverboat casinos any time gambling operations are being conducted. Based upon the direction received from the Governor's Office and the General Assembly during the fiscal year 1991 appropriations process, the Board will employ seven staff at each boat site throughout 1992 to ensure a minimum of one agent on board any time gaming is being conducted. All agents deployed on board the riverboats during 1991 were assigned to the Gaming Board by either the Department of State Police or the Department of Revenue. The Board plans to continue this policy as long as sufficient staff are available from these departments.

Also, during 1991 the Board issued findings of suitability for an additional four riverboat casino enterprises. The findings were for operations with dock sites located in Aurora and Metropolis as well as two enterprises in Joliet, Illinois. The Board's actions brought to eight, the number of approved owner applications out of the statutory maximum of ten licenses allowed by the Riverboat Gambling Act. Additionally, one owner application for a dock site in Sauget was pending Board action at year's end and a second application from Riverboat Development Incorporated, which had been found unsuitable for licensing during 1990, remained in the Administrative Appeals process.

To summarize, on December 31, 1991, the status of the sixteen applications for owners' licenses submitted or pending at the beginning of the year was as follows:

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number</u>
License or Temporary License	2
Preliminary Finding of Suitability	6
Denied	2
Denied, Appeal Pending	1
Application Withdrawn	4
Applications Pending	<u>1</u>
Total	16

Finally, at the end of 1991, the Board received three additional new applications for owners' licenses. Two propose placing casinos in Moline. One is a new applicant for a license in East St. Louis.

## Supplier and Occupational License Applicants

Section 3000.100 of the Gaming Board rules defines a supplier as, "Either a Gaming Operations Manager or a provider of Gaming Equipment, Gaming Equipment maintenance or repair services, security services or lessor of a Riverboat or dock facilities or a provider of any goods or services when payment is calculated by a percentage of a Riverboat Gaming Operations revenues". The filing of applications is open, and the application filing fee is \$10,000. The annual license fee is \$5,000.

During 1991 the Board received 13 applications for supplier licenses for products ranging from management services to slot machines and dice. Background investigations were completed, and licensing approved, for 7 suppliers.

Occupational licenses may be awarded to casino employees within one of three categories. These categories are based upon the extent of the applicants responsibilities in the gaming areas. Over 1400 occupational license applications were received in 1991 generating over \$140,000 in fees.

## AUDIT AND FINANCE

### Audit

The most significant accomplishment of the Audit Division during 1991 was completing comprehensive reviews of the internal controls to be implemented by the first two casino operators. These controls are designed to safeguard the integrity of the games, protect the assets of the businesses and customers of the casinos, and ensure the accuracy of the financial records. Accurate record keeping is necessary to guarantee that the correct tax remittances are made to the State Gaming Fund. Over the next three years, from 1992 through 1994, Illinois riverboats could generate taxable wagering revenues exceeding \$500 million. Because of the volume of cash being handled within the casinos, the Board requires comprehensive internal controls to be in place before any riverboat casino will be approved for licensing.

In order to ensure that internal controls on the riverboats will be effective the Gaming Board requires that each casino to be reviewed quarterly and to be audited annually. To conduct these audits, the Gaming Board contracts with a number of independent public accounting firms with the cost of the audits to be borne by the riverboat owners. This innovation is not only an effective way to audit, but results in savings by applying the cost to the owners, and minimizing the Board's staffing requirements.

## Tax Collections

The Riverboat Gambling Act, P.A. 86-1029, authorizes the Illinois Gaming Board to collect taxes, fees and penalties. Listed below is a brief description of the taxes and fees currently being collected.

Admissions Tax: Section 12 of the Act sets a \$2 tax per person admitted to be collected on a daily basis. Each quarter, subject to appropriation, the Gaming Board pays \$1 per person admitted back to the municipality or county in which the boat docks.

Wagering Tax: Section 13 establishes 20% tax on the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games to be collected on a daily basis. 25% of the wagering tax revenue deposited is paid, subject to appropriation, to the local government that is designated as the home dock.

Application and License Fees: Sections 6 through 10 of the Riverboat Gambling Act authorizes the Board to collect application and license fees from applicants for owners, suppliers, or occupational licenses.

Fines and penalties: Section 5(c)(15) allows the Board to impose penalties of up to \$5000 against individuals, and up to the equivalent of the daily gross receipts against an owner for violations of the Act or the Board Rules. None have been imposed.

All revenues collected are deposited in the State Gaming Fund, except fines and penalties which will be deposited directly into the Education Assistance Fund. Under Section 13(c), the act authorizes the General Assembly to make appropriations from the State Gaming Fund to the Department of Revenue and the Department of State Police for the administration and enforcement of the Act. The remainder of the funds generated under the act are to be deposited into the Education Assistance Fund. The transfer to the Education Assistance Fund also is subject to appropriation.

Finance division staff were responsible for the design and implementation of Illinois' unique tax collection system which assures the accurate daily collection of gaming revenues due to the state. This system takes advantage of technological advances in banking and electronic communications. Daily gaming results are transmitted to the Gaming Board within 36 hours of the last cruise using spreadsheets transmitted via electronic mail. These results are viewed by Gaming Board staff who then authorize a financial institution selected by the State Treasurer to debit the owner's bank account for the amount of the gaming tax liabilities. During 1991, the Board collected over \$3.6

million in admissions and wagering taxes on the basis of approximately \$15 million in adjusted gross receipts.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

In addition to license, tax and audit activities, the Board also completed and published adopted rule making in the *Illinois Register*. The agency's rules reflect input received from industry professionals, other states and Illinois public policy makers. The rules detail not only the licensing process, but the internal operating procedures for riverboat casinos, including the conduct of gaming, security requirements and disciplinary procedures. This comprehensive and interdependent set of regulations is intended to provide the structure and procedural elements of Illinois' new gaming industry.

#### FISCAL OVERVIEW

Fiscal year 1991 was the first full year of operations for the Illinois Gaming Board. During this fiscal year, the Board spent approximately \$2.1 million, mainly on activity related to completing background investigations and making preparations for the first casinos. Approximately 35%, or \$729 thousand, was spent from the General Revenue Fund with the balance coming from the State Gaming Fund. More than \$1 million was collected by the Board and deposited in the Gaming Fund before June 30, 1991.

During fiscal year 1992, the Board received appropriations of \$6.3 million of which only 8%, or \$507.8 thousand is from the General Revenue Fund. The Board plans to lapse over 60% of its General Revenue appropriations. This is possible because of lower spending than originally planned plus higher than expected wagering and admissions tax collections.

During the fiscal year 1992 budget process, the Board estimated gaming tax collections of about \$7.8 million for the year. However, actual gaming revenues have exceeded projections and, through December 31, about \$3.8 million was collected with only two boats operating. Actual versus projected adjusted gross receipts and gaming tax revenues are shown in Appendix B-1. Based upon the revenues generated by the first two casinos through December 31, actual revenues for fiscal year 1992 could be as much as \$17 million, more than double the estimate of one year ago.

In October 1991, the first grant to a local government for the local share of the wagering and admissions taxes was made to the City of Alton in the amount of \$118,000. In

total, over \$1 million in wagering and admissions taxes were accrued to local governments through the month of December.

In the future the Board will be completely funded through the State Gaming Fund, thereby eliminating the need for any General Revenue Fund appropriations. The Board will seek increasingly greater appropriations for grants to local governments which are dock sites for riverboat casinos as casino operations continue and as more boats become operational. In fiscal year 1993 the Board also will request, for the first time, appropriations to transfer any surplus from the State Gaming Fund to the Educational Assistance Fund.

### LEGISLATION

Several individual legislative proposals amending the Riverboat Gambling Act were introduced during the Spring and Fall sessions of the Illinois General Assembly. Through the joint efforts of the Governor's Office, interested members of the General Assembly, industry representatives and Gaming Board staff, an agreed bill was fashioned which met with the approval of the membership of the General Assembly. This legislation modified, (or changed), portions of the Act as follows:

1. Specifies what information may be furnished to the public from license applications.
2. Changes from 21 to 18 the minimum age of a riverboat employee, but provides that no employee under age 21 is allowed to perform a job directly involved with patron gambling.
3. Authorizes the Administrator of the Gaming Board to set the hours of sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages during scheduled excursions.
4. Provides for the training of gaming employees by permitting licensed owners either to operate a training facility or to contract with a private provider of training services.

This act also modified certain portions of the Criminal Code to address technical issues related to riverboat gambling. First, the act exempts from seizure gambling devices that are displayed for sale, used for training purposes, or removed from riverboats for repair. Secondly, the act amends the Gambling Contracts Void section of the Gambling Article of the Criminal Code to allow a casino to collect amounts due from patrons from the extension of credit.

## PATTERNS OF WAGERING

### Background

Section 5(c)(11) of the Riverboat Gambling Act requires the Board to review the patterns of wagering and wins and losses by customers of the riverboat casinos, and to make a recommendation to the Governor and the General Assembly as to whether limits on wagering losses should be imposed in order to protect people from gambling beyond their means. A \$500 loss limit had been under consideration by the Legislature, but ultimately was not included in the final version of the Riverboat Gambling Act. In response to the public discussion of this issue, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolution on May 11, 1990:

The Illinois Gaming Board does not intend to impose a \$500 per excursion loss limit, and does not recommend that the Legislature do so unless it is prepared to adjust the 20% tax burden to assure the economic success of this tourism development program.

