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P U B L I C H E A R I N G

before

NEW JERSEY OLYMPIAN DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION STUDY COMMISSION

To elicit reactions to the Interim Report and additional proposals to enhance the development and recognition of Olympic athletes from New Jersey

March 29, 1988
Wood Lawn
Douglass College Campus
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION PRESENT:

Senator Thomas F. Cowan, Chairman
Ralph A. Dougan, Vice Chairman
Assemblyman Joseph Charles, Jr.
Douglas Heir
Bradley S. Brewster
Thomas L. Curtin

ALSO PRESENT:

David J. Rosen
Office of Legislative Services
Commission Secretary
New Jersey Olympian Development and
Recognition Study Commission

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SECRETARY

February 24, 1988

NEW JERSEY OLYMPIAN DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION STUDY COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

to elicit

Reactions to the Interim Report and Additional Proposals to Enhance the Development and Recognition of Olympic Athletes from New Jersey

The New Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission will hold a public hearing at 7:30 PM on Tuesday, March 29, 1988 at Wood Lawn on the Douglass College Campus of Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

Anyone wishing to testify at the hearing should contact David J. Rosen, Commission Secretary at (609) 984-6843 and, if possible, should submit copies of their testimony to the commission on the day of the hearing. Copies of the Interim Report may also be obtained from Dr. Rosen.

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SENATOR THOMAS F. COWAN (Chairman): Good evening. I would like to welcome you to this public hearing before the New Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission. This Commission was created by statute and charged to conduct a comprehensive study of the ways in which the development and recognition of New Jersey Olympic athletes may be encouraged. We began that process last summer and fall by holding three public hearings across the State to elicit as many ideas as possible. Based upon the testimony we received, and the knowledge and experience of the expert members of this Commission, we formulated an "Interim Report," which was presented to the Legislature on December 17, 1987.

In the report, we identified four central goals:

1) Provide for appropriate recognition of New Jersey's past and present Olympic athletes;

2) Improve amateur sports facilities within the State;

3) Encourage greater participation in all levels of amateur sports throughout the State; and

4) Promote pride in New Jersey.

In addition, the report offers preliminary recommendations concerning: The recognition of New Jersey Olympians; the establishment of a funding source for amateur athletic facilities; State support of the Garden State Games; and the possible creation of a new organization.

The report also identified several issues which require further consideration before final recommendations can be offered. One of these unresolved matters is the selection of the best means of funding needed improvements in amateur athletic facilities. A second unresolved issue is the appropriate role of the State to play in providing support and coordination to amateur athletics in New Jersey.

Through this hearing, and other means, the Commission is soliciting opinions on these issues and reactions to its report. We regard the report as a work in progress, and fully

anticipate that our recommendations will be sharpened, modified, and improved as we receive public reaction.

Since we last convened, there have been several developments affecting the membership of the Commission. Senator Peter Garibaldi was not reelected in November, and his service on this Commission expired with his Senate term in January. Senator Garibaldi was a dedicated and enthusiastic member of the Commission, and we appreciate his contribution to the "Interim Report." The Senate has not yet designated Senator Garibaldi's replacement on this Commission.

On January 7, 1987, the Governor signed into law Public Law 1987, Chapter 372, which provides that the Senate President and the Speaker of the General Assembly each appoint an additional public member to the Commission to increase our membership from 10 to 12. It is my pleasure tonight to introduce our two new members. President Russo has appointed to the Commission Thomas L. Curtin, an expert in sports law, and Speaker Hardwick has appointed Brad Brewster, the Executive Director of the Assembly Majority. I commend the President and the Speaker for appointing these individuals, and I am sure that the work of the Commission will be enriched by their participation.

I would like to introduce the members of the Commission who are here this evening, and invite each of them to make some opening remarks. Our very able Vice Chairman is Ralph Dougan.

MR. DOUGAN: Thank you, Senator. I am glad to see so many people here to give testimony. I'm glad to see that you have all come out. I'm sure the Commission appreciates having you here.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Ralph. Next we have an Assemblyman from Hudson County, who serves in the district right next to my own, Joseph Charles.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to start by congratulating you and commending you on the work you have done so far as the Chair; also, to thank our Commission Secretary, David Rosen. He has helped us enormously during the course of our hearings. I think our hearings have been very instructive and very productive. The "Interim Report" was gathered, in large measure, from the testimony we have heard along the way.

I am very excited by what has been done up to this point. I am encouraged by the participation we have had, and I am looking forward to this Commission coming up with final recommendations that will, in fact, be implemented by the State Legislature. My optimism, I think, is well-founded, when you look and realize that we have sitting on the Commission now representatives appointed directly by the leaders of our houses of the Senate and the Assembly. I would like to welcome those new members to the Commission. I would like to suggest to you, and to tell you, that you are going to enjoy the work on this Commission. It is something I think we are all very enthusiastic about.

I am anxious to get on with the business of this Commission. I am expecting that we will do some things that those who testified in the past, and those who will be testifying tonight will be very pleased with.

SENATOR COWAN: Next, for our first introduction on the Commission, appointed by Assembly Speaker Hardwick, Brad Brewster.

MR. BREWSTER: Thank you, Senator Cowan. I read with great interest your "Interim Report," which I think has some great ideas in it. In my professional role looking at a number of commissions -- the hundreds of commissions that the Legislature creates in a legislative term -- I read with great interest this report because it had thought in it; it had, clearly, some direction. What I am hoping to accomplish here,

Senator, is that we don't deal with this Commission like we deal with so many others, where the report gets stuck on a shelf, and there is very little attention and very little productivity. Rather, I think it provides a basis for some real action, some real legitimate accomplishments down the road. I think the seeds are sewn for that in this report, and with the work of the Commission at this point. I look forward to us proceeding. The group here tonight shows that there is real interest in the Commission's work.

Again, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Brad. The other new member of our Commission, appointed by President Russo, from way out in Morris County, an expert on sports law, Tom Curtin.

MR. CURTIN: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the kind introduction. I appreciate the confidence that Senator Russo has shown in me by appointing me to this Commission. I hope, if there is such expertise that I possess, that I can bring some of that to the good work this Commission is doing.

I am pleased to join you, and look forward to working with you all.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you very much, Tom. The other members of the Commission regret that they are unable to attend this evening's hearing because of schedule conflicts. William Simon is out of the country. Milt Campbell and Marilyn Laurie are out-of-state, and Theresa Grentz is not too well this evening.

We will go right now to our witness list. First on our list is Ray Funkhouser, Executive Director, Garden State Games. Ray, this is your second entry.

R A Y M O N D F U N K H O U S E R: Yes, it is.

Mr. Chairman, Vice Chairman, Commission Secretary, Commission members, and interested guests: Thanks are extended again for the opportunity to address the Commission. The Commission is to be commended for its work and efforts in

composing the "Interim Report." It is very encouraging to see many of the suggestions made at the previous hearings return in recommendation form.

At this time, my comments will concern thoughts, ideas, and considerations associated with those recommendations. Recommendation 1, concerning the recognition of Olympic athletes: I don't have much to say there, other than that consideration should be given not to exclude amateur athletes from the New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame who have excelled in their sports at various levels -- high school, college, national and international levels, and U.S. world record holders -- who, while they may have excelled in their sport, may not have been Olympians.

Recommendation 2, regarding the establishing of sources of revenue for the construction of world class facilities: The lack of quality facilities is a very real and large item that must be corrected in New Jersey. It would be easier to list the facilities that are world class in the State currently than to list the sports that cannot hold a quality competition in New Jersey because of the lack of facilities. Any progress that is going to be made in the development of athletes is very dependent upon facilities.

One of the problems the Garden State Games is faced with this year, is facilities -- the facilities we need to hold some of the events that we stage with the Garden State Games. Track and field is an excellent example. Looking at the witness list, I think you will be hearing about track and field in a little more detail. But, we do need a facility that is capable of handling a complete Olympic program of events, without having to spread track and field to various sites to be able to include all the events on our program. Funding, of course, is the key to this recommendation.

Recommendation 2 a., the 1% tax on tickets to sporting events, is an excellent method to generate income over a long

period of time. It should be on all professional sporting events only, including horse racing. In many regards, the abundance of professional sports in New Jersey and the surrounding areas of New York and Pennsylvania have made it difficult for amateur sports over the years to grow and prosper. It is difficult for amateur sport groups to compete with professional sports for sponsors, advertisers, media coverage, and spectators. So, this is a very, very appropriate measure to help assist amateur sports in New Jersey.

Recommendation 2 b., the establishment of a nonprofit New Jersey Sports Corporation: This Commission should not only encourage such a formation, but create the organization to plan such an entity and set a timetable for implementation. This would be a giant step, creating such an organization that would have the ability to bring many national and international sporting events to New Jersey. When that happens, everyone benefits. First, the athletes -- the opportunity to perform at home, gain local recognition, or at least to see top level competition. Most top athletes got their initial inspiration as a result of seeing live competition.

Second, the residents would benefit. It would give the residents of the State of New Jersey the opportunity to see, and be part of, athletic history as it is made in their home State.

Finally, New Jersey itself, from the wide exposure such events would bring to the State, as well as the economic benefit that accompanies these events. This organization would provide the expert financial support to assist the local sport groups in the State to bring these events to New Jersey. For this corporation to be successful, it must be a true partnership between the public and private sectors, with a total commitment from both side .

Something that should not be overlooked when new facilities are available is, it is imperative that they be

available -- and I mean financially available -- to the many groups and events within this State. Many facilities that are currently available are beyond the reach of most development programs. Very often, rental fees exceed the total income of that particular event, prohibiting that group from using a good facility. A sliding scale fee, based on the number of participants, would allow the opportunity for more groups to use such facilities. I hope that consideration would be given some thought, as new facilities beome available.

Recommendation 3, increased funding for the Garden State Games: This recommendation is, of course, one that was very warmly received by all associated with the Garden State Games. This recommendation indicates that the Commission recognizes the role that the Garden State Games serve in the development of athletes in Olympic sports. We are very proud of our accomplishments and where the Games presently are in relation to our funding. We are currently working on a level with those states that have an operating budget 100% higher than ours. We have accomplished what we have through the efforts and dedication of many volunteers and sports people who believe very strongly in the objectives of the Garden State Games.

As I commented at the earlier hearing, the Garden State Games have developed the plans. We know where we are going and how to get there. Funding has been the largest hurdle in front of us. If we receive funding on the level of several of the neighboring states, such as New York or Massachusetts, New Jersey would truly have a showcase, not only in New Jersey, but it would be known wherever sports are known and discussed. But we are not sitting still waiting for things to be handed to us. We are making things happen. The Commission has encouraged the Garden State Games to secure greater private support. I am pleased to report that we are actively pursuing this avenue. I am also pleased to report

that this is being done with success. We have increased involvement of the private sector with the Garden State Games on many levels. Most importantly, we have just reached a multi-year commitment with a presenting sponsor for the Games, and a Gold Medal sponsorship from the Garden State News Group. These are two very important additions to the Games that would not have been possible without the efforts of Ralph Dougan, the Executive Director of the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and Tom Hawrylko, Director of Marketing for the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. These agreements culminate five months of work and cooperation with the Garden State Games to bring these two valuable additions to us. The significance of these and the other private-sector sponsors that are assisting the Garden State Games this year is that it demonstrates the willingness of private industry to support such a program, and that the involvement and support of State agencies is very essential and beneficial.

We estimate that the financial contributions, in terms of moneys, goods, and services provided by these new private-sector sponsors in 1988, will well exceed $100,000, quadrupling our previous year levels.

Recommendation 4 a., concerning formation of an organization to oversee the Garden State Games: There is already a permanent organization that is incorporated as a nonprofit charitable organization to run the Garden State Games. This group has been in existence since the inception of the Games in 1983. A new organization is not needed. However, I can see the Garden State Games becoming part of a larger body that is involved with the remaining items under Recommendation 4. The items in Recommendation 4 could be part of the charge given to an amateur sports corporation, which I discussed earlier.

An area I would like to see the Commission address concerns support that can be given directly to athletes. Very

often, it is the developing athlete who needs the most support. We will never know how many athletes never got the opportunity to excel because they never got to go to those important competitions. There are athletes who qualify for national championships in their sport, who don't go because of the expense involved.

A fund should be established for athletes who meet a certain criteria, such as qualifying for a National or World Championship in their sport, where they would receive a nominal stipend to help defray those costs. Various levels of funding could be established, basing it on the need of the athlete. Several sports currently try to assist their members in this way. This is a way we could say to our athletes, "We are proud of you. You are representing New Jersey, and we want to help you to do your best."

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to appear.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Raymond. Are there any questions? (no response) The one item you mentioned, as far as being supportive -- stipends and so forth-- Is that something you have given quite a bit of detailed thinking to?

MR. FUNKHOUSER: I have given it some, yes.

MR. DOUGAN: How does it work in other states, Ray?

MR. FUNKHOUSER: I am not sure if other states have it. I know with our New Jersey TAC organization, they allot so much money for those who qualify for the National Championship. It is a nominal amount, but as an athlete I know how welcome that is, and how it does help. It gets very, very expensive when you have to fly to another part of the country and stay there for a few days to compete, and you are doing that all on your own.

SENATOR COWAN: I just think, Ray-- I raised the question after you raised the point of a stipend. If you could give that some detailed thought, perhaps you could submit some recommendations that we might want to consider.

MR. FUNKHOUSER: Okay, I will do that.

MR. DOUGAN: Senator, Ray happens to be a member of the United States Race Walking Team. He is one of our Olympic hopefuls. He needs the first stipend from us right now.

SENATOR COWAN: I make a motion that we give it to him. (laughter) Come up to the Marathon Trials in Hudson. We might consider it.