The Board arrived at this recommendation based upon the expert testimony of Nevada and New Jersey gaming regulators, as well as representatives of the gaming industry. In addition to the economic concerns, a number of issues were considered by the Board. First, the time limit on the gaming excursions as well as the wagering limits set by the owners on the tables and machines impose a limit on wagering. Secondly, the Board considered the difficulty of effectively enforcing the loss limits. Finally, according to some expert testimony heard by the Board, the most effective way for gaming operators to deal with pathological gamblers is by placing those persons in a meaningful therapy program rather than by imposing loss limits.

### Economic Impact of Loss Limits on Riverboat Casinos

Some differences between gaming revenues in Iowa versus Illinois point to the impact of loss and betting limits since Iowa has imposed betting limits of \$5 and loss limits of \$200 per excursion. For example, analysis of the data presented in Appendix A-2, a five week period covering December and early January, shows that the average riverboat casino in Iowa realized wagering revenues of about \$1.1 million. By comparison, each of the two casinos in Illinois averaged adjusted gross receipts of nearly \$3.5 million for the same time period. This is over three times the amount generated by the Iowa boats.

The difference in riverboat gambling revenues between Illinois and Iowa is due largely to two factors. First, about 20% of the difference can be attributed to the higher win per passenger realized by the Illinois casinos where

each passenger lost an average of \$46 per cruise. In Iowa the average win per passenger was \$32. The remainder of the difference can be attributed to the greater popularity of the Illinois riverboats. Admissions for the two Illinois boats exceeded 150,000 during December, representing over 15,000 per boat per week. This compares to 174,000, or about 7,000 per boat per week, for the five Iowa boats.

The fact that the Illinois casinos make more money than their counterparts in Iowa is not primarily attributable to Illinois customers losing more money per excursion than casino patrons in Iowa. Almost 80 percent of the success of the Illinois boats is explained by the greater numbers of passengers, not the greater losses that one might attribute to the lack of loss or betting limits. An analysis of the game and table win percentages shown in Appendix A-1 illustrates this point.

Appendix A-1 shows that Iowa casinos won over 44% of the amount wagered on table games compared to 21.7% in Illinois. Yet, in terms of total casino revenues, the two Illinois casinos won twice as much at table games in one month as five Iowa casinos in a month. In other words, Illinois riverboat casinos are winning more at table games because their customers play more; however, per dollar played, Illinois customers actually lose only half of what is being lost at the tables and games at Iowa casinos. The greater play at table games in Illinois is also evidenced by fact that during December, over 50% of the \$6 million gross win in Illinois was realized at table games. By comparison, in Iowa only 14% of the \$10 million gross win in October came from table games. Apparently, the lack of loss and betting limits encourages much greater play at table games. This sort of revenue comparison between Illinois and Iowa riverboats lends validity to the Board position that the imposition of loss limits, in combination with the high tax rate in Illinois, would harm the economic viability of the riverboat casinos.

By further comparison, the riverboat casinos, both in Iowa and Illinois, have experienced a higher percentage win at table games than is the experience of casinos in Atlantic City and in Nevada. The percentage win at the two Illinois casinos during December was about 50% higher than Nevada; Iowa's percentage win was almost three times as high. Either the confinement on the casinos, or the limited gaming could be contributing to this difference.

In sum, the analysis of comparative data for Illinois and Iowa casinos indicates significant differences in the financial performance of riverboat casinos between the two states. Riverboat casinos in Illinois, which do not have loss limits, reflect a much stronger financial performance.

## Loss Limits and Habitual Gamblers

Loss limits are not a viable solution for a number of reasons which are discussed below.

Estimates from studies conducted to determine the percentage of Americans who are compulsive gamblers range from .77% to 3.4%. The Diagnostic Standards Manual III, or DSM III, (American Psychiatric Press, 1980) classifies pathological gambling as a "Disorder of Impulse Control", and estimates the prevalence to be 2%-3% of the adult population. Some experts estimate the prevalence to be as high as 7%. But, most people who gamble are able to exercise reason in their gambling decisions. The vast majority of people who gamble are doing it for fun and entertainment, to socialize or pass time.

Riverboat casinos are one option in a wide array of legal gambling activity preferred by people with a gambling problem, and available to people in Illinois. According to a study conducted by Henry Lesieur, Ph.D. (Report on Pathological Gambling in New Jersey.) the most preferred types of gambling for male compulsive gamblers are horse racing, sports betting, card games and casinos. Female compulsive gamblers prefer card games, casinos, slot machines, lotteries and horse racing. The magnitude of participation in other forms of gambling is significant, both within the State of Illinois, and throughout the United States. For example, lottery sales in Illinois are about \$1.6 billion per year. Nationwide, lottery sales are more than \$19 billion. Also, according to the Illinois Racing Board 1990 Annual Report, over \$1.2 billion was wagered on horse racing in Illinois during 1990. Pari-mutuel wagering, nationwide, was \$17.6 billion in 1988. Furthermore, Illinois citizens can travel to casinos, or take part in other gambling activities, throughout the United States.

Currently, Illinois riverboat casinos constitute an extremely small segment of the casino gambling industry in the United States. And, even when the Industry matures in Illinois its market share can be expected to be relatively small. For example, Gaming and Wagering Business (1990, vol 11, no 7, p. 8) estimated the total amount of money wagered on casino gambling to be \$196 billion in 1989. From Appendix A-1 it can be derived that during December, 1991 the total wagering for two Illinois casinos for one month was \$43.1 million, and the total casino win was about \$6 million. Given the same level of wagering in 10 riverboat casinos in Illinois, an estimated maximum of \$2.6 billion per year would be wagered. At that volume of wagering the Illinois riverboat casino win would be approximately \$30-40 million per month. By comparison, the Nevada casinos won over \$467 million per month in 1990 and 1991. Atlantic City casinos won about \$250 million in one month. While casino

wagering in Illinois could become substantial, the amount of wagering would still be a very small percentage of total United States wagering. Trying to control problem gambling through loss limits could result in gamblers moving on to other gambling activities, or to casino gambling in other states.

Any effort to regulate casinos in a manner which will discourage people from gambling modest or large sums of money on a regular basis will cause financial harm to the business of casino gambling. Regular customers are just as important to a casino as they are to any other business. Casino facilities and operations are intentionally designed to reduce inhibitions toward gambling and to make the experience satisfying enough to get the customer to return. One marketing study done by an applicant indicates the people most likely to make return trips to casinos are people who live alone, are between the ages of 56 and 65, or whose income is less than \$15,000 per year. Setting a limit on losses for a regular customer with an annual income of \$15,000 would be difficult. First, setting the maximum loss is a value judgment which would be greatly affected by a persons moral perspective on gambling. Secondly, even if the legislature could agree on an acceptable loss limit that would benefit low income gamblers, the limit would probably be so low as to virtually eliminate any chance the riverboat casinos would have to draw customers who enjoy and can afford gambling for higher stakes.

The difficulty of setting a loss limit can be illustrated by considering the current Iowa limits. Conventional wisdom appears to be that Iowa's loss limits and betting limits are already too low since they seem to affect the competitiveness of the Iowa boats compared to Illinois boats. But, the argument can also be made that the \$200 loss limit is too high to discourage a gambler with low to moderate income from gambling too much. For example, assume Illinois were to impose the same \$200 per excursion loss limit that exists in Iowa. On a boat that takes six cruises per day this amounts to a potential loss of \$1200 per day, \$8400 per week and \$436,800 per person per year. Clearly, no one is going to go on all 2184 cruises in one year, but even 5% or 10% of this potential loss is well beyond most peoples means. An effective limit for limiting individual losses would probably have to be even lower than \$200 per excursion.

### Conclusion

The intent of the Riverboat Gambling Act appears to be to allow for the development of a riverboat casino industry without ignoring the probable social problems associated with gambling. The imposition of loss limits or betting limits, in effect, seriously inhibits the economic viability

of riverboat casinos without effectively addressing either pathological gambling, or the related concern of limiting gamblers losses to a level that is within their means. The effects of loss limits on the economic viability of casino gambling would be especially severe in Illinois given the 20% wagering tax now levied on adjusted gross receipts. Therefore, other policy options need to be considered. For example, using gaming funds to fund treatment programs for pathological gamblers would be a more direct way to counter the effects of increased gambling. Requiring casinos to eliminate cashless wagering on slot machines could be a way to encourage gamblers to be realistic regarding their wagers and losses.

To summarize, loss limits would not be effective in addressing concerns related to either pathological gambling or protecting lower income gamblers from excessive losses. Pathological gambling is considered a diagnosable and treatable disease which affects 2-3% of the adult population. But, loss limits are not likely to be an effective treatment of pathological gambling. for two reasons. First, many other gambling options exist, other than riverboat casinos, both in Illinois and throughout the United States. Secondly, limiting gambling losses on riverboat casinos does not impose a limit on losses from other forms of gambling. Finally, any loss limit low enough to be effective in preventing low income gamblers from gambling beyond their means would be too low to allow Illinois riverboat casinos to be economically viable businesses.

APPENDIX A  
WAGERING STATISTICS

## TABLE GAME AND SLOT MACHINE ANALYSIS ILLINOIS VERSUS OTHER GAMBLING STATES

	<u>Illinois</u> <u>(Dec '91)</u>	<u>Iowa</u> <u>(Oct '91) (a)</u>	<u>Nevada</u> <u>(Sept '91) (b)</u>	<u>New Jersey</u> <u>(Feb '91) (c)</u>
Gross Win (\$thousands)	\$6,025.1	\$10,054.8	\$467,290.8	\$250,172.3
Game & Table Drop (Play)	14,028.9	3,178.3	1,264,853.8	546,759.0
Game & Table Revenues (Win)	3,042.3	1,411.7	188,309.8	84,890.0
Game & Table Win Percentage	21.7%	44.4%	14.9%	15.5%
Win per Table Game per Day	\$2,002.82	\$469.47	\$1,136.06	\$2,042.05
Number of Games	49	97	5,347	1,341
Slot Machine Handle (Play)	29,034.5	74,222.0	5,376,621.1	1,287,451.0
Slot Machine Win	2,982.8	8,691.1	278,981.0	133,141.0
Slot Machine Win Percentage	10.3%	11.7%	5.2%	10.3%
Win per Unit per Day	\$149.41	\$153.28	\$67.46	\$202.57
Number of Slots	644	1,829	133,397	21,202

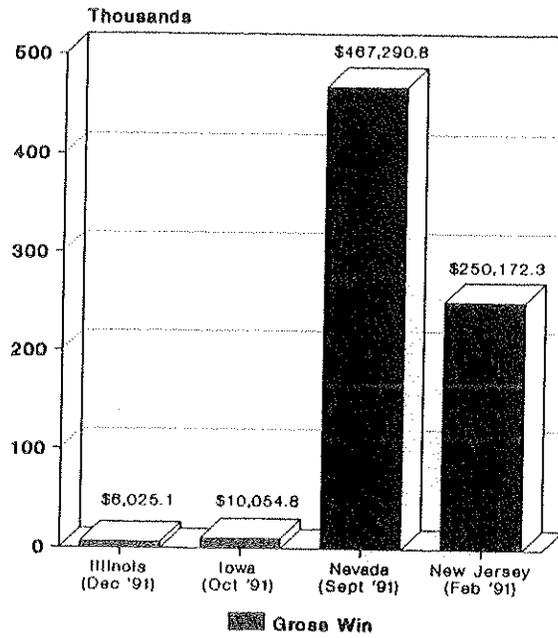
(a) Source: Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission

(b) Average per Month for 12 month period ending Sept '91

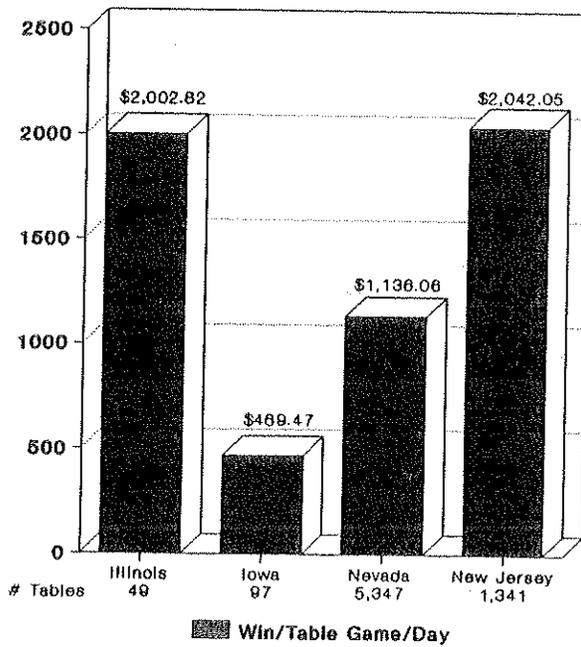
Source: Nevada State Gaming Control Board, Nevada Gaming Profile

(c) Source: Casino Journal, April, 1991

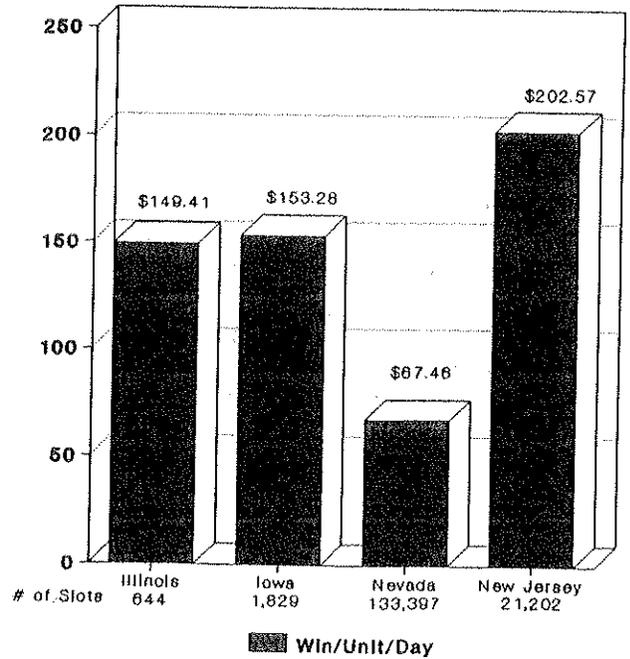
## Gross Win (All Casinos)



## Win/Table Game/Day



## Win/Unit/Day Slot Machine/Electronic Gaming Devices

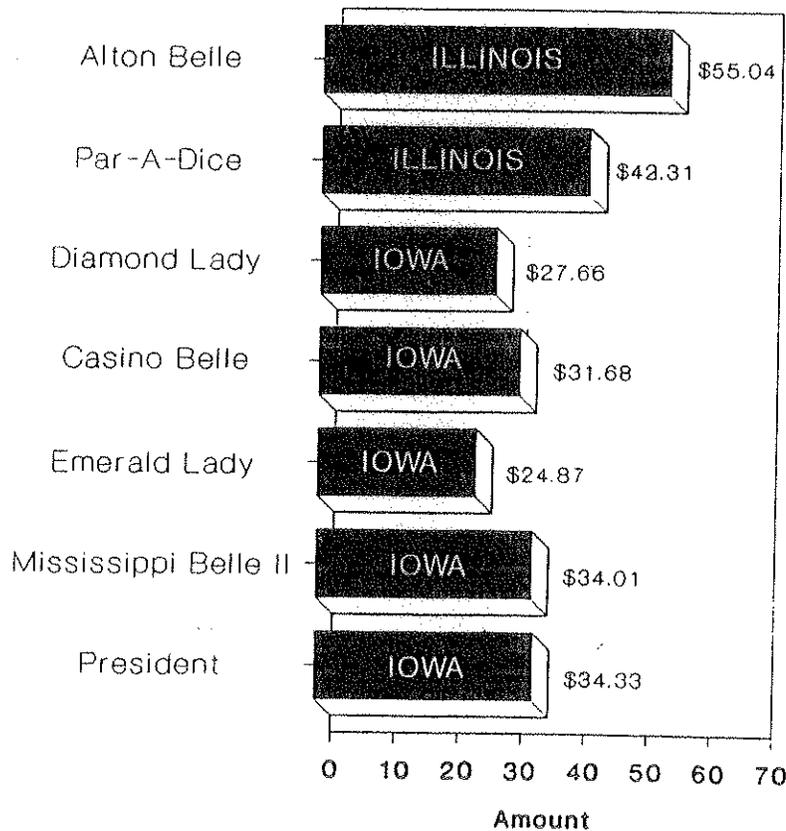


## RIVERBOAT CASINO COMPARISON Illinois Vs. Iowa

Boat	Start Date	Dimensions	Passenger Capacity	No. Slots	No. Tables	Casino Win (millions)	Admissions (000)	Per Patron Losses
						7/1/91 thru 12/31/91	12/31/91	12/31/91
President	4/1/91	297 x 89	3,000	680	34	20.2	587	\$34.33
Casino Belle	4/1/91	387 x 59	2,200	500	25	10.8	340	\$31.68
Diamond Lady	4/1/91	201 x 46	1,200	250	13	7.3	264	\$27.66
Emerald Lady	5/17/91	201 x 46	1,200	242	14	5.0	202	\$24.87
Mississippi Belle II	6/14/91	199 x 45	500	200	10	3.3	96	\$34.01
Alton Belle	9/10/91	156 x 34	405	400	19	10.8	203	\$55.04
Par-A-Dice	11/20/91	228 x 46	1,065	407	28	4.2	106	\$42.31

**Comparison of Avg. Per Patron Losses  
In Illinois/Iowa Casinos  
(Cumulative Through December 31, 1991)**

Riverboat Name



**Riverboat Casinos**  
**Comparison of Iowa and Illinois**  
**December, 1991**

WEEKLY WIN

<u>Iowa Boats:</u>	<u>Dec</u>				<u>Dec--Jan</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>1st week</u>	<u>2nd week</u>	<u>3rd week</u>	<u>4th week</u>	<u>5th week</u>		
President	\$370,072	\$387,714	\$329,228	\$544,537	\$717,742	\$2,349,293	
Dubuque Casino Belle	155,236	165,869	181,658	366,473	424,055	\$1,293,291	
Diamond Lady	149,704	172,972	120,150	222,827	179,900	\$845,553	
Emerald Lady	88,276	100,599	77,753	159,262	113,959	\$539,849	
Mississippi Belle II	70,336	85,430	76,274	127,526	129,535	\$489,101	
<b>IOWA TOTALS:</b>	<b><u>\$833,624</u></b>	<b><u>\$912,584</u></b>	<b><u>\$785,063</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,420,625</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,565,191</u></b>	<b><u>\$5,517,087</u></b>	
<b>IOWA AVG PER BOAT:</b>	<b><u>\$166,725</u></b>	<b><u>\$182,517</u></b>	<b><u>\$157,013</u></b>	<b><u>\$284,125</u></b>	<b><u>\$313,038</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,103,417</u></b>	