MR. FUNKHOUSER: I'll be there. Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Next we will have Bud Heilman, Associate Director of Athletics right here at Rutgers University. Bud, are you here?

B U D H E I L M A N: I'm sitting right here looking at you, Senator.

SENATOR COWAN: Yeah, okay.

MR. HEILMAN: As you know, I am a fill-in this evening.

MR. ROSEN (Commission Secretary): Do you want to come up to the mike?

MR. HEILMAN: Not yet. I'm not sure what my role is here. Are you asking me to appear as a witness?

MR. ROSEN: When I spoke to Fred Gruninger, that was the impression I got from him, to explain the university's position on the use of its facilities.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: Could I make a couple of comments on the status of the track, the swimming pool, etc.?

SENATOR COWAN: We know the new building that you took us through the last time is in pretty good shape.

MR. HEILMAN: May I start with that? May I start with something where I am on firm ground?

As you know, I sat in on the last meeting just to listen to your discussions, and I have had a very quick chance to read some of the things that have taken place. I am somewhat ill at ease here because I wasn't sure I was supposed to appear as a witness. I could tell you about the Rutgers facilities, without getting on any kind of shaky ground. There

is some talk, for instance, about the expansion of the track in the stadium. I believe there is a bill being presented before the New Jersey Legislature to improve the stadium to make it 48,000 seats for football, and to possibly make an eight-lane track inside the stadium.

Now, that is possible. Anything is possible. You can take out the first couple of rows of the stadium and make an eight-lane track, Olympic size. One thing I might mention is, there is a lack of space inside to provide anything in the way of field events. So, when I look at some of these reports and they talk about making an Olympic size facility, one of the things you would have to consider at a place like Rutgers is the lack of space, for instance, to have that all within the stadium.

There is also to be built -- most people use the words "Olympic size pool." That has become kind of a standard report. What is an Olympic size pool? Is it 8 lanes, or 10, or 16, or whatever the case might be? There is a facility being built -- to be built -- on the Busch Campus, which will be a combination of things, one of which will be an auditorium which will be under the control of the Athletic Division. The rest of the building will be under the control of the Rutgers College -- what do they call it? -- the Leisure Sciences. So again, you have a building which is being built for two different purposes controlled by two different people -- two different organizations. Within the Garden State Games, we certainly try to provide all the facilities we can for them, even to having a road racing around the Busch Campus.

As far as I have read here, and one of the things that interests me anyway, is the difference between what is being proposed at Rutgers -- what that would be used for, and the so-called Indianapolis facility, which I read a little thoroughly. There seems to be a difference anyway of who runs the Indianapolis facility and who would run the facilities here in New Jersey.

There has to be someone to ask me a question or two here, to get me off the hot seat. I'm not sure what else I was to bring forward to you. I certainly would be happy to answer a million questions. I see my track coach is sitting over there. Bail me out.

MR. DOUGAN: Let's talk about the pool.

MR. HEILMAN: All right.

MR. DOUGAN: You're building a pool with a certain number of seats. If an additional number of seats were made available, do you think you could hold State NCAA meets? Is that accurate?

MR. HEILMAN: I don't really know, Ralph. The last I heard, there were supposed to be about 1000 seats in the so-called natatorium. Now, 1000 seats-- To me, if you are holding an Olympic contest, 1000 seats aren't going to do the job.

MR. DOUGAN: The last time I talked with Bill Fitzpatrick, we talked about expanding the seating arrangements so it could host a NCAA meet or an Olympic-type meet. He talked about the Legislature putting more money with Rutgers' share, to make it larger.

MR. HEILMAN: Into that building itself?

MR. DOUGAN: Yes.

MR. HEILMAN: If that's so, I am not familiar with it, because it doesn't fall under anything that I have control over. It is handled by Mr. Gruninger and Frank Elm from our division, and it is handled by the university, you know, from the other side. The last I saw the plans, again, I would doubt if you could go to 5000 or 6000 seats, based on the way it had originally been constructed. That's a guess. Can you help me out over there? Have you heard anything more about the pool being expanded beyond that? (addressing a gentleman in the audience) (no response) I don't think so, really.

I think in the beginning, to be honest with you, they were using the term "plunge pool." As a beginning, that was the object in that building, until, I think, Mr. Gruninger and a couple of other people got busy and said, "Hey, the time has come for Rutgers University to have a decent facility" -- I use the word "decent" -- certainly one big enough to host, you know, championships -- high school championships. There are supposed to be -- the last I heard -- 10 lanes. Now, you can go to the University of Pittsburgh; they have 32 lanes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: How far along is it? Mr. Chairman, may I?

SENATOR COWAN: Go ahead.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: How far along is the building of that natatorium?

MR. HEILMAN: I really can't answer you. The last I heard was that the preliminary things had been done. I think the architects have presented a drawing. I'm guessing, right? We were told that somewhere along the line in '88, they should begin to do some building. They have done some test borings out on Busch Campus, but that is as far as I know.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: They have funding in place already for that construction? I ask the question because I wonder whether or not it is planned and is at a stage where it is going to go forward, and not be delayed to maybe even accommodate some of the things we are talking about here?

MR. HEILMAN: Could you ask me who the new basketball coach is for Rutgers? I could tell you I don't know, because I really don't know. And you're asking me something about which I have just enough knowledge to get me into trouble.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Who is the new basketball coach? (laughter)

MR. HEILMAN: I don't know. Again, I'm just saying what someone else has said to me, but the original estimate was far below what the people who are going to build it came in

with. Again, on this side of the ledger, someone said, "We are going to go ahead and do it anyway." Now, if that is the case, that is the way it should be done. We need it desperately. We're years and years behind as far as a natatorium is concerned.

MR. DOUGAN: Well, as we go on with the testimony from the track people, you'll find that we are behind in a lot of things.

MR. HEILMAN: Hear that? I'm worried about these two guys behind me, to tell you the truth.

MR. DOUGAN: Well, they're well-prepared. It seems to me that maybe Rutgers ought to get together with this Commission, and try to plan what physical facilities you are going to consider building. We're spending a lot of money. We're talking about $15 million for the football stadium. What will it cost for the pool, or whatever facilities you need?

MR. HEILMAN: Again, I think-- I am speaking for myself, okay? It seems to me that there has to be some decision as to whether Rutgers University is going to be the facility, or the place, where you are going to hold all of these events that have come before you in your various reports, or whether, in fact, you are going to go the other way. I see one of your suggestions here is to raise private funds and develop private dollars to do all of these things. Are those private dollars then going to be used to run the events at Rutgers, or are you saying that Rutgers itself -- and its dollars and cents -- should be the place where it is to be run?

SENATOR COWAN: We are still in the planning and designing stages. We are not as far--

MR. HEILMAN: Yeah, right. Am I doing okay here? I may not have a job tomorrow morning.

SENATOR COWAN: We are not to the point yet, Bud, that we're doing really-- We may be doing a little test boring, too, but we're not into that detail. There are so many variations that could be attached to this.

MR. HEILMAN: Right.

SENATOR COWAN: If you were to have the facilities here, there would be nothing denying forming a nonprofit corporation, which could then funnel money back into such an institution as this. There are so many ways we can go. That is why we're looking for the input.

MR. HEILMAN: There are definitely more ways than one, obviously. I also think that one of the things that even this early you might give some thought to if, in fact, it would be at Rutgers -- and I'm sure all you people have thought of it down the line-- Who would staff it, who would run it, who would have the first priorities, and so forth, down the line? Many of those things, you know, you already come into conflict with just on our own campus, with, you know, events. We had one thing solved very easily just recently. The Garden State Games, for instance, had a track meet in the bowl -- in the stadium -- on July 9. Somehow or other, they have now moved that, and the high school football game is going to be played in the bowl on the ninth.

Now, Rutgers had no consultation on it. It was done, and it will work out all right, but that is just maybe one example where two people would need -- or would have use of the same thing on the same day.

SENATOR COWAN: That's called cooperation.

MR. HEILMAN: That's called cooperation. We'll do it either way.

SENATOR COWAN: That's good communication.

MR. DOUGAN: We are involved with both of those events. They just cooperate, that's all.

MR. HEILMAN: I think that if I could read your reports on the Indianapolis things-- For instance, where that is the specific thing it was built for and what it is used for, you don't have those kinds of conflicts coming up in that particular way.

I would like to say my name is Fred E. Gruninger, in case anything comes up. (laughter) But I would be more than happy to answer questions people might have on--

SENATOR COWAN: Any questions?

MR. BREWSTER: Mr. Chairman, if I may--

SENATOR COWAN: Go right ahead.

MR. BREWSTER: I don't want to put you on the spot.

MR. HEILMAN: That's okay, I've been there before.

MR. BREWSTER: Are you aware of a long-range planning process at Rutgers? When the decision was made for the natatorium, as an example, or the legislative proposal to increase the track size, lights, etc.-- What is the process at Rutgers by which those decisions are arrived at?

MR. HEILMAN: The Athletic Division is just simply a part of the overall university planning. There is a list maybe of 110 different projects. Then there is a Board of Governors, you know, and then there is a Board of Governors Committee. The natatorium, for instance, at one time, might have been twenty-fifth on that list. Then, through a series of various things and how they progress, it moves up the ladder. One of the things that moved the natatorium forward, was the fact that the Leisure Science people and the Athletic Division both had an opportunity to gain something they didn't have. The Leisure Science people from Rutgers have a very, very limited building -- the old gym -- which is shared with the Athletic Division. By several proposals through the Board of Governors and through the Board of Governors Construction Committee -- that might not be the proper term, but that is who looks at buildings and grounds -- that, for instance, moved forward, but it moved forward jointly. It didn't move forward because Leisure Science wanted it or just because we wanted a new pool.

What is going to come out of it is, it is going to be a heck of a building if we get what has gone into it. Yes, I get involved with the first three meetings as to where it is

going to be -- where it was to be located. One of the things which people here might not care about, but which we were very concerned with is, they were going to stick it, for instance, right in the middle of the parking lot. If you are going to expand your stadium to 48,000 seats, you are going to have to have someplace to park the cars. So again, we negotiated, and we now have it in a place where we think it is beneficial to everybody.

When it comes to the expansion of the stadium, Mr. Gruninger and Mr. Engel had a survey made about two years ago, I guess. A firm from Ohio came in and did a complete survey on the stadium. In that survey, for instance, there are about five different proposals, going from 23,000 seats to 33,000, to 40, to 48, and to 50. That is not one of the priorities of the university at the moment. There are many other things the university needs in the way of buildings. It is Mr. Anderson's number one priority. Knowing Coach Anderson, it may become a number one priority by somebody. But, that is in place. If the funds were made available, Mr. Gruninger and his people could move tomorrow on the expansion of the stadium.

So, we get involved -- when I say we, I mean the people in the operations aspect -- in the early planning, and then, you know, it moves on. As things happen in the Legislature, it moves on to someone else.

MR. BREWSTER: One quick specific question: Are there any other facility -- on the list of a hundred -- athletic facility changes planned that you are aware of?

MR. HEILMAN: Well, if you go back about-- I have to take you back 10 years, to when the so-called Athletic Center was built. In the fields behind the Athletic Center-- There are plans -- and have been for about a 10-year period -- to do things behind the Athletic Center; for instance, put in lighted tennis courts. Again, that is strictly on a hold basis, because at the time it was put in, there were no funds

available. Those things are down to be done, but they are not in movement, so to speak. Nothing is going to happen until some funds are available.

MR. BREWSTER: Thank you.

MR. DOUGAN: Isn't Fred Hill fund raising for a $300,000 baseball stadium?

MR. HEILMAN: He has been given the go-ahead, if he can raise private funds. We are in the process of having our physical plant people draw up the blueprints to enlarge the baseball field. He wants to put in-- Our baseball coach would like to put in a grandstand with a roof and a press box and a little bit of a food service booth underneath, and some locker rooms for visiting teams. But, if it is to happen, it is going to happen because Fred Hill raises the money privately. That has the approval of the athletic director and the administration, if he goes ahead and does it, yeah.

MR. DOUGAN: What is the status of that right now?

MR. HEILMAN: Well, right now I suppose-- If you just took the lump sum of money he has right now, we could probably put two and a half light poles up. Don't chuckle at that. That's almost $65,000 or $70,000. He has done very well. The baseball team does very well. They have various methods of going out. Right now, he is trying to interest somebody -- if anybody in here is listening -- in buying space on his wall. He is trying to sell a little advertising space on the outside of the wall. The same thing holds true with the lacrosse people or the soccer people or the track people. In our particular case, they are, and can raise their own funds for their own projects privately; that is, they can go to outside individuals, so long as they do not come into conflict with the university's fund raising policies. They are very strict on that.

In other words, let's say someone from the administration is courting you to put up lights on

Frelinghuysen Road. My track team can't come in and tell you they need, you know, a new asphalt surface. They have to first check it out with Fred. He, in turn, knows what the priority lists are.

MR. DOUGAN: Do you have an inventory of your physical needs for the future?

MR. HEILMAN: Well, about 10 years ago, I saw a capital improvement list. Then, Fred upgraded that about five years ago. I would say that this year, he has a list of capital improvements that he would like to have done. So, he's updated. He's on top of the things we would like to do.

MR. DOUGAN: It seems to me that if you could make that information available to this Commission-- We are trying to showcase Rutgers University as The State University, and it would help us to know what your physical needs are, so we are all working together.

MR. HEILMAN: I don't see the university and the Athletic Division, in any way, shape, or form, working against you.

MR. DOUGAN: No, I didn't say you were working against us.