<u>Illinois Boats:</u>							
Alton Belle	\$580,407	\$660,093	\$596,580	\$888,406	\$797,597	\$3,523,083	
Par--A--Dice	621,643	622,691	513,261	723,492	945,384	\$3,426,471	
<b>ILLINOIS TOTALS:</b>	<b><u>\$1,202,050</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,282,784</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,109,841</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,611,898</u></b>	<b><u>\$1,742,981</u></b>	<b><u>\$6,949,554</u></b>	
<b>ILLINOIS AVG PER BOAT:</b>	<b><u>\$601,025</u></b>	<b><u>\$641,392</u></b>	<b><u>\$554,921</u></b>	<b><u>\$805,949</u></b>	<b><u>\$871,491</u></b>	<b><u>\$3,474,777</u></b>	

AVERAGE DIFFERENCE: ILLINOIS VS IOWA

<b>DOLLAR:</b>	<b>\$434,300</b>	<b>\$458,875</b>	<b>\$397,908</b>	<b>\$521,824</b>	<b>\$558,452</b>	<b><u>\$2,371,360</u></b>
<b>PERCENT:</b>	<b>260%</b>	<b>251%</b>	<b>253%</b>	<b>184%</b>	<b>178%</b>	<b>215%</b>

WEEKLY ADMISSIONS

<u>Iowa Boats:</u>	<u>Dec</u>				<u>Dec--Jan</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>1st week</u>	<u>2nd week</u>	<u>3rd week</u>	<u>4th week</u>	<u>5th week</u>		
President	9,637	10,314	8,943	17,146	17,801	63,841	
Dubuque Casino Belle	4,744	5,395	5,486	14,043	13,114	42,782	
Diamond Lady	6,645	7,333	6,147	8,912	6,689	35,726	
Emerald Lady	3,424	3,540	3,088	4,632	3,833	18,517	
Mississippi Belle II	2,122	2,400	2,110	3,393	3,579	13,604	
<b>IOWA TOTALS:</b>	<b><u>26,572</u></b>	<b><u>28,982</u></b>	<b><u>25,774</u></b>	<b><u>48,126</u></b>	<b><u>45,016</u></b>	<b><u>174,470</u></b>	
<b>IOWA AVG PER BOAT:</b>	<b><u>5,314</u></b>	<b><u>5,796</u></b>	<b><u>5,155</u></b>	<b><u>9,625</u></b>	<b><u>9,003</u></b>	<b><u>6,979</u></b>	

<u>Illinois Boats:</u>							
Alton Belle	9,644	10,905	9,860	13,039	16,386	59,834	
Par--A--Dice	15,246	17,160	15,576	20,344	23,673	91,999	
<b>ILLINOIS TOTALS:</b>	<b><u>24,890</u></b>	<b><u>28,065</u></b>	<b><u>25,436</u></b>	<b><u>33,383</u></b>	<b><u>40,059</u></b>	<b><u>151,833</u></b>	
<b>ILLINOIS AVG PER BOAT:</b>	<b><u>12,445</u></b>	<b><u>14,033</u></b>	<b><u>12,718</u></b>	<b><u>16,692</u></b>	<b><u>20,030</u></b>	<b><u>15,183</u></b>	

AVERAGE DIFFERENCE: ILLINOIS VS IOWA

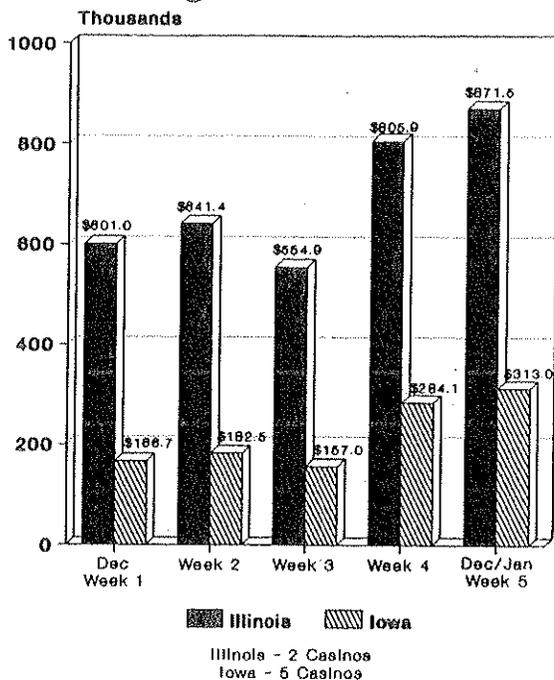
<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>7,066</b>	<b>11,026</b>	<b><u>8,205</u></b>
<b>PERCENT:</b>	<b>134%</b>	<b>142%</b>	<b>147%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>118%</b>

**Riverboat Casinos**  
**Comparison of Iowa and Illinois**  
**December, 1991**

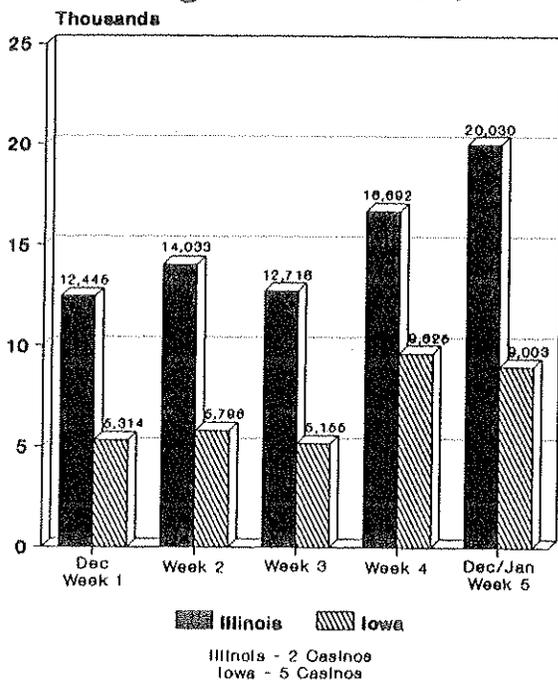
WEEKLY WIN PER PASSENGER

	Dec				Dec-Jan	<u>TOTALS</u>
	<u>1st week</u>	<u>2nd week</u>	<u>3rd week</u>	<u>4th week</u>	<u>5th week</u>	
<b><u>Iowa Boats:</u></b>						
President	\$38	\$38	\$37	\$32	\$40	\$37
Dubuque Casino Belle	\$33	\$31	\$33	\$26	\$32	\$30
Diamond Lady	\$23	\$24	\$20	\$25	\$27	\$24
Emerald Lady	\$26	\$28	\$25	\$34	\$30	\$29
Mississippi Belle II	<u>\$33</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$38</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$36</u>
IOWA TOTALS:	<u>\$31</u>	<u>\$31</u>	<u>\$30</u>	<u>\$30</u>	<u>\$35</u>	<u>\$32</u>
IOWA AVG PER BOAT:	\$31	\$31	\$30	\$31	\$33	
 <b><u>Illinois Boats:</u></b>						
Alton Belle	\$60	\$61	\$61	\$68	\$49	\$59
Par-A-Dice	<u>\$41</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$33</u>	<u>\$36</u>	<u>\$40</u>	<u>\$37</u>
ILLINOIS TOTALS:	<u>\$48</u>	<u>\$46</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>\$48</u>	<u>\$44</u>	<u>\$46</u>
ILLINOIS AVG PER BOAT:	\$50	\$48	\$47	\$52	\$44	
 <b><u>AVERAGE DIFFERENCE: ILLINOIS VS IOWA</u></b>						
DOLLAR:	\$20	\$17	\$17	\$21	\$11	\$14
PERCENT:	65%	55%	55%	67%	34%	45%

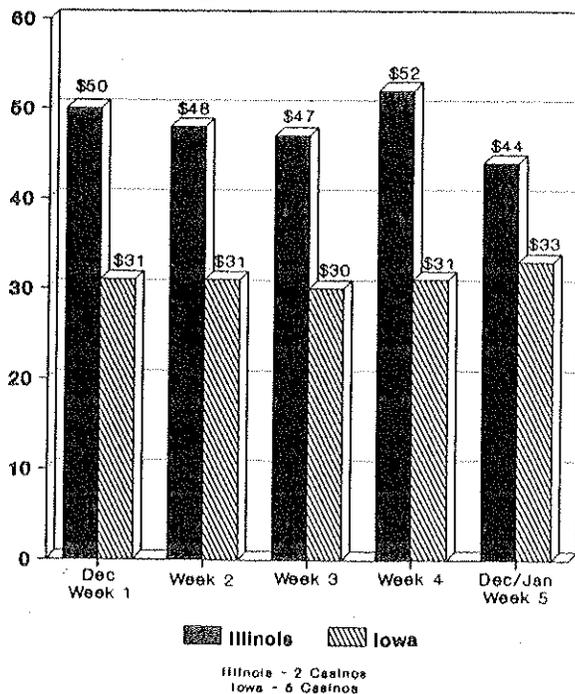
## December Weekly Win (Avg. All Casinos)



## Weekly Admissions (Avg. All Casinos)



## Weekly Win/Patron (Avg. All Casinos)



**ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD**  
**1991 Monthly Statistical Report**  
**Summary Of Boats In Operation**