MR. HEILMAN: I think what is probably so frustrating on the part of the Athletic Division is the lack of funds to walk around, and say, "Okay, this is what you need. Let's go build it," like they seem to be able to do in some places. But, that is not the case.

Ralph, you would have to get that from Fred.

MR. DOUGAN: Well, we ought to get to Assemblyman Charles, a Rutgers graduate. He is interested in helping Rutgers. You have some good people here.

MR. HEILMAN: Right.

SENATOR COWAN: Are there any other questions of Bud? (no response)

MR. HEILMAN: Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you very much, Bud. It is always good to have you.

MR. HEILMAN: Thank you very much. I would do a better job taking you on a tour of the hill, Senator. (laughter)

SENATOR COWAN: Next we will have two Rutgers track alumni -- Bill Fitzpatrick and Ron Speirs.

W I L L I A M P. F I T Z P A T R I C K: Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR COWAN: You're welcome. Are you going to testify together, or individually?

MR. FITZPATRICK: I am going to start out, and then ask Ron to come up and join me to say a few words.

Thank you very much to the Commission for, first of all, starting this last summer. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend two of the three hearings you had, but I have since then made some written testimony, through letters to Mr. Rosen, for the Commission.

SENATOR COWAN: May I beg your indulgence for a moment? It's my oversight. We have a member of the Commission who came in during Bud's testimony. I'm sure everyone knows him, but Doug Heir is sitting up here on my left, your right. Excuse me.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I find it very encouraging that most of us here have been involved in amateur sports in this State for many, many years, most as athletes and organizers and coaches. It is so refreshing to see the increasing role of the State in amateur sports over the last five or ten years. When I say that, I am thinking of, well, the Garden State Games, which started six years ago as a group of volunteers. Now, with State funding, it is reaching out into 20 or 30 sports and thousands of athletes. Then you look at the Olympic Trials Marathon, a race that four years ago, I think, was started in Jersey City, and two years ago they went to bid for the Olympic Trials against the Boston Marathon -- the granddaddy of them

all. With determination, they outbid them, and brought a significant event to New Jersey.

I find all of this encouraging -- hearing the testimony tonight and hearing about how close we really are to having tremendous facilities in this State. I drove up to Rutgers -- the same area -- right before coming down here. I graduated from Rutgers 10 years ago, and I can tell you there's quite a difference, you know, from the roads leading into the stadium complex, the training bubble, the Athletic Center, the practice fields, and now the Hale Center. I look at that stadium there, and I just say, "We're so close now." Probably what we do here is going to affect the conditions for amateur athletes and spectators and sports fans for the next 40 or 50 years, just as the stadium which was built back in '38, and at the time was really a state-of-the-art stadium. It was built on the specifications from Randall's Island, Downing Stadium. At the time, that was one of the best facilities in the East.

I think it was in '64 that they brought in a new track. With it came the national championships -- Jerry Lindgren, Bob Hayes, and the ABC Wide World of Sports (names spelled phonetically), just an exciting event that I have seen pictures of. I wasn't there, though. Then the all-weather track came in in '78 or '79. With it, I was part of an organizing effort to bring an Olympic Track Classic to Rutgers.

Since the mid-'70s, the Rutgers Relays is one of the largest events of its kind really in the U.S. You get about 5000 athletes a year there. You know, a little smaller than the Penn Relays, but probably in the top five relay meets in the country.

It just seems that we have been doing so much, and we can do so much more if we get together tonight. We have so many experts in the room. I see our Olympic coach from '84, Larry Ellis -- coach of the track team in Los Angeles, and some Olympic officials and coaches -- past Olympians. There is so

much expertise in this State, particularly in this room tonight. If we get our heads together and plan out the specs.

There has been a lot of discussion about the track. Today, you can't do it with six lanes. It has to be eight or nine. Nine is probably preferable. I think there should be some consideration given to, first, the competition -- the effect on competition; two, the spectators, because we do want to design a facility that will attract spectators; and for television. Many events today are really put on solely for television. The bulk of the revenues are from there. So, in the design of the stadium, I think it is important to look at the long run -- the potential for having Olympic Trials here, or NCAA championships, or possibly a world championship. Let's think about where the TV cameras are going to be. I know this is getting into a lot of detail, but in the architectural design, we need to look at these things, because they are what are going to make this stadium the best in the country. We have the opportunity now to design it that way.

When we do establish it as one of the best in the country, events are just going to come to us. That's why I think the bulk of the effort should go toward facilities.

Bud and Ralph, you talked about the swimming facility. That is something we talked about last November. My interest is really beyond track and field. Last summer, I was down in North Carolina for the Olympic Sports Festival. Many people in this room were there as well. That is something I think New Jersey could hold. We are only a couple of facilities away from that. So I think it is important to look at the swimming facility. How many seats are really needed to hold these types of national events? If we can get some money from some different sources and get that accomplished, you know, so much the better. We don't want to lose the opportunity; construct the building too quickly, and then say it doesn't meet all the needs of the State.

I congratulate everyone's effort in testifying before and putting these issues forth.

I have a couple of letters here that I wrote over the last few months. Let me just check my notes. (witness peruses his papers)

The "Interim Report" recommended that we either adopt a sports tax proposal or private funding. Knowing the way the expenses on facilities like this -- when we don't have all the facts in yet -- can go over the amount appropriated -- not appropriated, but proposed in Assemblyman Kavanaugh's appropriation-- I think it is important that we look at all the methods of funding. I think the sports tax proposal, which I believe Elliot Denman proposed at a hearing last summer, and then he wrote a column on it just a couple of months ago-- To me, it is probably the most painless way to support amateur sports and facilities in the State, or anywhere. The idea of a 1% tax, which might be 25 cents on a $25 ticket-- It just seems so painless. It would be from sports people for sports people. I urge the Commission to consider that as one of their leading recommendations.

I think we need more than one-time funding for facilities. I find that the maintenance and the operation expenses are quite high, something that is often overlooked. Tracks need to be resurfaced every -- anywhere from five to ten years. The stable source of funding, I think, is very important. I would urge consideration of the sports tax.

On private funding-- This is the first I heard about the baseball stadium. I think these things are fantastic. In a State like ours, the potential for private fund raising is endless. With the track, as well-- For instance, Ron Speirs is with me here tonight from the Rutgers alumni group -- The Friends and Alumni of Scarlet Track. We have been talking about -- since seeing the proposal on the stadium -- what we can do to help support it. We are going to be presenting a

check of $1000 to the Rutgers athletic director in support of the stadium and the running track. It basically wipes out our -- kind of our special account, which we raised from holding some meets a few years ago, but we feel it is a start toward some private fund raising. We are going to take the step and get things started. Some of these things have a way of snowballing. Some of the ideas which are being presented here are just fantastic. I know there is money out there. If asked, people will contribute to these types of events.

Ron, would you like to say a few words?

R O N A L D S P E I R S (speaking from audience): I wish you had left me something to say. You completely stole my thunder.

MR. FITZPATRICK: You might want to say a few things about the organization.

MR. ROSEN: Would you please come up to the mike so we can get this on the record? (witness complies)

MR. SPEIRS: Again, thank you for the opportunity to speak before the Commission. I reiterate what Billy has said. This is an excellent idea. I think it is long overdue.

Speaking, again, as a former athlete, from schoolboy on through college at Rutgers, and through the club system as well, I think this is something that is needed, not just for the track and field people, but for many, many more sports, which are, of course, represented here tonight. Also, I don't think we should forget age group competitors. I think there are some people here who would be interested in that and, of course, the Special Olympics as well. I think facilities, and if they can be at Rutgers, would be very, very important in trying to support that.

I am the President of Rutgers F.A.S.T., Friends and Alumni of Scarlet Track. As Bill said, we would like to present a check tonight to Bud, in lieu -- or, we can call you Fred, if you like. That's okay. (indiscernible response from Mr. Heilman, from the audience) It doesn't have your name on it, but--

That is our little way of saying, "Let's get the ball rolling." I know we have a lot of background work to do. I am a businessman and a politician. I have helped to raise a lot of funds for the track team here at Rutgers through phonathons, and whatnot. This is other money, as Bill said, that we raised through running some amateur meets at Rutgers.

I think it is a tremendous idea. This is our little way of saying, "Let's get it going." I think we can raise an awful lot of money through this type of venture, and through private funding. So, let's do it, if we can do it.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you. Are there any questions?

MR. DOUGAN: I have a question, Bill. In a letter you sent to me-- Will you make that available for the record?

MR. FITZPATRICK: Yes, I have copies of the letters I have written to Mr. Rosen for the Commission, and others.

MR. DOUGAN: This should be of interest to the World Cup Soccer. You bring up that in 1994, if we have grass in the stadium, that might be a consideration for the Olympic movement, which Dave Brown said we almost got, you know, a few years back. We didn't have grass on the fields, and we lost the soccer match.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I think the issue of grass versus natural turf is a very difficult one. It is really a trade-off between how often you use the facility to make it more economically justified, versus, you know, the question of injuries and certain events that you either will be or will not be qualified to hold. That is a difficult choice to make. You hear of all types of injuries from artificial turf. It's just a difficult choice.

MR. DOUGAN: Bud is an expert in that area, so he will be able to help us on that.

MR. HEILMAN: I am.

MR. DOUGAN: I know that. That's what I said. I don't disagree with you. I just said you are an expert.

MR. HEILMAN: If you want me to get back up to the table on that subject, I wouldn't hesitate at all. (laughter)

SENATOR COWAN: Are there any other questions? (no response) Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. FITZPATRICK: Thank you very much.

SENATOR COWAN: You are certainly to be commended for your enthusiasm and loyalty to Rutgers.

Next we will have Edward R. Koch, President, New Jersey Athletics Congress.

E D W A R D R. K O C H: I brought my panel with me again. Larry, why don't you sit here, and maybe Joe and Mary can sit up here. (speaking to his associates) I have with me here tonight four trustees of the New Jersey Athletics Congress. Sitting next to me is Larry Ellis, who is the 1984 head Olympic Men's Track and Field coach; also the head coach of Princeton University; and currently National Men's Track and Field Chairman of the Athletics Congress. The other trustees here tonight are Joe Goodspeed, Mary Goodspeed, and Stafford Thompson, who is one of the better master's track and field athletes in the State. He is faster than I am these days.

S T A F F O R D T H O M P S O N: I'm faster than Joe Charles.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: He reminds me of that every time he sees me, too.

MR. KOCH: I have a short statement -- much shorter than the last time -- which I will read. Then if you have questions for any of the five of us, please just chip in.

I appear before the Commission this evening with other officers and trustees of the New Jersey Athletics Congress. As I indicated in my previous testimony, the New Jersey Athletics Congress is one of the largest local chapters of The Athletics Congress (TAC/USA), which is the national governing body of track and field, long distance running, and race walking. The U.S. Olympic Committee recognizes a national governing body for each Olympic sport pursuant to the 1978 Federal Amateur Sports

Act, and many of these national governing bodies have a local chapter, or local governing body, in New Jersey. TAC/USA is the largest of the 38 national governing bodies recognized by the U.S.O.C., and the New Jersey Athletics Congress had over 5000 registered athletes in 1987.

The Commission's "Interim Report" sets forth some very worthy goals for New Jersey in the development of Olympic sports. Some of the recommendations of the Commission would do much to attain those goals. Other recommendations are in need of significant modification to achieve their purpose. The following is a brief analysis of those recommendations.

Recommendation 1, on the New Jersey Hall of Fame: The Commission's recommendation is essentially correct. It should also be noted that it is very important that the local governing bodies of the Olympic sports have input in the nominating and selection process for the Hall of Fame. Otherwise, deserving athletes in the Olympic sports may often be overlooked because they receive less publicity than professional athletes.

Recommendation 2, on athletic facilities: The Commission is correct that New Jersey does not have adequate facilities to host national or international events in many Olympic sports, let alone to maximize the development of these sports. As the Commission has heard over and over again from various witnesses, this is currently the most serious problem faced by the various Olympic sports in New Jersey. Clearly, if increased public funding is to become available in the future, it should be used to solve this problem, rather than creating the government agency suggested in Recommendation 4.

The Indiana Sports Corporation, in fact, primarily uses its resources to fund activities similar to those discussed in Recommendations 3 and 4, rather than in Recommendation 2, and a brochure is attached on the Indiana Sports Corporation. The New Jersey State government should use

its available resources to build athletic infrastructure, not to create new bureaucracies. A nonprofit New Jersey Sports Corporation could fund other athletic needs just as the Indiana Sports Corporation does.

If improved athletic facilities are to be financed by public funding, there still remains the issue of whether such funding should come from general revenues or from a "sports tax," as has been proposed by other witnesses. There are various pros and cons to these two alternatives. Some important factors to consider include the following:

A) The suggestion in the "Interim Report" that a sports tax might be extended to cover tickets to college events is a bad one. To do so would hinder some of the very amateur sports programs that the Commission seeks to benefit. Reducing college athletic revenues might harm subsidized non-revenue college sports, as well as football or basketball. The tax, for example, could have a negative impact on the continued development of collegiate women's sports.

B) The tax could also have an adverse impact on existing amateur sporting events. High attendance at the Olympic Invitational Track and Field Meet at the Meadowlands Arena is particularly important to expose youngsters to the sport. In 1985, the meet had a peak attendance of over 14,000 people. Since 1985, there have been ticket price increases and attendance has fallen to about 11,000. Higher ticket prices because of a tax could result in further attendance declines and threaten the future of the event in New Jersey.

C) The Commission wishes to attract national and international sporting events to New Jersey. A sports tax on these items would discourage this.

D) The Commission needs to determine if a 1% sports tax would adequately fund the needed athletic facilities. There will inevitably be public skepticism that any tax can long remain at a 1% rate. This is especially true since

another State commission has already proposed extending the 6% sales tax to boxing exhibitions and certain other athletic fees.

E) There will also inevitably be public skepticism as to the necessity of a new tax, when the State has a huge surplus and other states have built excellent facilities without such a tax. The last thing that New Jersey needs is a delay in the building of better athletic facilities because of a tax controversy.

In short, public funding is needed to build better athletic facilities. Whether the source of such funding should be general revenues or a sports tax is open to further debate.

Recommendation 3, on the Garden State Games: The Commission is correct that the Garden State Games need greater funding. The only question is whether increased funding should be from the public sector -- as in New York and Massachusetts -- or from the private sector -- as in Indiana -- or a combination of the two. A New Jersey Sports Corporation could be a potential source of private funding.

Recommendation 4, on the creation of a sports organization: Recently, Robert Helmick, President of the U.S.O.C., publicly proposed the creation of U.S.O.C. offices in each of the 50 states. The Board of the New Jersey Athletics Congress has unanimously voted its support of the establishment of such an office in New Jersey. A New Jersey office of the U.S.O.C. could do some, or all, of the activities suggested in Recommendation 4. In particular, it could work well with the local governing bodies, because it best understands their programs and needs.

The creation of a semi-autonomous unit of the State government to do the activities suggested in Recommendation 4 would be a grave mistake. It would be in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Federal Amateur Sports Act. Moreover, it seems strange to propose the creation of a new semi-autonomous State government agency at a time when other

semi-autonomous agencies have been the subject of great public controversy.

Actually, a government agency would do none of the suggested activities well for the following reasons:

A) Running the Garden State Games: We already have an organization to run the Garden State Games which is just now coming of age. Why reinvent the wheel? Any potential outside involvement should come from the U.S.O.C., which is in a better position to coordinate Garden State Games activities with other state games.

B) Coordinating and serving as a clearinghouse for the local governing bodies: A State agency would just get in the way between the local governing bodies and the U.S.O.C. It would also create red tape which would harm the morale of the volunteers who are the backbone of the amateur sports movement in New Jersey. Such volunteers already follow the policy of the Federal Amateur Sports Act, the U.S.O.C., and their national governing bodies. They don't need, or want, State government intervention. The Board of the New Jersey Athletics Congress has voted unanimously that it opposes any such intervention.

C) Promoting New Jersey as the host for international and national sporting events: The worst way to do this is to put it in the hands of a government agency. Given the many political problems of the recent past, such as the Olympic boycotts, the International Olympic Committee and international sports federations will naturally be suspicious of government entities. There is a strong desire to keep politics out of sports. The success of the 1984 Olympics and 1987 Pan-American Games was, in large part, because they were organized privately. New Jersey should create a private nonprofit New Jersey Sports Corporation if it wishes similar success.

D) Linking New Jersey-based athletes with potential employers: The U.S.O.C. already has a national program in this

regard. The U.S.O.C. is the obvious entity to extend this to more New Jersey athletes.

Finally, it should be noted that to the extent the Commission sees the need for the State government to act in an advisory role or as an ombudsman -- which is greatly needed -- this is commonly perceived to be the proper role of the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness -- something it has been doing, very much so, for the last couple of years. There should not be a need to create a new government agency to duplicate its fine efforts.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Ed. Are there any questions on this? (no response)

MR. ROSEN: To clarify one point-- In your previous testimony, you talked about the need for better coordination among the governing bodies. Do you now see this U.S.O.C. proposal for state-based headquarters taking care of that role?

MR. KOCH: I think potentially it very much has the possibility of doing that. From what I understand, it is very sketchy now, and is not something that is going to happen tomorrow. But I think it would be the logical step. The U.S.O.C. has the expertise and the knowledge of the 38 sports, so obviously if it has a presence in New Jersey, it is the logical entity to try to coordinate those sports, because those sports are its constituents, and it has a Federal duty to understand those sports and to realize what the needs and programs of those sports are.

MR. ROSEN: Are you suggesting that the Commission, then, hold off in that area and wait and see how this develops?

MR. KOCH: Very much so. If the U.S.O.C. offices don't work out, then, if you go back to my original testimony, there are the alternatives of having some kind of a council of the sports formed, which could possibly fill that role.

MR. DOUGAN: Who would staff the U.S.O.C.'s office, and how would we fund it?

New Jersey State Library

MR. KOCH: Well, it would be privately funded through the U.S.O.C. There was a New York Times article which I passed around. I think the article mentioned that they expect to try to fund it through the coins that are being minted, the funds of which are going to the U.S.O.C.

MR. CURTIN: Would your testimony with respect to the tax be any different if the tax were confined -- assuming it could be confined -- to professional sporting events?

MR. KOCH: Well, obviously our major concerns -- which I mentioned -- are what would happen if it is applied to amateur sports. I am not here tonight to tell you that the tax is a completely good idea, or a completely bad idea. Basically what I am here tonight to tell you is, if you do enact it, if you see that as the only alternative toward the public funding that is needed, you had better concern yourself with some of these pitfalls. The last thing we want to see is having the development of our athletic facilities delayed because of controversies that need not exist. In particular, our concern is toward if it is applied to amateur events, it may hurt the very events it is aimed at helping.

MR. DOUGAN: Do you have any idea how long the idea of the U.S.O.C. coming to New Jersey would be?

MR. KOCH: I have no idea about that.

MR. DOUGAN: Are we talking about one year, two years, five years?

MR. KOCH: That is a very good question. I am not sure the U.S.O.C. knows the answer at this point. Again, I indicated it is something where the potential is there. I don't think the U.S.O.C., probably at this point, has firmed up all of the different things an office like this could do. But I would think that some of the things that have been discussed that are needed in the State are just logical extensions of the U.S.O.C. function.

MR. DOUGAN: I was just thinking of our marathon. Part of our sponsorship is, Harborside Plaza gives us a suite of rooms for the marathon and the Garden State Games. We could easily get a suite of rooms, or some room made available to the Olympic Committee. But if it would take forever to get it, you know, that is another problem.

MR. KOCH: Again, it is something that may not happen tomorrow. It depends, probably, on the success of this funding through these coins. But it is something that in The New York Times, the President of the U.S.O.C. has given a high priority. So I would think it is something that has a very real chance of happening. Once it does happen, and once they come here, I think the logical thing to do would be to have the various governing bodies sit down with the U.S.O.C. and discuss ways it can advance sports in New Jersey. That is what I would hope.

Currently, one of the major problems, I think-- A lot of beneficial things have come out of the Amateur Sports Act in the last 10 years. It is something that is looked to by all the local governing bodies. It is sort of our, almost constitution of amateur sports now. I sit on the same sports law committee that Mr. Curtin has ably chaired over the years for the State Bar Association.

MR. CURTIN: Which neither of us are attending tonight.

MR. KOCH: I sent them a note saying that I wouldn't be able to make it because I would be at this hearing. The last thing I expected to do was to see him here.

The Amateur Sports Act is the key legal instrument to amateur sports in this country. It basically says that the U.S. Olympic Committee is to be the one guiding force that oversees amateur sports in this country. If we have had a problem in the last 10 years, it was that there has been quite a bit of coordination way up top at the national level between the U.S.O.C. and the national governing bodies of each sport,

which are its members, but that has been missing at the local level because the U.S.O.C. doesn't have a presence in all 50 states now. If they create offices for the 50 states, as this newspaper article indicates, I would be very excited about the possibility that we will have that local contact and coordination with the U.S.O.C. that has been missing. So it is sort of the logical final piece to the puzzle that I think would really help amateur sports in this country.

L A R R Y E L L I S: I would just like to add to some of the things that Ed mentioned. My name is Larry Ellis.

First of all, I think the idea of a New Jersey Sports Corporation is an excellent idea, in terms of developing and promoting amateur athletics in the State -- really a sorely needed thing. However, I think Ed spoke quite eloquently about not having it be a government-type agency. The U.S.O.C. and the international governing bodies are all strongly against this. They are, in terms of the organization and administering of the programs, and the Congress has spoken very directly to this in terms of the Amateur Sports Act of 1978.

So I don't think we really need the government agency as such, as opposed to a New Jersey Sports Corporation that would provide the support you need to have in order to run and organize and administer these programs.

We have talked a lot about facilities. I think that is a very important aspect. Shortly after the Olympics in 1984, I had an opportunity to speak to Governor Kean. He said he attended track and field in Los Angeles on several days, and that he was captivated by track and field there. He said he wanted to do something to help to bring Olympic events to the State of New Jersey. Well, I can tell you that without having Governor Kean's support, the Olympic Marathon Trials would not be here in the State next month. He was for it, and very, very strongly.

Unfortunately, there aren't too many other Olympic-type events we can have in the State, because we don't have the facilities to run them. Now, that doesn't mean that we have to just look at attracting Olympic events, but certainly events of a national nature, events that would take in statewide competition. We just don't have enough good facilities to do that.

In my role as Chairman of Men's Track and Field in The Athletics Congress, one of my responsibilities is to oversee the running of our national championships, and also to help bring about international competition with track and field in this country. A couple of years ago, I was talking to Olin Cassel (phonetic spelling), who is the Executive Director of The Athletics Congress, about the possibility of bringing an international meet into New Jersey, involving Rumania and East Germany. We said New Jersey would be an excellent place because of the transportation of bringing athletes in. It would be very easy to do; very economical to do. But, where could we run an activity like that? We just don't have the facility. Not even at Princeton, nor at Rutgers do we have the facility to do an international meet of this type.

This summer, the World Junior Championships will be held in Sudbury, Canada. The Athletics Congress, prior to the last World Championships, had an international meet with Rumania and several other European countries prior to that World Championships. We plan to do the same thing this year. We want to do it on the East Coast, because financially it is a lot easier to bring athletes in from Europe to someplace on the East Coast and have a meet. Most of these countries want to have a competition prior to the World Championships. They want a warm-up meet. We couldn't think of doing it in New Jersey.

Another little aside-- Olin Cassel is from New Jersey. He has his heart with New Jersey, and would have liked to have seen it here. We discussed that, and we decided that

we would try to move it elsewhere. The meet will be held, it looks like, at Ohio State in Columbus, Ohio. It will probably encompass about six or eight other foreign countries participating with the United States junior team. But this is the sort of thing we face. We do not have the means to host Olympic or major competitions of this type.

We talk about swimming pools. Princeton University will be undergoing construction of a new swimming pool beginning in July of this year. They have already done some preliminary work in diverting storm sewers away from the foundation area where the pool will be located. I don't know what the size of the pool will be. I can't tell you whether it will be large enough to host and hold large numbers of spectators. But certainly an Olympic-type pool where you have competitions of this type is needed in this area. Princeton will also host the State Special Olympics this summer. It is the first time it is being held at Princeton. In the past, we have had some local State activities with the Special Olympics, and some very successful programs. Several thousand youngsters are involved in this. We would like to see some even better facilities developed to better host competitions of this type.

We have talked about the Rutgers track situation. I hope my remarks will help Rutgers in terms of getting a better track facility, because it has gone by the wayside. It was an excellent track facility back in the days when they hosted Olympic Trials at Rutgers, but times have changed, and needs have changed in track and field. You need a larger size facility. I don't know, Bud, whether you can really alter the present stadium confines to make sort of a national size track in that current facility. You would have to do a lot of altering, in terms of the total facility. We thought about that when we changed the center track in Princeton to a synthetic track, back in the 1970s, but we just couldn't enlarge the stadium area without damaging the stadium and doing

other things, so we just abandoned that idea and went with the facility as we have it. If I had had my druthers, I would rather have the site somewhere else on the Princeton campus, where we could have a more complete complex.

Yes, Rutgers would be a good site -- a good place to have a good track and field facility. For the sake of my friends from the northern part of the State, yes, I would like to see them have a first-rate facility in track and field. The Rutgers Relays is a fine competition, but it is going by the wayside to an extent, because of the lack of a good facility. Many more schools and clubs would be involved in that competition if the facilities were upgraded or improved, or if they even built a new and better facility than you have at the moment.

A few moments ago, I think Ray Funkhouser spoke about stipends for athletes. That is a very important aspect with amateur athletes. Let's face it, times have changed since the early 1900s, when most of our amateur athletes were gentlemen of means. If you remember, John Kelly was not allowed to represent the United States -- that is, John Kelly, Sr. -- in rowing because he wasn't a gentleman of means. He swore that that would not happen with his son, and he got tremendous amounts of money from his construction empire. His son later went into rowing.

We have a wide cross section of our population participating in Olympic events and athletics today, not just the select elite group who happens to have money. But in order to do that -- in order to train, and in order to go to the various competitions -- athletes need financial support. If you are going to perform on an elite level -- a world class, an national level, you must train four hours, five hours, and in some cases six or seven hours a day, depending upon your event. You can't do that and hold a regular job. It's impossible. It just can't be done.

So, athletes have to find other ways to support themselves to work toward this area of excellence. Many of them make great sacrifices. We have in The Athletics Congress what we call a trust fund. Athletes now, in track and field, can win fairly large sums of money. The money is put in a trust fund in a bank, and they can take out their training expenses, their living expenses, their health expenses. A number of other governing bodies are now looking into this, and they feel this is a salvation for them. They intend to do this very same thing.

This last year, The Athletics Congress went to the U.S. Olympic Committee and indicated that we really need to do something to support our potential medal winners in the Olympics, in terms of financial support. We came up with a program called "Operation Seoul," which is in process at the moment. The U.S.O.C. agreed that it was a great idea. They gave money to all of the governing bodies, predicated on the fact that it will be given to those athletes who potentially will medal in the Olympic Games in Seoul, in track and field. I was on the committee that had to select the people who would be receiving this stipend. The stipend in track and field is $14,000 for each athlete. There are only 28 athletes who can get this stipend, unfortunately, because we don't have enough money to spread it any further.