Days of Operation:	113	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	21	31	30	31
	Subtotals	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ADJUST. GROSS RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$14,942,909									\$1,734,246	\$2,967,524	\$4,216,049	\$6,025,089
NUMBER OF TABLE GAMES	35									21	21	49	49
TABLE DROP	\$35,232,512									\$3,984,036	\$7,750,305	\$9,469,222	\$14,028,949
ADJUST. TABLE RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$7,332,507									\$820,316	\$1,363,309	\$2,106,597	\$3,042,285
WIN PER TABLE GAME PER DAY	\$1,853.98									\$1,860.13	\$2,094.18	\$1,433.06	\$2,002.82
TABLE GAME WIN %	20.81%									20.59%	17.59%	22.25%	21.69%
NUMBER OF BGD'S	470									295	295	644	644
BGD HANDLE (PLAY)	\$75,456,774									8,529,553	16,438,916	21,453,756	29,034,549
ADJUSTED BGD RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$7,610,402									913,931	1,604,215	2,109,452	2,982,804
WIN PER BGD PER DAY	\$143.45									\$147.53	\$175.42	\$109.18	\$149.41
BGD WIN %	10.09%									10.71%	9.76%	9.83%	10.27%
ADMISSIONS	308,783									34,304	62,348	81,793	130,338
WIN PER ADMISSION	\$48.39									\$50.56	\$47.60	\$51.55	\$46.23

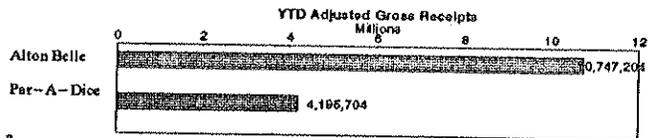
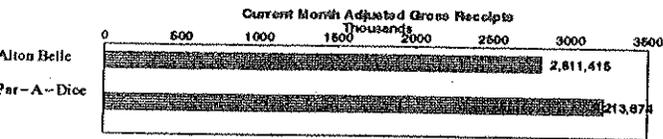
**Adjusted Gross Receipts For Boats In Operation**

**Current Month**

Boat	Table Win	EGD Win	Adjusted Gross Win
Alton Belle	1,370,285	1,441,130	2,811,415
Par-A-Dice	1,672,000	1,541,674	3,213,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,042,285</b>	<b>2,982,804</b>	<b>6,025,089</b>
Win %	50.49%	49.51%	

**Year To Date**

Boat	Table Win	EGD Win	Adjusted Gross Win
Alton Belle	5,244,447	5,502,757	10,747,204
Par-A-Dice	2,088,060	2,107,644	4,195,704
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,332,507</b>	<b>7,610,402</b>	<b>14,942,909</b>
Win %	49.07%	50.93%	



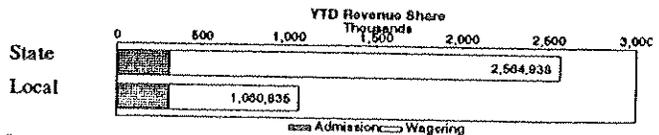
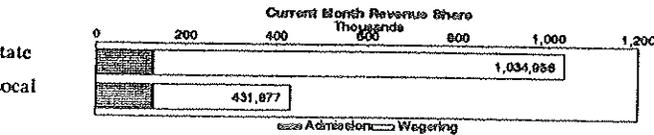
**State & Local Share of Wagering/Admission Taxes**

**Current Month**

	Admission Tax	Wagering Tax	Total
State	130,338	904,618	1,034,956
Local	130,338	301,539	431,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,676</b>	<b>1,206,157</b>	<b>1,466,833</b>

**Year To Date**

	Admission Tax	Wagering Tax	Total
State	308,783	2,256,155	2,564,938
Local	308,783	752,052	1,060,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>617,566</b>	<b>3,008,207</b>	<b>3,625,773</b>



Two Illinois riverboat casinos started in 1991. By the end of the year, over \$3.6 million in admissions and wagering taxes were generated from casino operations. Over \$1 million was returned to the local governments. The Alton Belle has realized \$10.7 million in Adjusted Gross Receipts in less than 4 months while the Greater Peoria Par-A-Dice has generated over \$4.2 million in less than 1 1/2 months. Approximately 51% of total Adjusted Gross Receipts (YTD), has come from electronic games with 49% coming from table games. Average win percentages (YTD) for table games is 20.81% while the win percentage for electronic games is 10.06%.

The \$1.8 million increase in Adjusted Gross Receipts in December as compared to November figures is due primarily to the Par-A-Dices first full month of operations. The admission activity for December of 130,338 also reflects the Par-A-Dices first complete month of operations.

## ALTON BELLE 1991 Monthly Statistical Report

Days of Operation:		113	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	21	31	30	31
Casino Sq. Footage		6,160	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ADJUST. GROSS RECEIPTS (WIN)	YTD Figures	\$10,747,204.16									1,734,246	2,967,524	3,234,019	2,811,415
NUMBER OF TABLE GAMES		21									21	21	21	21
TABLE DROP		\$26,368,233.72									3,984,036	7,750,305	7,510,752	7,123,142
ADJUST. TABLE RECEIPTS (WIN)		\$5,244,446.72									820,316	1,363,309	1,690,537	1,370,285
WIN PER TABLE GAME PER DAY		\$2,210.05									1,860.13	2,094.18	2,683.39	2,104.89
TABLE GAME WIN %		19.89%									20.59%	17.59%	22.51%	19.24%
NUMBER OF EOD'S		291									295	295	287	287
EOD HANDLE (PLAY)		\$55,469,580.75									8,529,553	16,438,916	15,422,625	15,078,487
ADJUSTED EOD RECEIPTS (WIN)		\$5,502,757.44									913,931	1,604,215	1,543,482	1,441,130
WIN PER EOD PER DAY		\$167.34									\$147.53	\$175.42	\$179.27	\$161.98
EOD WIN %		9.92%									10.71%	9.76%	10.01%	9.56%
ADMISSIONS		202,938									34,304	62,348	55,198	51,088
WIN PER ADMISSION		\$52.96									\$50.56	\$47.60	\$58.59	\$55.03
WIN PER SQUARE FOOT PER DAY		\$15.44									\$13.41	\$15.54	\$17.50	\$14.72

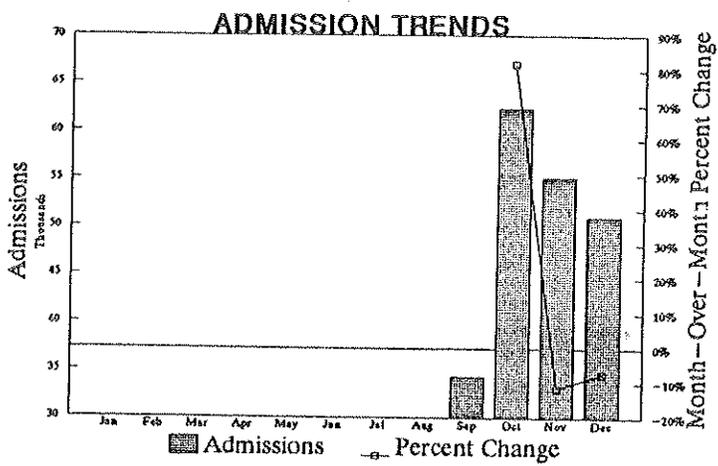
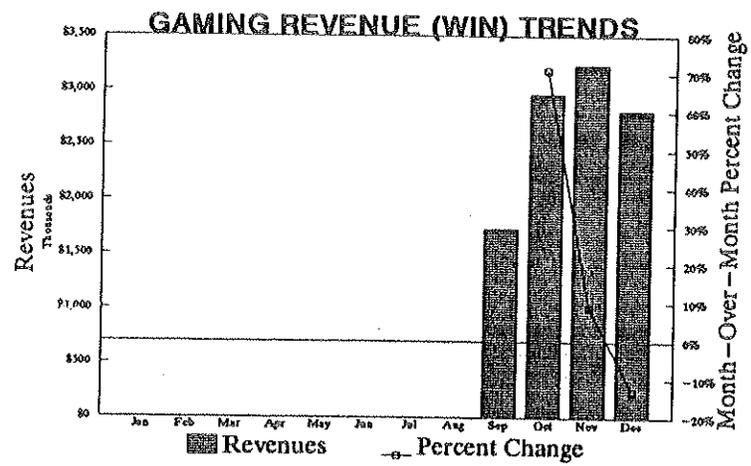
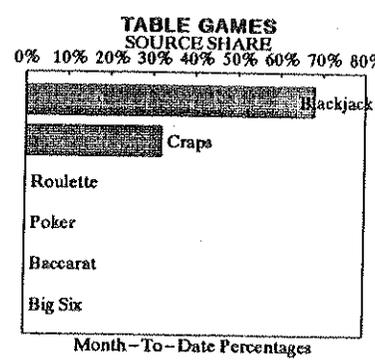


Table Games	No. of Units	(Win) Receipts
Blackjack	19	931,401.32
Craps	2	438,884.00
Roulette	0	0.00
Poker	0	0.00
Baccarat	0	0.00
Big Six	0	0.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,370,285.32</b>



EGD	No. of Units	(Win) Receipts
25 cent	203	747,339.26
50 cent	0	0.00
\$1.00	80	652,750.41
\$5.00	4	41,040.00
\$10.00	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,441,129.67</b>

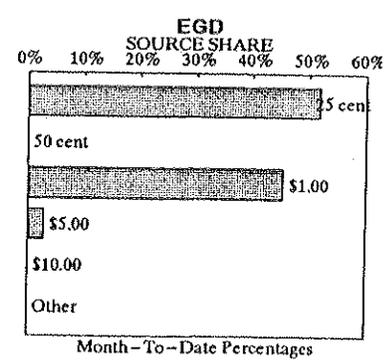


Table Game Percentage of Total Monthly Receipts = 48.74%

EGD Percentage of Total Monthly Receipts = 51.26%

The Alton Belle became the first Illinois riverboat casino when it opened on September 10, 1991. Through December 31, over 200 thousand passengers rode the Alton Belle. An 8% drop in December admissions is reflected in a \$400,000 drop in Adjusted Gross Receipts when compared to November figures. December win percentages for table games (19.24%) and electronic games (9.56%) are below the cumulative Illinois riverboat industry averages of 20.81% and 10.09%. During December, Blackjack was the biggest winner for the casino with a win of over \$931,401. The next biggest winner were the 25 cent slot machines with a total win of nearly \$750 thousand.

**PEORIA PAR-A-DICE**  
1991 Monthly Statistical Report

Days of Operation:	42	YTD Figures											
		31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	11	31
Casino Sq. Footage	9,500	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ADJUST. GROSS RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$4,195,704.34											982,031	3,213,674
NUMBER OF TABLE GAMES	28											28	28
TABLE DROP	\$8,864,278.29											1,958,471	6,905,808
ADJUST. TABLE RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$2,088,060.09											416,061	1,672,000
WIN PER TABLE GAME PER DAY	\$1,775.56											1,350.85	1,926.27
TABLE GAME WIN %	23.56%											21.24%	24.21%
NUMBER OF EGD'S	357											357	357
EGD HANDLE (PLAY)	\$19,987,193.00											6,031,131	13,956,062
ADJUSTED EGD RECEIPTS (WIN)	\$2,107,644.25											565,970	1,541,674
WIN PER EGD PER DAY	\$140.57											\$144.12	\$139.30
EGD WIN %	10.54%											9.38%	11.05%
ADMISSIONS	105,845											26,595	79,250
WIN PER ADMISSION	\$39.64											\$36.93	\$40.55
WIN PER SQUARE FOOT PER DAY	\$10.52											\$9.40	\$10.91

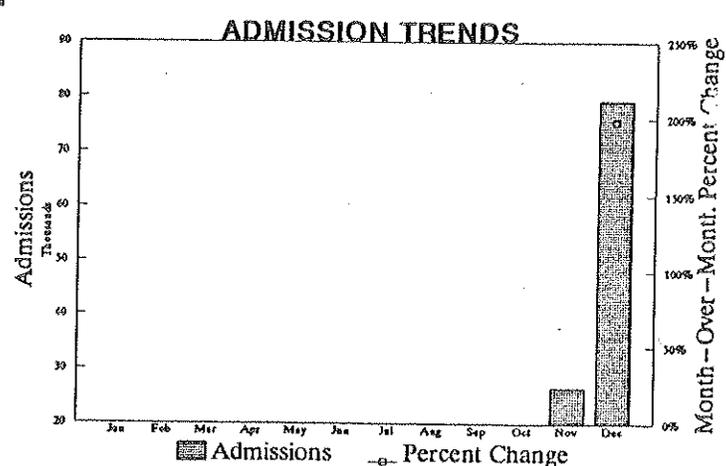
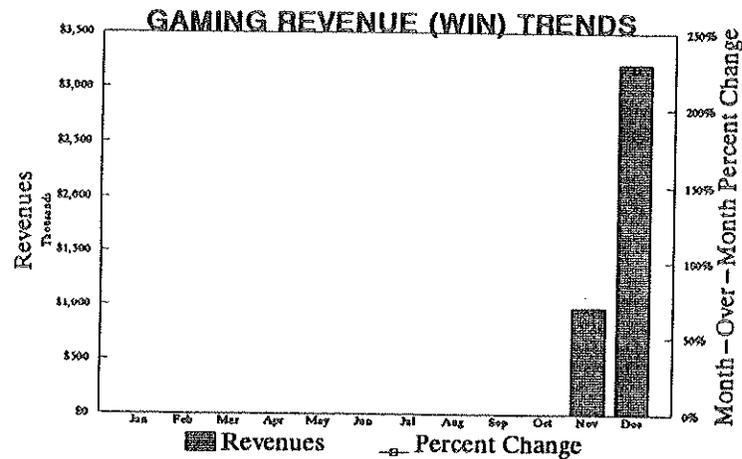
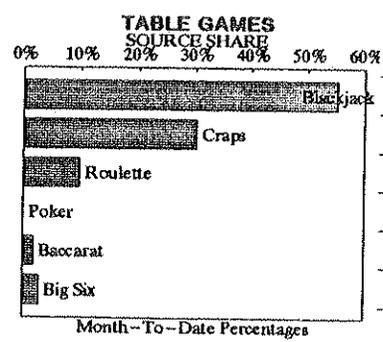


Table Games	No. of Units	(Win) Receipts
Blackjack	20	924,475.08
Craps	4	505,587.75
Roulette	2	165,363.02
Poker	0	0.00
Baccarat	1	29,590.66
Big Six	1	46,983.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,671,999.51</b>



EGD	No. of Units	(Win) Receipts
25 cent	284	908,539.25
50 cent	0	0.00
\$1.00	64	597,620.00
\$5.00	7	29,015.00
\$10.00	1	4,600.00
Other	1	1,900.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1,541,674.25</b>

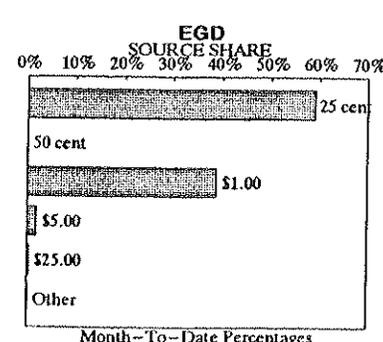


Table Game Percentage of Total Receipts = 52.03%

EGD Percentage of Total Receipts = 47.97%

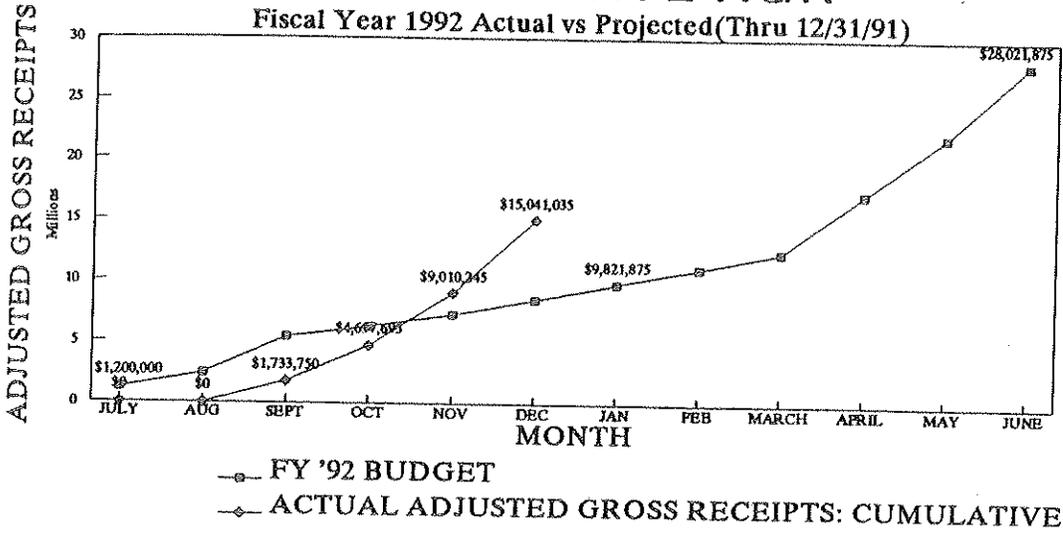
The Greater Peoria Riverboat Corporation's Par-A-Dice opened operations on November 20, 1991. As of December 31, 79,250 customers had boarded the Par-A-Dice providing the riverboat \$4.2 million in Adjusted Gross Receipts. Casino win for activity in November and December was evenly divided between table games and electronic games. The table game win percentage of 23.56% compares favorably with the Illinois riverboat industry average of 20.81%. Electronic games, at 10.54% were in line with the industry average of 10.09%.