The criteria was-- Those people who medaled in individual events in the World Championships this past summer in Rome automatically got the stipend. A panel -- a committee of people had to then select those athletes they thought stood a good chance of medaling. I can't tell you the kind of interest it has created in track and field, with other athletes feeling, "I wish I had the opportunity to get that sort of funding -- to get that sort of support."

We also feel that in track and field it does another thing. It prevents some of our other athletes from going out

pot hunting, because once they have attained a certain status, they have to maintain themselves. They have to have the funds to be able to do these things. Quite a number of them go into competitions in Europe where they do get money, and they can put money into the trust fund. But they get into too many competitions, and they overextend themselves, and they are really not ready to perform. We want them to limit their performances. That is one of the criteria we have for being a part of this program, that their training and their competition is monitored by our Olympic staff. If they are in too many competitions, we feel they can't participate.

During 1984, I was very upset when a couple of athletes on our Olympic team were in competitions three and four days prior to their Olympic event because they were out trying to make money, as opposed to really getting ready for their Olympic performance. As a result, they did not perform well. So, it is hoped that this stipend will do this sort of thing.

I think it would be an excellent idea if we could develop a stipend for people like Ray Funkhouser and others who we feel stand a very good chance of being at the top of the heap in the national events in their various sports. Whether it is track, or whether it is swimming, if those athletes are at that top level, they deserve our support. So I think the stipend thing is a very important aspect. It is something that we in The Athletics Congress will be looking at very carefully, because we feel that just to be able to give something like this to 28 athletes is not enough. We need to do more to support our athletes.

When you speak of other countries and how they support their athletes-- Of course, in your Eastern Bloc countries, it is run by government agencies, as opposed to the Western style, where it is run by private corporations, private development. In those countries, the top athletes are supported by the

state. They don't have to worry about the job situation. In some countries, they have jobs as policemen, or they are in the army, and their job -- their responsibility -- is to train and compete in that particular event. We don't have that in this country, and that is not part of the system we would like to bring about. But this is what we are faced with when we go into competition against other parts of the world. I think to sort of combat that sort of thing, we have to provide more support for our amateur athletes.

There is one other area -- oh, yes-- One of the things we also talked about here about four or five years ago, was developing a number of regional Olympic training sites in the United States. We have two right now -- Lake Placid and one in Colorado Springs. It is difficult for athletes to go to those areas and take advantage of the facilities and the opportunities to train there. I know the walkers have developed a program, where they have been training walkers there for a long period of time. But they raised money specifically to send them there, and it has helped them a great deal. The thought is to have regional centers where athletes would be able to -- would be a lot closer to the Olympic training center and, therefore, would be able to take advantage of the facilities and the training that could be offered there.

The State of Minnesota, last year -- their state legislature -- passed funds to develop an Olympic training center in Minnesota. From what I understand, it should be under way, in terms of construction, sometime this year. This was designed mainly to provide opportunities for the athletes in the State of Minnesota to have good training facilities, and to also host a number of competitions at their Olympic training center.

Edison was one of the areas that was talked about in terms of having an Olympic training center. There are a lot of other areas where some facilities could be tied into that. But

New Jersey is a natural, in terms of the transportation facilities and in terms of the ease of people in this region being able to move in and out of this area to take advantage of participating in Olympic-type training centers. So I hope that is something the Commission will consider doing also -- developing an Olympic-type training center for our athletes.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Larry. Is there anyone else you have, Ed, who is interested in testifying?

MR. HEIR: I would like to comment on something he brought up, with reference to having a chance to compete in world class competitions and going to Seoul, Korea, also. I think the key to any competition is just hard work. That stipend you are talking about is more important than any beautiful facility you could build, because when it comes down to the hard work and sacrifice an athlete has to make for the chance of maybe winning a medal-- That is tremendous, and the burden being put on that individual giving up time and hours is something that you just couldn't experience unless you were an athlete. I appreciate your noticing that.

I encourage the Commission also to recognize how important that is -- to take the stress and the burden off, so they can train and do the best quality work they can. By not allowing them to work, they can spend the time on training. You would also be giving them more motivation to want to train, being paid and being represented. I think moneys should be directed toward that. It is important to have a nice facility, also, but if some money could be diverted into just paying the athletes so they could support themselves during that long training period, that would be highly valuable, as you pointed out.

MR. ELLIS: There is one other area I would like to come back to, in conjunction with that. The U.S.O.C. currently has a job opportunities program for Olympic athletes, where they try to tie in Olympic caliber athletes to various

companies -- to work with these companies on a part-time basis-- which would allow them to train and compete, but yet work with the company, with the hope that they would then work with this company after they finish competing. A number of companies nationally are involved with doing this. This is one of the things we hoped would be done with regional Olympic training centers. Certainly this area is a prime area for doing that sort of thing, with the large number of corporate centers you have based in this area -- the large number of companies you have here -- where you could tie in part-time job situations with elite athletes and the various companies that are in this area.

I must say also that in terms of trying to develop some national competitions here, I had an opportunity to talk to two of the representatives of national-based companies. They liked the idea of trying to put their money into activities in this area, because of the large corporate base in this New Jersey/New York area. We were talking about their doing this here, as opposed to, say, an area in Connecticut. This person who worked for McDonald's said, "Really, Connecticut does not give the large national corporate picture that you would get from an area like New Jersey, particularly when you think of how rapidly this corridor between New Brunswick and Princeton is growing, with tremendous numbers of companies coming in here." Not to tap into that source for support would be what I would call "not being too smart."

There is a ready-made clientele in this area. There's no question about it. It would enhance a lot of things about our State, if we made an effort to really cull this support financially.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Larry. Any other questions or comments?

MR. BREWSTER: If I might, Mr. Chairman, really a statement, and also maybe a challenge to both of these

gentlemen. We talked about a tax. From time to time, we talked about public funding and the use of surplus. As the good Assemblyman from Jersey City and the Senator from Jersey City know, the demands on the surplus and demands on our taxing revenues are numerous. The eventual causes that win out are those that built a case for a need. It is the kind of comments that you gentlemen make that have not yet gone out and really reached the public perception level yet that I think are so important -- the missed opportunities that New Jersey really has experienced. I think it is important that that kind of follow-through, with someone of your stature, Larry, is just absolutely important and vital to any funding source of a significant nature -- getting to the Legislature and support by the Governor and by the necessary private companies. It is the fact that we do have opportunities, and we are missing those opportunities, and what does that mean then to the rest of the amateur athletes in New Jersey?

I think that is a role that the Commission, as we go further, has to play. We have to be a public voice for those missed opportunities, or else we are just another voice out there crying for what we think are vital needs, but which, frankly, don't -- may not measure up to the very immediate day-to-day needs that are calling for those dollars.

MR. ELLIS: If I may just come back to the tax item-- In deference to my very good friend and former college teammate, Elliott Denman, who is supporting the tax proposal as such, I am not sure whether or not a tax levied on sports would be the thing. I am not sure it would really be the thing to go over in college sports, for instance, if you levy a tax. I have to think as a taxpayer. When you begin levying additional taxes-- We are overtaxed and overburdened with taxes. I think it might create a negative reaction, or a negative feeling toward an activity if there is a tax imposed and placed in there.

I would think that utilizing the corporate sector, in terms of developing funding, might be a better way to go. Certainly we have proved it over the last several years with the number of international kinds of events we have conducted with tremendous support from the corporate sector. I don't know. I can't say that I am really a tax expert, but I do have that sort of feeling and that sort of caution about taxes, and the kind of negative image it might create with the public, in terms of utilizing taxes as a means to raise this money.

MR. KOCH: I would just like to add, regarding those comments, I guess the thing we are really trying to emphasize tonight is, we are very appreciative of the fact that public funds are scarce, and to the extent that you can put them to good use, we think it is in the area of facilities, because that is really where the tremendous need is right now. All the rest can't happen unless we have the better facilities. We are not going to be able to go out and try to bring better events into New Jersey unless we have the facilities first.

SENATOR COWAN: Anyone else? (no response) Larry, you said you have had some experience with, shall we say, handling stipends. Are we giving athletes on the Olympic--

MR. ELLIS: This is part of the Operation Seoul Program that is funded by the United States Olympic Committee. The Operation Seoul Program is in every national governing body. Each one determines how-- Each national governing body determines how it will give the stipend -- the criteria. With track and field athletics, as we call it, our criteria was that if you medaled in Rome in an individual event, you automatically got the stipend. Then we had a committee that selected people to participate. I am not sure whether the selection part is the best thing, because a lot of problems are generated that way. I think you might develop alternate means of criteria for other people to receive the stipend, based on performances.

MR. HEIR: I am so strongly in favor of that. As you were saying about the construction of facilities, that is equally important. But for right now, for the '88 Olympics, it is really too late to construct anything for that. But if we could produce some Olympic athletes right from New Jersey who could get some medals, I think all of the corporations which we are going to try to get sponsorship from are going to see that, and say, "Hey, we do have a great team in New Jersey here." If we could get behind that stipend right now, I think that would probably be the best thing we could do with any extra funding that we might have available for the '88 Olympics, dealing with the present now, and certainly planning for greater facilities ahead. If we bring some athletes from the State here, it is just going--

MR. ELLIS: If I may, I am not trying to say one thing over the other. I think we have to look at this as a broad-based attack -- a broad-based program, and not just focus in on one particular area. I think there are a number of things that have to be done. Stipends is one of them; building better facilities is another; developing the kind of cooperation through a sports agency that will work with the various national governing bodies. These are all important areas. So I think we have to look at a broad-based approach, and not a single focus approach, because a single focus approach is not going to be the thing that is going to, you know, nail things together. It is the broad-based approach.

MR. KOCH: If I may just clarify, in response to your comments. What I am trying to say is, as Larry indicated, there is a real potential for corporate funding in certain areas. I think the stipend idea is precisely the kind of thing that is a natural for the corporations to get involved in. It is something they can really personalize, that, you know, they are supporting this athlete who goes out and wins a medal.

So, what I would be suggesting basically, as I more or less indicated in my testimony-- I think in terms of the private funding, it is exactly the kinds of things like stipends that that can really zero in on, whereas for the actual building of facilities and infrastructure, I think that is where we have to look to State government, to a greater degree.

SENATOR COWAN: I think the Commission would appreciate it if you have some thoughts on stipending, Larry-- If you would submit that to us, or send it into Dave, we would certainly like to take a look at your various thoughts.

MR. ELLIS: I would be glad to.

SENATOR COWAN: Joe?

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: The additional information that would be helpful to us is on the question of facilities. I think I heard you say that Minnesota -- that the state had enacted some legislation that would construct a regional Olympic training center.

MR. ELLIS: I'm not sure if the term is "regional," but a training center in Minnesota.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Well, some sort of training center. Do you have any idea of just how comprehensive that was, in terms of the actual facility, and how much money was involved in it?

MR. ELLIS: I can get that information for you. We have that at The Athletics Congress, because the state sent a representative to us for our support in this endeavor. Track and field was one of the initial governing bodies that did support the development of this training center in Minnesota.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Does this training center extend to all of the Olympic sports, or is that narrowed to a certain sport?

MR. ELLIS: No, it wasn't narrowed to just a few sports. It encompassed most of the Olympian sports.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: All right, because that is something-- That is something that we, as a Legislature, can take a look at, together with, or separate and apart, from anything else that this Commission is doing. I think the Commission would be appreciative if you would forward whatever information you have on that, so we could get some idea of what the dollars are.

MR. ELLIS: With the type of regional training center I mentioned before, we considered Edison as a possible site. It would not just be for one sport. It would be for many Olympic sports.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: But this Minnesota model you are talking about is something that could give us some insights into that type of operation.

MR. ELLIS: Yes. I can get you that information.

SENATOR COWAN: Any of that, if you would just forward it to Dave--

MR. ROSEN: And I will distribute it to the members of the Commission.

SENATOR COWAN: Any other comments or questions? (no response) Do you have anyone else with you who wishes to make a statement, Ed?

MR. KOCH: I think we may have just about said it all, at this point.

MR. THOMPSON (speaking from audience; no microphone): The only thing I just wanted to add--

SENATOR COWAN: Would you please identify yourself?

MR. KOCH: Stafford Thompson is one of our trustees.

MR. THOMPSON: (first part of sentence here indiscernible; no microphone) --in athletics in which the U.S. is now only barely competitive on an international level. The reason for that, I think, in part, is because the other countries -- the Eastern Bloc was mentioned -- are able to give their athletes more direct support. While not advocating that

we do it the same way they do, I think the training center which Larry mentioned is extremely important, tied in with the stipend, so that the types of techniques that permit these athletes to outperform our athletes could be used to give a broader spectrum of training to our athletes, in the same way that they receive it in some of the other countries, so that in the high jump, for example, where we haven't really been competitive for a while, we could start to learn some new techniques. More athletes could have these techniques available to them. They can't really do that effectively just training in isolation.

If you give them a stipend, they train in isolation. I don't think they are going to benefit as much as they would if it was concentrated -- all of the facilities that are highly technological in society, that can bring to bear this type of equipment that aims to train, would be available in regional centers, but would not be available on an individual basis.

SENATOR COWAN: Okay. Thank you, Stafford. Thank you very much, Ed, and Larry.

Next we will have Elliott Denman, from the Asbury Park Press. Elliott, welcome back.