APPENDIX B  
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Appendix B-1: Charts on Adjusted Gross Receipts and Tax

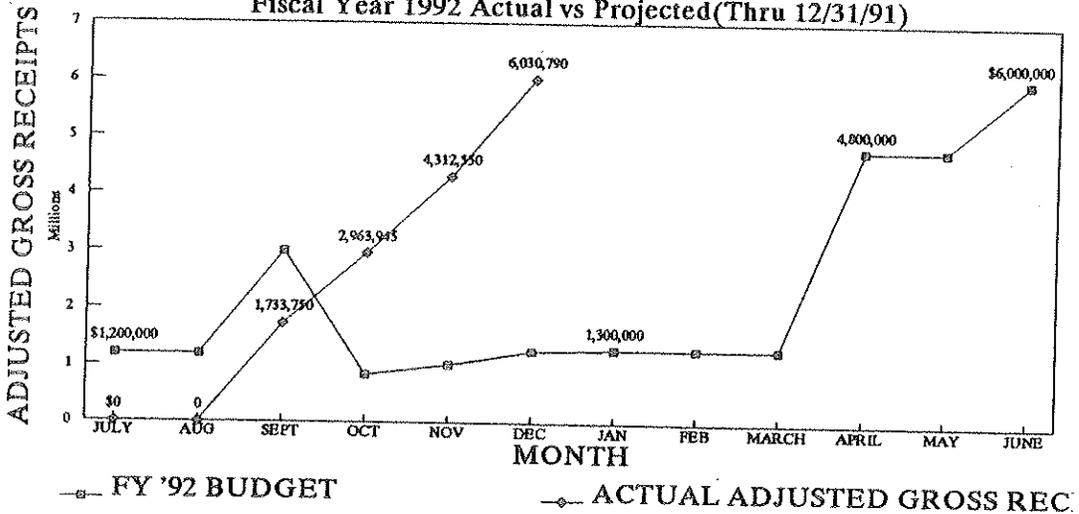
## CUMULATIVE AGR

Fiscal Year 1992 Actual vs Projected (Thru 12/31/91)



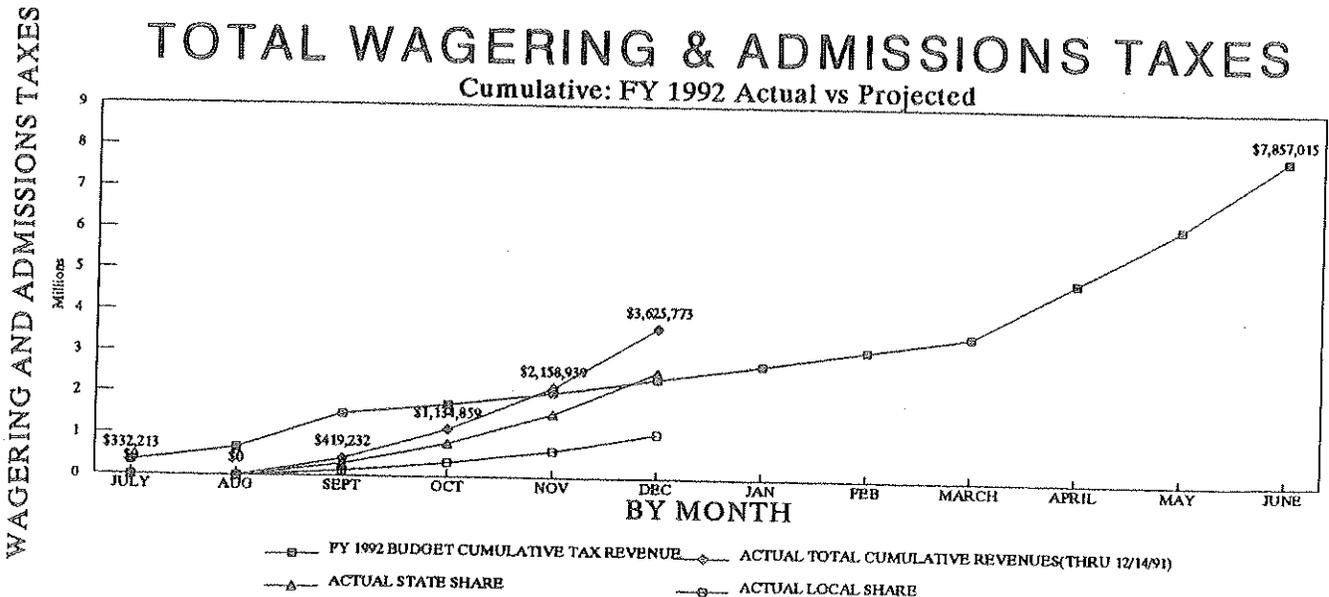
## AGR BY MONTH

Fiscal Year 1992 Actual vs Projected (Thru 12/31/91)



## TOTAL WAGERING & ADMISSIONS TAXES

Cumulative: FY 1992 Actual vs Projected

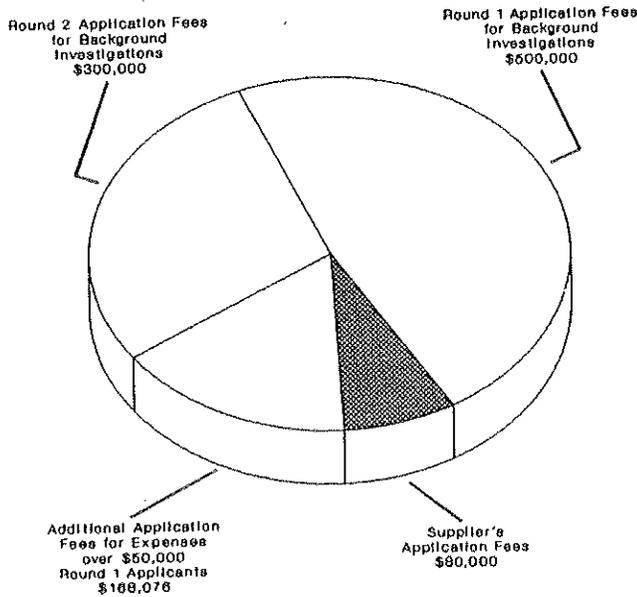


# ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD

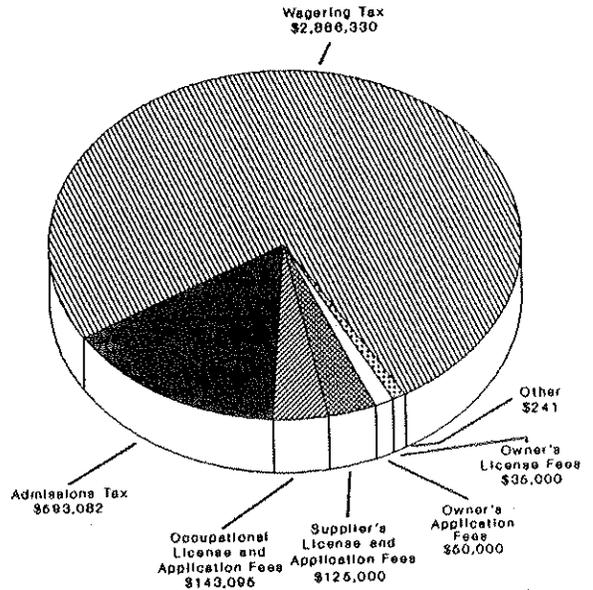
## State Gaming Fund Receipts Fiscal Years 1991 and 1992

Receipt Account	Fiscal Year 1991 Amount (Thru 6/30/91)	Fiscal Year 1992 Amount (Thru 12/31/91)
Admission Tax	\$0	\$593,082
Wagering Tax	0	2,886,330
Owner's License Application Fees	968,076	50,000
Owner's License Fees	0	35,000
Supplier's License & Application Fees	80,000	125,000
Occupational License & Application Fees	0	143,095
Other	0	241
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,048,076</b>	<b>\$3,832,748</b>

Illinois Gaming Board  
FY 91 Fund Receipts



Illinois Gaming Board  
FY 92 Fund Receipts  
Through 12/31/91

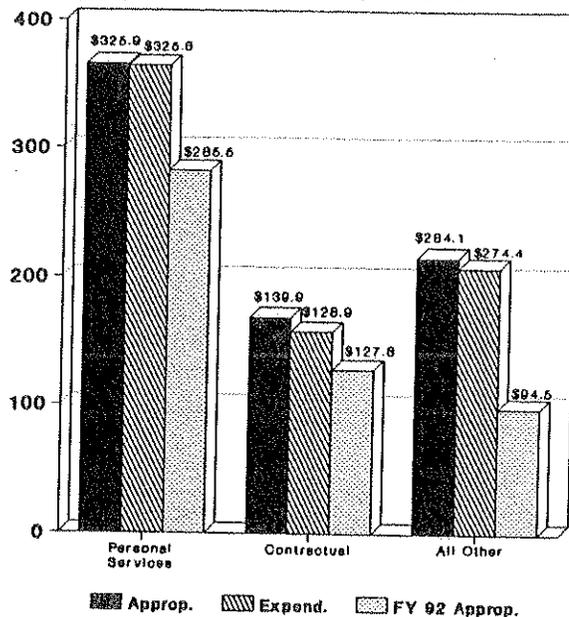


**ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD  
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL YEARS 1991 AND 1992**