E L L I O T T D E N M A N: Thank you very much, Senator Cowan and distinguished panel. I expressed my thoughts previously. Since that original session, I have written a column in the sports section. I still think it is a very valid thing. As to who the tax would be levied on, the point is very valid about the possibility of amateur sports being adversely affected. I don't see that as a problem. The only thing we could do is just say, "This will affect professional sports," where, I would venture to say, 99% of all revenues are generated in the first place. I think it could also be extended to perhaps professional sports contracts. If a basketball player made a million dollars a year, I think a 1% tax on a contract like that would be a valid amount. I think

various things like that are all feasible. If it in any way should adversely affect or impact upon amateur sports, that is certainly a legitimate thing. Let's not ever do that if it is going to adversely affect amateur sports.

I think there is a real need to tie in the professional sports establishment with the amateur sports establishment. The U.S.O.C. recently saw this point very vividly. They did it by bringing in Mr. George Steinbrenner to serve on the panel overseeing the operations of the U.S. Olympic Committee. A lot of people ridiculed that, and said, "Why is he sticking his opinion into our situation?" A lot of people also said, "Mr. Steinbrenner does have a very valid viewpoint. That's why they will listen to him."

I think we definitely need to have a greater tie-in with the professional sports establishment. I am involved in the journalistic world, and I see it constantly -- that the professional sports completely overshadow the amateur sports, as far as available publicity is concerned. I think one reason that is so is just because they have greater assets, greater visibility, whatever. If we have bigger and better amateur sports events in New Jersey, I think the amateur sports, in turn, will get that visibility. They will get their fair share of publicity, and it will just reflect tremendously on our own State.

There is an example of why we need to develop -- to do a better job of encouraging our own athletes from the State of New Jersey. We all know the tremendous effort being put into the New Jersey Waterfront Marathon and the Olympic Trials. Unfortunately, no single athlete, to my knowledge, from New Jersey, is one of the qualifiers. Even with the huge effort the State is putting in, we will not have a single runner from New Jersey on the starting line in that race, which, to me, is unfortunate. It's not that we don't have quality runners here. They just, for some reason or other, missed that qualifying time.

I think we have a lot of great athletes from this State. Let's just encourage them as much as we can. Thank you very much.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you.

MR. CURTIN: I have a question.

SENATOR COWAN: Yes?

MR. CURTIN: I suspect the reason that amateur sports don't catch the fancy of the sports fans, is that you can't bet on amateur sports, with the exception of basketball, I think. In that regard, would you be in favor -- I am asking from the sports writer's point of view, and as a former athlete-- Would you be in favor of legalized sports betting in New Jersey, and some ability on the part of the political structure in regulating that to legalize sports betting to divert some of the funds from that sports betting to amateur athletics?

MR. DENMAN: Personally, I would never be in favor of sports betting on anything other than horse racing. I think the potential for corruption and fixing and scandal is tremendous. Any time large amounts of money are legally wagered on human competition, I think we are just inviting danger. I think we all remember the basketball scandals. There have been allegations of irregularities in pro football. I think we would be just courting danger by having legalized betting on human sports activities. That's my opinion.

SENATOR COWAN: Are there any other questions or comments?

MR. ELLIS (speaking from audience): I want to make one comment on something that was mentioned, that in amateur sports it is difficult to generate some sort of incoming things. I think if you take a look at what the Indiana Sports Corporation has done-- They have done a fantastic thing. They really want to make themselves the sports capital of the world. They have built tremendous facilities. They have a tremendous amount of events and activities.

If you went to Indianapolis 20 years ago, or 15 years ago -- downtown Indianapolis -- it was a grungy, dismal-looking place. If you look at downtown Indianapolis today, it's really quite a very fascinating and interesting city, with the hotels, the money, and the income that is generated by the sporting events and activities they have developed in that city. I think that is the kind of spillover you would have by promoting amateur sports, in a sense, in this State as well.

I think there is a potential for increasing money and increasing visibility and other things as far as the State is concerned, by having something like this developed.

MR. DENMAN: Okay, thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Elliott. Next we will have Theresa Purcell, New Jersey Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance. Theresa?

T H E R E S A P U R C E L L: Senator Cowan and members of the Commission: I want to thank you for allowing me to speak tonight. You will see that I am an advocate with a little different point of view than has been presented tonight. I am also a member of the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. I am a teacher of physical education in South Brunswick Township, New Jersey, as well as President of the New Jersey Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance. That organization is a professional organization. I represent a little over 1000 members in those various disciplines, who are educators, researchers, administrators, and students in the colleges now in the health and physical education field.

My testimony tonight is in response to the recommendation on the Commission's report to encourage greater participation in amateur sports at all levels. I speak specifically with regard to the kindergarten through twelfth grade physical education programs for students in New Jersey. At this level of education, many students in the elementary

grades, and all students at the high school level, have an opportunity to experience programs that offer instruction and participation in sports, dance, and fitness activities.

I believe that through these physical education programs, students will develop motor skills, gain knowledge and understanding of sports, dance, and fitness, and enhance their positive self-concept, as well as gain skills in goal setting and cooperation with others.

Will some of our students become future Olympians? That, I cannot answer, although we certainly do hope so. But I do know that all students have the opportunity to develop their sports skills and participate in game situations. As a teacher and former coach, I want my students to go on and pursue active lives as adults, whether it be through dance classes, basketball games, softball, swimming, running, coaching, etc., and that their physical education background will encourage their colleagues and families to join them in sports and fitness activities throughout their communities.

Your recommendation for greater participation in amateur sports may be losing a base of support; that is, the physical education programs in New Jersey. I want to make you aware this evening of the New Jersey State Department of Education, led by Dr. Cooperman. He has established a committee to review the New Jersey high school graduation requirements in physical education, and plans to make a recommendation regarding its retention to the State Board of Education. At this time, the report on this survey of the high school programs in physical education in New Jersey is being developed, and may recommend a reduction in this four-year requirement.

I do not know why Commissioner Cooperman is questioning this important aspect of education, why the report may reflect a decision that less physical education would be sufficient for our students, or what they deem is more

important than that in education. As you know, the New Jersey State Senate and Assembly have already passed resolutions urging the Commissioner to retain our current public school physical education requirement. I would like to quote a brief section of that resolution for the people assembled here, as it certainly concurs with our professional educators' beliefs:

"WHEREAS, physical exercise has long been recognized as an essential component of the individual's daily life, promoting health and well-being, and decreasing the possibility of such illness as stroke and heart attack; and

"WHEREAS, daily physical education programs in the public schools help to establish life style habits which contribute to the mental alertness and self-esteem of the pupils who participate; and

"WHEREAS, physical education is an integral part of the public school curriculum, not only improving health and fitness of the pupils, but also ensuring their continuance of fitness as adults; and

"WHEREAS, the present graduation requirements for physical education, as established under the laws of this State, serve an essential public purpose and should be endorsed and supported by all citizens of the State--"

This is not only a resolution that has been passed in the State Senate and Assembly, but the Congress has also passed a resolution in the House of Representatives, with the Senate concurring, to encourage state and local governments, and local education agencies to provide high quality daily physical education programs for all children in kindergarten through twelfth grade. So, it is coming down from the Federal level also.

It is important, I think, to all of our community members that New Jersey maintain this leadership. New Jersey is one of three states in the United States that still has a four-year requirement. At this time, other states are now fighting to regain the requirements they have lost.

My presence here tonight is to ask the Commission, on behalf of my membership and the students in New Jersey, to consider the serious proposal by the State Department of Education, and in your discussions and deliberations to support the Senate and Assembly in maintaining that as a requirement.

Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Theresa. Are there any questions or comments?

MR. CURTIN: Senator, I have one. You said-- I believe you said you are not certain why Dr. Cooperman had made the recommendation. Do you know?

MS. PURCELL: We have not seen the report. In speaking with Dr. Bloom, who is an Assistant Commissioner, within the last week or so, that report has not been made public at this point, so we don't know, on the record, what their particular reasons are in looking for a cut in the requirements. I think off the record, they are looking for flexibility in the scheduling of other high school academic areas, which is one reason he alluded to in a presentation he gave us at a meeting in November.

MR. CURTIN: Is the report the result of a task force in which there was participation by your organization or other similar organizations?

MS. PURCELL: No, the State Department set up their own committee. They made up their own survey, which was sent to every secondary school in New Jersey, and from that survey they will set the facts and reports from that to reflect what they feel they are going to recommend.

MR. CURTIN: Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Ralph?

MR. DOUGAN: For the benefit of this Commission, the Governor's Council, last year, went on record unanimously to support Theresa Purcell's feelings. We think we are in need of physical fitness. There is a concern statewide, as well as nationally, and we are behind it 100%.

MS. PURCELL: Great, thank you.

MR. BREWSTER: Senator, may I ask just a quick question?

SENATOR COWAN: Yes, Brad.

MR. BREWSTER: Does your association, or any other association, gauge the athletic achievement of our grade school kids over any period of a year? I remember that in the past, there was a physical fitness test, and certain points for certain scores. I wonder if that still occurs, and whether there is a match, and whether the trend is up or down?

MS. PURCELL: There are several different types of physical fitness tests that can be administered. The President's Council has a test. The American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance has provided a new test, which they are presenting at our conference next week in Kansas City. There are Campbell Soup Fitness Grants, which have also been used. So, you can use a variety of physical fitness tests that are appropriate for young children through high school.

A lot of schools use them, not just to grade for pass or fail, but they use them to assess a student's fitness, so that children can then go on to planned programs and activities that would be appropriate to, you know, make means to help in some of the areas that may be seen as a deficit.

MR. BREWSTER: Is that collected in any one place?

MS. PURCELL: No, it isn't, because the State Department of Education does not have anyone at that level who is in charge of physical education. So, there is no coordinator at the Department level who looks at programs and statistics such as that in New Jersey.

MR. BREWSTER: So you can't really make an assessment about whether kids in New Jersey are more fit now than they were 10 years ago?

MS. PURCELL: No. I think all of the national studies are saying that; that they are not achieving as well as they did years ago. There are lots and lots of reasons and things that go on in our society that would speak to that in particular. Just to enlighten a few of you, I do teach elementary physical education, where I see the children twice a week. Twice a week in a year of school is not a lot to teach all the sports skills and fitness skills and things that you need to do. High school programs are five days a week, where it is required by a physical educator. It is not required, on an elementary basis, to be taught by a physical educator. It is on your board's discretion.

MR. DOUGAN: Let me try to answer Brad a little bit differently. What I think has happened, Brad, as a result of this task force put out by Commissioners-- It has made the physical education profession look at their own programing. I think they have seen some improvement within the last year or so. They, themselves, realize this.

We were part of a task force talking with the Department of Education. It's a tough thing to argue. But I think your people, Theresa, are starting to realize that-- They are looking at what they are doing in the classrooms. They are doing a better job now, and they are going to continue doing a better job, if they want to continue to work.

MS. PURCELL: I think also what is happening is that a lot of the good programs are being highlighted. I know The Star-Ledger has highlighted several programs recently in their paper. The Asbury Park Press recently called me, and I spoke to a woman there regarding children's fitness. So, I think the newspapers are starting to pick up on this and report positive things that are going on in the school districts in New Jersey. There are a lot of good programs which, honestly, Commissioner Cooperman has not been aware of.

MR. DOUGAN: Theresa is very modest. We sent the newspaper to see her because she is on the Governor's Council, but she happened to be voted the Eastern Teacher of the Year. So, she is an outstanding teacher. She is a model for teachers in New Jersey, and we are proud of her.

MS. PURCELL: Oh, great. Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Congratulations, Theresa.

MS. PURCELL: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Excuse me?

SENATOR COWAN: Joe?

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: I guess maybe I am not clear on this. Are you saying that the Commissioner's recommendation that the physical fitness -- or that physical education be decreased is because the results have not been good? Is that what he is saying, or is he saying it for other reasons?

MS. PURCELL: No. I really don't know the reasons, but from what Dr. Bloom spoke to us about, they are looking for flexibility in the daily scheduling, so there will be enough time for all of the sciences, all the math, all the reading, and all the other types of things.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: What are the requirements now? Are there statewide requirements?

MS. PURCELL: It is a four-year requirement; two and a half hours per week. The four-year requirement is one credit each year for high school. There is a K through 12 requirement of two and a half hours per week. Only at the high school level is a trained physical education person required to teach it. K through eight, it is not required.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: I see.

MR. ROSEN: For the record, it is a statutory requirement.

SENATOR COWAN: Right.

MS. PURCELL: Which means it is legislated. So, what happens when this is presented to the school boards, if they

decide to go along with the reduction proposal, is that it would go to the Legislature for a vote.

SENATOR COWAN: Okay. Thank you very much.

MS. PURCELL: Thank you very much for this opportunity.

SENATOR COWAN: Next we will have Dave Brown. How are you this evening, Dave?

D A V I D B R O W N: Fine, thank you, Senator. If you will bear with me, I won't take too long, but I am going to do a lot of rambling.

For example, number one, do any of you know, were there any national competitions in New Jersey this past week?

MR. ELLIS (speaking from audience): The NCA Championships.

MR. BROWN: The NCA Fencing Championships were at Princeton. Unfortunately, there was very, very little in the newspapers, but here was a chance for fencers. As you know, New Jersey is one of the top fencing states in the country.

MR. DOUGAN: We had the National Speed Skating Championships also in the (indiscernible) Arena.

MR. BROWN: Right, the short course -- circular, yes.

George Steinbrenner was mentioned. George Steinbrenner was not brought in to look at the overall Olympic program. George Steinbrenner was elected in February, 1985, to the Executive Board of the United States Olympic Committee as one of the six members at large. I know this for a fact, because he took my place on the Executive Board as a member at large. Therefore, he was not brought into this, but he has been attending meetings, and he knows what is going on. All they did was just take advantage of the six members at large, and actually say, "All right, because you are a group, and because you do represent the public at large, that is the reason you are on the board. You are not supposed to represent any particular sports governing bodies. Would you please look at this?" I think we are going to see some very good results.