<u>General Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1991</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 1992</u>
	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Appropriations</u>
Personal Services	330,596.84	328,966.16	252,100.00
Retirement	14,089.14	14,089.14	10,700.00
Social Security	21,075.72	21,071.62	19,700.00
Contractual Services	168,673.86	157,716.43	127,800.00
Includes State Police, rent, professional services			
Travel	32,156.64	31,643.65	20,000.00
Commodities	7,710.55	7,642.73	8,300.00
Includes office supplies and film			
Equipment	101,469.10	100,223.05	23,000.00
Data Processing (Computer Equipment)	5,228.15	5,228.15	9,300.00
Telecommunications	59,000.00	59,000.00	28,600.00
Operation of Automotive Equipment	10,000.00	3,470.13	8,300.00
<b>GRF TOTALS:</b>	<b>750,000.00</b>	<b>729,051.06</b>	<b>507,800.00</b>
<u>State Gaming Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1991</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 1992</u>
	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Appropriations</u>
Personal Services	324,486.10	323,765.91	1,514,100.00
Retirement	11,146.28	11,146.28	80,900.00
Social Security	8,550.63	8,468.17	149,200.00
Group Insurance	15,557.07	14,419.95	190,200.00
Contractual Services:	555,436.87	552,873.14	1,261,400.00
Includes State Police, rent, professional services			
Contractual Services – Supplemental	350,000.00	350,000.00	
State Police Only			
Travel	32,000.00	31,919.32	47,000.00
Commodities:	6,678.37	6,678.37	4,800.00
Includes office supplies and film			
Printing	230.00	230.00	6,000.00
Equipment	5,414.28	5,413.78	15,000.00
Data Processing (Computer Equipment)	7,125.00	712.00	33,600.00
Telecommunications	29,081.03	28,731.03	12,600.00
Operation of Automotive Equipment	4,294.37	4,294.37	17,200.00
<b>Subtotal: SGF, Agency Ops Only</b>	<b>1,350,000.00</b>	<b>1,338,652.32</b>	<b>3,332,000.00</b>
Refunds/Repayments	200,000.00	25,000.00	200,000.00
<b>TOTAL SGF OPERATIONS:</b>	<b>1,550,000.00</b>	<b>1,363,652.32</b>	<b>3,532,000.00</b>
Grants to Local Government	0.00	0.00	2,250,000.00
<b>TOTAL SGF APPROPRIATIONS:</b>	<b>\$1,550,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,363,652.32</b>	<b>\$5,782,000.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS: ALL FUNDS</b>			
Operations	\$2,300,000	\$2,092,703	\$4,039,800
Grants	0	0	2,250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,300,000</b>	<b>\$2,092,703</b>	<b>\$6,289,800</b>

## Illinois Gaming Board FY 91 General Revenue

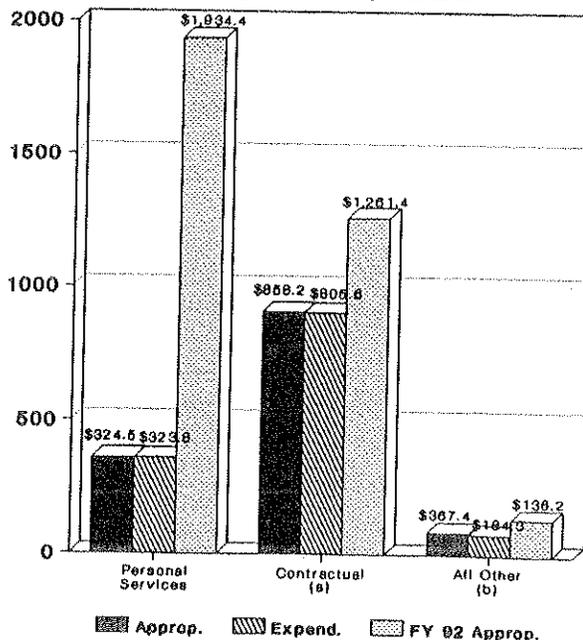
(000) Appropriations/Expenditures



All FY 91 Appropriations were Lump Sum, graph depicts Gaming Board Internal allocation of funds.

## Illinois Gaming Board FY 91 State Gaming

(000) Appropriations/Expenditures



(a) Includes \$350,000 Supplemental Appropriation  
(b) Includes Appropriation Authority for Refunds

APPENDIX C

OWNERS AND SUPPLIERS:  
ACTIVE APPLICANTS AND LICENSES

## APPENDIX C - 1

### OWNER'S LICENSES AND APPLICATIONS

	<u>Most Recent Board Action</u>	<u>Date</u>
<p><b>Alton Riverboat Gambling Partnership</b>                      219 Piasa Street                      Alton, Illinois 62002</p> <p>Passenger Capacity: 504                      Total Adjusted Gross                      thru December 31, 1991: \$10,797,106.00                      Operational: September 10, 1991</p>	<p>Owner's Licensure                      Issued</p>	<p>10/25/91</p>
<p><b>Greater Peoria Riverboat Corporation</b>                      2430 North Main Street                      East Peoria, Illinois 61611</p> <p>Passenger Capacity: 1,000                      Total Adjusted Gross                      thru December 31, 1991: \$4,243,929.00                      Operational: November 19, 1991</p>	<p>Temporary Operating                      Permit Issued</p>	<p>11/19/91</p>
<p><b>Rock Island Boatworks</b>                      18th and Mississippi                      Rock Island, Illinois</p>	<p>Finding of                      Preliminary                      Suitability</p>	<p>11/26/90</p>
<p><b>Jo Daviess Riverboat Corporation</b>                      c/o Mr. George Cowell/Mr. George Kovak                      Alzheimer &amp; Gray                      10 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4000                      Chicago, Illinois 60606</p>	<p>Finding of                      Preliminary                      Suitability</p>	<p>11/26/90</p>
<p><b>Des Plaines River Entertainment Corp.</b>                      c/o Mr. Anton Valukas/Mr. Chuck Sklarsky                      Jenner &amp; Block                      One IBM Plaza, Suite 4200                      Chicago, Illinois 60611</p>	<p>Finding of                      Preliminary                      Suitability</p>	<p>07/16/91</p>
<p><b>Aurora Riverboats, Inc.</b>                      c/o Mr. John A. Janicik                      Mayer, Brown &amp; Platt                      190 South LaSalle Street                      Chicago, Illinois 60603</p>	<p>Finding of                      Preliminary                      Suitability</p>	<p>07/16/91</p>
<p><b>Des Plaines Development Corp.</b>                      c/o Mr. Lawrence J. Suffredin                      311 South Wacker Drive, 45th Floor                      Chicago, Illinois 60606</p>	<p>Finding of                      Preliminary                      Suitability</p>	<p>07/16/91</p>

## OWNER'S LICENSES AND APPLICATIONS

	<u>Most Recent Board Action</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b>Southern Illinois Riverboat/ Casino Cruises, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. Michael A. Ficara Hopkins & Sutter Three First National Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60602	Finding of Preliminary Suitability	10/25/91
<b>Arch-View Casino Cruises</b> c/o Mr. Robert V. Ogren 1118 South 6th Street Springfield, Illinois 62703	Owner's Application Pending	10/25/91
<b>Gold Coast/Joe Schadler Joint Venture</b> c/o Mr. Charles B. Sklarsky Jenner and Block One IBM Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60611	Filed, Pending Board Action	11/25/91
<b>Sahara Resorts</b> c/o Mr. William J. Raggio Vargus & Bartlett P.O. Box 281 Reno, NV 89504	Filed, Pending Board Action	12/31/91
<b>Arch Paddle Boat Company</b> c/o Tyrone C. Fayner and Mr. John A. Janicik Mayer, Brown & Platt 190 S. LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60603	Filed, Pending Board Action	12/31/91

## APPENDIX C - 2

### SUPPLIER'S LICENSES AND APPLICATIONS

	Most Recent Board Action	Date
<b>Casino Cruises, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. Alan B. Solomon 7777 Glades Road Boca Raton, Florida 33434 or c/o Mr. Lawrence J. Suffredin 311 South Wacker Drive, 45th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60606	Licensed	07/16/91
<b>International Game Technology</b> c/o Mr. James A. Fletcher Oppenheimer, Wolff & Donnelly 233 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2400 Chicago, Illinois 60601	Licensed	07/16/91
<b>Paul-Son Dice and Card, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. Lawrence A. Speiser 302 East Carson Avenue, Suite 400 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	Licensed	07/16/91
<b>Universal Distributing of Nevada, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. Tomitaka Sato 745 Grier Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89119	Licensed	07/16/91
<b>Kilmartin Industries, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. E. Colby Cameron Cameron & Mittleman 56 Exchange Terrace Providence, RI 01903	Licensed	09/10/91
<b>Greate Bay Casino Corp.</b> c/o Mayer, Brown & Platt Mr. John A. Janicik 190 South LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois 60603	Licensed to Supply Management Services	10/25/91
<b>Riverboat Gaming Management, Inc.</b> c/o Mr. Anton Valukas Jenner & Block One IBM Plaza Chicago, Illinois 60611	Licensed to Supply Management Services	10/25/91

## SUPPLIER'S LICENSES AND APPLICATIONS

	<u>Most Recent Board Action</u>	<u>Date</u>
<b>Matteson</b> c/o Mr. Stephen M. Kyle Seigfreid, Bingham, Levy, Selzer & Gee 2800 Commerce Tower 911 Main Street Kansas City, Missouri 64105	Filed, Pending Board Action	10/16/91
<b>Langworthy</b> c/o Mr. Jeff Silver 3800 Howard Hughes Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	Filed, Pending Board Action	12/04/91
<b>Sigma Game</b> c/o Georgeanne Bradley Schreck, Jones, Bernhard, Nobson & Godfrey 699 East Charleston Boulevard Las Vegas, Nevada 89104	Filed, Pending Board Action	10/02/91
<b>Nevada Dice, Inc.</b> d/b/a The Bud Jones Company Mr. Bernard B. Jones/Ms. Carolyn Jean Jones 3640 South Valley View Boulevard Las Vegas, Nevada 89103	Filed, Pending Board Action	10/02/91
<b>Electronic Data Technology</b> c/o James A. Fletcher, Esq. Oppenheimer, Wolff & Donnelly 233 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2400 Chicago, Illinois 60601	Filed, Pending Board Action	10/02/91
<b>Green Duck Corporation</b> c/o Mr. Matthew Heiter Waring Cox 50 North Front Street, Suite 1300 Memphis, Tennessee 38103	Filed, Pending Board Action	05/24/91

APPENDIX D  
RIVERBOAT LOCATIONS  
(CURRENT & FUTURE SITES)

APPENDIX D