Taking a little pat on the back again for New Jersey, we have now reached 110% of our goal for this quadrennium in fund raising. We are at the $350,000 mark. There are only 16 states that have reached their goals. There are only eight states that have received more money than we have and, of course, we still have nine months to go, and we look forward to this climbing even higher.

Again, we have to give another plug for the fact that there are now 10 states that have an Olympic tax checkoff on your return for your income tax if you have a refund coming. Barbara Kalik, for this new legislative year, has put a bill into the Assembly. It is now in committee but, to my knowledge, the committee has not met yet. We hope they do. We hope it then gets over to the Senate, because we have passed it two other times unanimously in the Assembly but, unfortunately, the Senate sat on it. And here little states like Rhode Island and Delaware have the checkoff, which is bringing very lucrative money into the Olympic tills. Of course, this money is certainly-- A bulk of it is going back into development, which we are basically talking about.

You asked a little trivia question: Are there any Olympic training centers in New Jersey? Yes, there are. The Equestrian Olympic Training Center at Gladstone. It is right here in our back yard, and we certainly are grateful for it. Bless their hearts, the people at Gladstone ask for very, very little money from the Olympic Committee because they have private sources for it. But, the facilities are there. We are training people there. If you ever get a chance, go out and take a look at it. You will be very, very proud.

The Olympic Invitational Track Meet we had in the Meadowlands-- I have had the good fortune, along with many of my cohorts, of officiating in all of these meets, when it was held in the Garden in New York and, of course, now in the Meadowlands. I predict there are only probably eight states

out of the 50 that have an indoor track meet where there are national and international athletes competing. That was a very, very fine meet there. I would hope to go on record as saying, "I wish that more and more of the high school track coaches had seen to it that their high school students got there to see this," because certainly it is a thrill to see international and national competition there.

I would like to remind you of the fact that there is a State law in New Jersey which says that any city, county, or State employee can get up to 90 days off for the purpose of training for, and competing in national and international competition, including the Olympic Games. I think this has only been used once or twice in the some 12 or 14 years it has been on the books, but it's there.

MR. DOUGAN: With pay, Dave?

MR. BROWN: With pay, up to 90 days per year, without loss of benefits or pay.

Another thing I would like to mention is the fact that I am from Rutgers, and certainly I am sitting with other people here from Rutgers. I ran at Rutgers. But I have to give another pat on the back to Princeton. It was a Princeton graduate, who is actually the mayor now of Indianapolis, who was very, very responsible for the tremendous facilities they have there. I had been to Indianapolis, as Larry mentioned, about 15 years ago, and you thought you were really in the sticks. And I was there in the summer of '87 officiating at the Pan-American Games, and certainly the facilities there are just fabulous. And of course, they are joint facilities. They are used by Indiana, Purdue -- the auditorium, the track, etc. -- but they are there. John Q. Public can go out and run on the track. It is certainly something that we should keep in the back of our minds. We should try to strive for it.

In my many other capacities, I am also Cochairman for the U.S. Olympic Committee for New Jersey. Marilyn Laurie, who is on the Commission -- who, unfortunately, is not here--

Are there any questions I might be able to answer for anybody?

SENATOR COWAN: Do we have any questions at all for Dave? (no response)

MR. BROWN: If I may get back to the legislators, please get that tax check-off bill through. I would appreciate it.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you very much, Dave.

Is there anyone else who wishes to testify this evening? That completes the list of people who submitted their names to testify. If there is anyone else who wishes to speak, we would welcome them. (affirmative response from audience) Ma'am, would you please identify yourself?

L O R R A I N E F A S U L L O: Yes. I have a gentleman here with me. My name is Lorraine Fasullo. I am affiliated with synchronized swimming.

As far as swimming goes, I think one of the sorest things needed in New Jersey is facilities. I have been all around this country, going to synchronized swimming meets -- national meets. I have been in Indianapolis. It's a marvelous facility. I have been to many colleges. High schools in neighboring states have nicer pools than our colleges, and it's a sin. It's really a sin. I really feel embarrassed for the State of New Jersey that there are high schools that have nicer pools than we do here.

The other thing that is a problem with synchronized swimming is, we cannot get facilities with enough time to run a program of national caliber. I have with me a gentleman whose daughter had to leave the State of New Jersey to go to California to train. She is one of the top 10 athletes in synchronized swimming in the world, and she had to go to California to get her training. She started here in New Jersey. She graduated high school, and had to leave because we cannot train her here. I think it is happening with a lot of

other sports, too. Our athletes are leaving us. We lost another one-- Well, she went to college at Ohio State -- she is going to Ohio State. I just lost another one, a 15-year-old who had to go to California because she wants to be in the 1992 Olympics, and that is the only place she could train. Now they are going to have teams in the 1992 Olympics, and her chances of going are excellent.

The other thing is, we have talked a lot about the athletes and giving the athletes a stipend -- money. I would like to make a little plea for coaches.

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Did you talk to this gentleman here?

MS. FASULLO: No. I am an amateur coach, you know, a coach of an amateur sport, and there is just no money. I would have loved to have had a program of -- an Olympic caliber program, but because of the lack of facilities, because of the lack of time at the facilities we use now -- which is the local "Y," which is quite expensive -- there was just no money for me. I had a family to raise, and I had to take a job in business. I traveled with my team. I had to take time off from work, and no money -- without pay -- or take my own vacation time, and have no vacation with my family, in order to travel around the country with our team. And our team was one of the top 10 in the country.

So, I think that is something else. I don't know what can be done. Even if businesses would recognize that there are a lot of very dedicated coaches in different sports, who have to take time off from work and either use their own vacation time-- In some companies, they won't even let you take time off with pay. I happen to work for Merck & Company. They will let me take it off without pay; they won't let me take it off with pay. Of course, there it is up to your individual boss. My boss is very understanding and, thank God, works around the schedule I have had to be on.

That's all I have to say. Bill, do you have anything you would like to add?

MR. ROSEN: Could you please spell your name for the record?

MS. FASULLO: Yes. It's Fasullo, F-A-S-U-L-L-O.

D R. W I L L I A M R E E D: I am Dr. William Reed. For the purpose of this Commission, I wear several hats. I am Treasurer of the New Jersey Synchronized Swimming Association, and I am a national official. Like Lorraine Fasullo, I am also a member of the Board of Governors of Synchronized Swimming. Another hat I wear is, I am the father of an Olympic hopeful for '88.

Listening to the testimony tonight, there are several things I would like to reiterate. The first thing is, facilities, stipends, physical education programs in the schools-- None of these can be separated by themselves, if New Jersey is going to develop national class, world class athletes. There are all an integrated part of the total picture.

As Lorraine Fasullo said, there is no pool in New Jersey that I am aware of where we could hold the National Synchronized Swimming Championships. Facilities of this type are needed, not only in synchronized swimming, but in the other sports of speed swimming, the Master's Program, water polo, and diving. We need these facilities for these athletes to train and develop to national and world class abilities.

I think one thing that is also needed -- and this was also brought out-- If we are going to build in New Jersey really a world class facility, I don't think we should skimp and nickel and dime it. If we are going to do it, let's do it right. But to put in a facility like this, and to make it economical, and to justify it to the citizens of the State, it has to be a facility that not only can be used for national and world class competition, but also can be used by our students,

such as at a university, such as the natatorium in Indianapolis, and also for the general public. I think it has to be designed as a multi-purpose facility, because it is only on a few occasions a year maybe when a national championship can be held, but the facility exists 365 days. So I think that is an important part of the responsibility of the State, or this Commission, in planning a facility; that it does have a multifaceted use.

I think another problem in New Jersey is the basic attitude of our citizens towards sports. I grew up in the Midwest, and through the fact that both of my daughters are now living in California, I have become aware of the general attitude of the public towards sports, not, shall we say professional sports, so much, but just the place of sports in society and in their lives. Certainly, it is my feeling that in the Midwest and in California, sports take a much higher priority. They are more important. I think this is something that if we are going to, again, develop world class athletes in New Jersey, and develop sports programs in New Jersey, it is important that we try to change this attitude of the general public. Make the man in the street -- John Q. Public -- feel that sports play an important part in his life, not only because he can go down and see the Nets or the Devils play, but because he can go down to his local "Y" and play racketball, or his son can participate in a high school athletic program.

I also feel that in the public schools there needs, again, to be coordination, because as the representative of the schools said, it is important that we have trained people teaching our athletes. My wife, who is a former elementary school teacher, gave me an education as to what this means. It doesn't mean throwing a ball out for half an hour and seeing that the kids don't beat each other over the head. You know, there is very important development of a child in the primary grades, development of muscle tone and coordination. This

becomes important when the child reaches junior high and starts participating in sports which require higher coordination skill levels. But the basic skill levels are built in the primary schools. I feel they have to be built by people who are trained in physical education.

Another thing is, I think there is a balance, obviously, between academics and athletics. However, our schools have become so intent on the academics, and the attendance, or the, shall we say, the equating of the attendance in school with academics, that it became difficult for my daughter to attend national competitions while she was in high school because of rather strict attendance regulations. I feel it is important that a student maintain his or her grades and maintain their school work, but I also feel there needs to be some flexibility whereby a student athlete can participate in the athletics, while also maintaining her school work.

Finally, in the realm of stipends for athletes, I have seen, in the sport of synchronized swimming, any number of swimmers discontinue their participation in the sport because of the expense associated with the sport and the lack of funding. It is my understanding that in Canada, they have a national lottery, the proceeds of which go to amateur athletics. In synchronized swimming, when a swimmer reaches a certain level of accomplishment, she becomes what is called "carded." She receives a card, and that card entitles her to a certain level of support. As she reaches higher and higher levels, of course her level of funding increases. I would like to see, in the United States, a national lottery. I am not terribly wild about gambling, but if people are going to gamble, let's let them gamble for a good cause -- or something similar to that.

I do feel that a coordinated approach is necessary in all of these aspects, if New Jersey is really going to raise its level of competition. Thank you.

SENATOR COWAN: Thank you, Doctor. Are there any questions?

ASSEMBLYMAN CHARLES: Just a comment. I think the Doctor hit something squarely on the head when he mentioned that in this State, and perhaps in some other states, too, there has been a deemphasis on the importance of athletics in the development of the total person -- in his academic life, his economic life, and his athletic life. I think part of that comes from the fact that a lot of places around the State of New Jersey have seen their recreational programs sort of just dry up, with the cutback in various funding sources. As a result of that, you do not have, in many places, the kind of supervised recreational and athletic programs that once existed.

We have a lot of track and field people in the room tonight, and I can relate that directly to the place where I am from -- Jersey City -- where we once had a very thriving and active track program, among other programs. We don't have that now. Coach Ellis, you won't be recruiting too many guys out of Jersey City. Rutgers won't be getting too many people out of Jersey City. Once upon a time, when Penn Relays and other relays came about, you were looking for athletes. My predecessor, in fact, in the Legislature, was Charlie Mays, who was an Olympic athlete who competed very well. We had real solid track programs, as well as others. We don't have any facilities for track where our track athletes can even compete in Jersey City. We don't have outdoor tracks, indoor tracks, or anything.

I think that one of the things -- and this is not directly related to this Commission, but it is related in the sense that we can educate and we can at least sensitize some of our legislators-- I think that one of the things that has to be done is, people have to again start speaking out on the importance of athletics and recreational activities, and we have to start insisting that funds be put back into those kinds

of programs. I know DCA is aware that I have a bill in, that sends a message out that we need moneys for recreation. The people of the State of New Jersey ought to get behind that.

But I think your point is well taken. There is just not enough attention given to it. For bad reasons, there has been just a deemphasis on the importance of athletics, and we, as a group which is studying and trying to do something as a Commission, ought to be aware of that, and do what we can to change that kind of feeling about the whole idea of athletics.

SENATOR COWAN: Any other comments or questions? (no response) Thank you very much, Doctor. Is there anyone else who wishes to testify? (no response)

That will complete our hearing this evening. I would just ask that the members of the Commission stand by for a few minutes. I have a couple of points I would like to discuss with them before we all depart.

So, thank you all very much for coming. We appreciate your cooperation and participation.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

APPENDIX

ASSEMBLY, No. 2665

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED MARCH 7, 1988

By Assemblymen KAVANAUGH, HAYTAIAN, Penn, Felice, Kelly, Assemblywomen Smith, Farragher, Assemblymen Rocco, Hendrickson, Assemblywoman Cooper, Assemblymen Genova, Palaia, Kline, Naples, Kronick, Patero, Charles, Zecker, Kyrillos, Schuber, Roma, Loveys, Adubato, Rooney, Riley, Assemblywoman Ogden, Assemblymen Zangari, Kenny, Menendez, Kamin, Doria, Foy and Mazur

A SUPPLEMENT to "An Act making appropriations for the support of the State Government and the several public purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988 and regulating the disbursement thereof," approved June 30, 1987 (P.L. 1987, c. 154).

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. In addition to the amounts appropriated under P.L. 1987, c. 154, there is appropriated out of the General Fund the following sum for the purpose specified:

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

50 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

30 Educational, Cultural and Intellectual Development

36 Higher Education Services

5600 Rutgers, The State University

Capital Project:

Athletic Facilities.....($15,360,000)

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill appropriates $15,360,000.00 for the expansion, renovation and modernization of 50 year old Rutgers Stadium located on the university's Piscataway campus. The project will include increasing the stadium's seating capacity from 23,000 to 46,000, the installation of a synthetic surface on the playing field, the replacement of the track, the installation of lights,

and improvements to the seats, concession areas and press facilities.

This project will transform Rutgers Stadium into a high quality, centrally located facility to be used for a wide variety of athletic, musical and other events by citizens of New Jersey. The inclusion of lights and a synthetic field will permit much more intensive use of the facility than is currently feasible. The increased seating capacity will allow the scheduling of high quality athletic and other events in the stadium which are not now possible. The renovated stadium would accommodate expanded use by various men's and women's athletic teams at Rutgers and also be available for high school athletic contests, band festivals, musical and cultural presentations, the Garden State Games, and other events.

The stadium improvements will continue the development of the Rutgers football team as a focus and source of growing State pride. With the expansion it would be possible for Rutgers to play most of it's home football games on campus in the center of State. The inclusion of lights will enable Rutgers Stadium to host late afternoon and evening televised games, with the coverage highlighting the campus, the university and the State. In addition to the Rutgers games, the New Jersey State high school all-star game is nationally television from Rutgers Stadium.

STATE BUDGET AND FINANCE

Higher Education

Supplemental appropriation of $15.36 million for improvements to Rutgers Stadium.

State of New Jersey

NEW JERSEY OLYMPIAN DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION STUDY COMMISSION

STATE HOUSE ANNEX, ROOM 343, CN-068
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
(609) 984-6843

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Chairman
RALPH A. DOUGAN
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MARILYN LAURIE
THERESA GRENTZ
MILTON CAMPBELL
DOUGLAS HEIR
WILLIAM E. SIMON

DAVID J. ROSEN
SECRETARY

****

INTERIM REPORT

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December 17, 1987

BACKGROUND

The New Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission was established by the Legislature and Governor on September 19, 1986 with the enactment of P.L. 1986, c. 108. Following the appointment of members, the commission held its organizational meeting on June 17, 1987. At that meeting, the commission elected its officers, discussed its objectives and outlined the procedures it would follow. In August and September the commission conducted three public hearings. Since the conclusion of those hearings, the commission has been considering the information collected and formulating an interim report. This interim report, which complies with the reporting requirement contained in section 6 of P.L. 1986, c. 108, represents the commission's preliminary findings. The commission intends to hold further hearings in January and February to permit comment on the interim report and to assist the commission in formulating its final recommendations.

The goals and recommendations which follow constitute the tentative conclusions reached by the commission as of the date of this report. These conclusions are subject to reconsideration and in a number of instances require further study and elaboration.

New Jersey State Library

GOALS

1. PROVIDE FOR APPROPRIATE RECOGNITION OF NEW JERSEY'S PAST AND PRESENT OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

   New Jersey is the home State of 57 Olympic gold medal winners and hundreds of other past and present Olympic team members. These individuals have combined great athletic ability with dedication and hard work to achieve their success. It is fitting and appropriate that the State of New Jersey honor these outstanding citizens both to reward their efforts and to have these fine athletes serve as models for our young people.

2. IMPROVE AMATEUR SPORTS FACILITIES WITHIN THE STATE.

   Despite its many fine athletes and high level of spectator interest in athletic competition, New Jersey does not have high quality facilities which are suitable for hosting national and international amateur athletic events. Additionally, in many parts of the State, facilities for amateur athletics are either inadequate or insufficient for the number of residents who wish to use them.

New Jersey State Library

3. ENCOURAGE GREATER PARTICIPATION IN ALL LEVELS OF AMATEUR SPORTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The Olympic quality athlete is at the pinnacle of a broad-based pyramid of athletic participation. We ought to maximize participation in sports for all age groups and for all segments of the population. In addition to the direct health benefits from regular athletic activity, sports can teach us about discipline and cooperation, about setting goals and working to reach them, and, ultimately, about ourselves.

4. PROMOTE PRIDE IN NEW JERSEY.

The people of New Jersey have enormous ability and have achieved great success in a broad range of endeavors. We have many of the world's most outstanding scientists, artists, inventors, entrepreneurs, physicians, and athletes. Yet, for too many years, we have failed to view the accomplishments of New Jersey citizens with a full measure of pride or to offer on a statewide basis the encouragement which fosters future success. Clearly this reality is changing. New Jersey residents are demonstrating great pride in the accomplishments of our State and our fellow citizens. Efforts to honor our state's Olympic stars and to encourage outstanding amateur athletics within the State will contribute to this new State pride.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve these four goals, the commission offers the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATION 1:

(a) Recognition of our great Olympic athletes can be achieved most effectively by ensuring that the proposed New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame include a significant display honoring New Jersey Olympians.

(b) The State should assist Glassboro State College in developing an appropriate facility for the display of its collection of New Jersey Olympic materials.

(c) New Jersey should not seek to establish a New Jersey Olympic Hall of Fame.

The Commission concludes that given the current effort to establish a U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame in Colorado and the simultaneous effort to create a New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame it would be redundant and inappropriate to plan a separate New Jersey Olympic Hall of Fame. The commission believes

that the New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame should provide a significant showcase for our Olympians. Preliminary discussions with the New Jersey Sports Hall of Fame Advisory Commission are encouraging in this regard.

The commission commends the physical education department of Glassboro State College for its pioneering effort to assemble materials about New Jersey Olympians. We endorse the college's efforts to construct a more appropriate facility for the display of these materials and recommend State support for this effort.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

To establish a source of revenue for the construction of world class athletic facilities in New Jersey and to expand the availability of athletic facilities for amateur athletes throughout the State, New Jersey should adopt either option a. or b.:

a. Establish a 1% tax on tickets for all professional (or all professional and intercollegiate) sporting events. The money collected would go into a State fund dedicated to the construction of amateur athletic facilities. An advisory body would recommend expenditures from the fund, with specific appropriations made by the Legislature.

b. Encourage the establishment of a private, nonprofit New Jersey Sports Corporation, modeled on the Indiana Sports Corporation.

The commission concluded that New Jersey does not have adequate facilities to host national or international events in many Olympic sports. In addition, many communities in the State do not have adequate athletic facilities. Witnesses have urged either the establishment of a special tax dedicated to the construction of such facilities or the establishment of a private fund-raising organization to amass the needed funds. The commission believes that raising these funds is important but has not yet determined which of the two means it will endorse.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

State funding for the Garden State Games should be increased substantially over a period of several years until the Garden State Games receive per capita State support comparable to that provided to similar games in other states.

The Garden State Games are New Jersey's own Olympics. The games are valuable for show-casing New Jersey athletes, encouraging grass roots competition, and making young people aware of various athletic events. New Jersey's support for the Garden State Games is substantially lower than that provided by New York, Massachusetts and other states which conduct similar games. While the Garden State Games ought to be encouraged to secure greater private support, it deserves an increased State commitment.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

A permanent organization should be established within New Jersey to do all or some of the following:

a. Run the Garden State Games

b. Coordinate and serve as a clearinghouse for the local governing bodies of the Olympic sports

c. Promote New Jersey as the host for international and national sporting events

d. Provide a mechanism to link New Jersey-based Olympic quality athletes with potential employers

It may be appropriate to establish this organization, by statute, as a semi-autonomous unit of State government.

The commission commends the many organizations and individuals whose hard work is responsible for the success of amateur athletics in New Jersey and seeks to support their efforts through greater logistical and staff support.

The commission has not yet resolved the degree to which such activity should be a State function. Additionally, the commission has not formulated its position on the appropriate linkage, if any, between this new organization and the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. The commission hopes to receive a broad range of perspectives on these issues before making its final recommendation.

DJR/12/09/87

Rutgers F.A.S.T.
Friends and Alumni
of Scarlet Track
March 29, 1988

Mr. Frederick E. Gruninger
Director of Athletics
Rutgers-The State University
College Avenue Gym
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Dear Mr. Gruninger:

The Rutgers Friends and Alumni of Scarlet Track organization (F.A.S.T.) is very excited about the proposal to renovate and expand Rutgers Stadium. We applaud the efforts of the Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission, the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Assemblyman Walter Kavanaugh, Rutgers University and all the amateur sports organizations which have testified on the condition of the State's amateur sports facilities.

We have seen great progress in recent years in the development of sports facilities at Rutgers with the Athletic Center, the Training Bubble, the Hale Center Complex and the soon-to-be Aquatics Center. We feel the proposed Stadium project - expanded seating, lights and a world-class running track - will make our State University's facilities the envy of the Northeast and competitive with any in the country.

Because of the absence of comparable facilities on the East Coast and because of New Jersey's strategic location, we feel Rutgers Stadium could become a center for international and national-level competition in track and field, soccer, lacrosse and football. We envision the Stadium hosting numerous State high school and amateur championships as well as events like the Garden State Games, New Jersey Senior Games and the Special Olympics. The potential is there for Rutgers Stadium to become one of the great amateur sports stadiums in the United States.

We consider this proposal the best news for New Jersey's amateur sports since Rutgers Stadium was built in 1938. Rutgers Track alumni share in this dream. Enclosed is a $1,000 donation from the FAST organization in support of the construction of a world-class running track at the new Rutgers Stadium. We hope it's the start of many donations from the private sector in support of a project which millions of New Jerseyans will enjoy over the years either as participants or spectators.

Mr. Gruninger, thank you again for your support. Let us know how we can help in generating more support for the Stadium renovation.

Sincerely,

Ronald Speirs

Ronald Speirs
President, Rutgers F.A.S.T.

William Fitzpatrick

William Fitzpatrick
Treasurer, Rutgers F.A.S.T.

cc: Olympian Development Study Commission

7 Atlantic Way
Sea Bright, NJ 07760
March 10, 1988

Mr. Frederick E. Gruninger
Director of Athletics
Rutgers-the State University
College Avenue Gymnasium
New Brunswick, NJ 08903

Dear Mr. Gruninger:

I continue to be excited about Assemblyman Kavanaugh's proposed State appropriation to expand and renovate Rutgers Stadium. It will be a great investment for the State. I am optimistic that it will be approved.

Enclosed is a outline of features which I propose the State should consider in renovating Rutgers Stadium. The state-of-the-art video board should be looked at as an investment for attracting more sports fans to Rutgers Stadium. Last year's World Championships in Rome and the Calgary Olympic Games featured these types of video screens and they were well received. I feel this type of technology can add immeasurably to spectator enjoyment for football, soccer, lacrosse, track and field, Garden State Games and Commencement exercises. The cost of a video board can be offset by private donations, advertising revenue, additional ticket sales and TV revenues.

I feel we should look for additional private or public funding, if it is necessary, to make Rutgers Stadium a premier facility. In addition to hosting major college football games, Rutgers' superior location would make it a preferred site for the 1994 Soccer World Cup, 1992 US Olympic Trials as well as NCAA/National/Regional Championships in track and field, lacrosse and soccer. The new Rutgers Stadium would attract events which would bring thousands of visitors to the Garden State.

I hope all goes well in the Legislature in the next few months. If there is anything I can do to help, please contact me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William P. Fitzpatrick

William P. Fitzpatrick

cc: Assemblyman W. Kavanaugh, Somerset Co.
D. Rosen, NJ Olympian Study Commission
R. Dougan, Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports
L. Weitzner, Dept. of Community Affairs

New Jersey State Library

RECOMMENDED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS - RUTGERS STADIUM/RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

GENERAL STADIUM IMPROVEMENTS

1 LIGHTING FOR NIGHT EVENTS

2 EXPANDED SEATING IN END ZONES/ALL-WEATHER OVERHANG-DECK

3 STATE OF THE ART VIDEO SCOREBOARD (SEE BELOW)

4 RECOMMEND NATURAL TURF OVER ARTIFICIAL TURF
NATURAL - WOULD ALLOW 94 WORLD CUP SOCCER
WOULD MAKE IT A PREMIER FACILITY
ARTIFICIAL - WOULD ALLOW MORE EVENTS TO BE HELD
MORE RISK OF INJURIES

5 IMPROVED PUBLIC TRANSIT FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TRAIN/BUS STATION
PEDESTRAIN OVERPASS AND WALKWAY FROM STADIUM TO N.B.

6 IMPROVED TV CAMERA LOCATIONS AND SOUND SYSTEM

IMPROVEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL TRACK FACILITY

1 EXPAND TRACK TO 9 LANES, REMOVE FIRST 3 ROWS OF SEATS
NINTH LANE ALLOWS BETTER TV VIEWING OF 8 LANES

2 RE-DESIGN FIELD LAYOUT FOR FOOTBALL/TRACK&FIELD/SOCCER/LACROSSE
DOUBLE-LANE FIELD EVENT RUNWAYS
STEEPLECHASE OUTSIDE TRACK ON SOUTH END (CUT INTO HILL)
THROWING CIRCLES FOR MAJOR MEETS INSIDE STADIUM,
FOR MOST MEETS, THROW OUTSIDE STADIUM (TO SAVE GRASS)
MONDO RUNNING SURFACE FOR COMPETITION (HARD)

3 TRACK EQPT. STORAGE BUILDING BUILT IN HILLSIDE AT SOUTH END

4 ELECTRICAL OUTLETS ON FIELD FOR TV, SCOREBOARD EQUIPMENT

5 POSSIBLE USE OF INSIDE STAD. WALL FOR ADVERTISING

6 RAISED ALUMINUM CURB BETWEEN TRACK AND FIELD (SAME LEVEL)

SEPARATE TRACK TRAINING FACILITY ON CAMPUS NEARBY

1 BECAUSE NEW FACILITY MAY BE UTILIZED MORE AND UNDER MORE SECURI
2 NEED NEARBY TRAINING FACILITY DURING CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS
3 WOULD MEET RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF UNIV. AND STATE, PUBLIC OPEN H

STATE OF THE ART VIDEO SCOREBOARD

1 COMPUTERIZED SCOREBOARD SCREEN
2 TV INSTANT REPLAY
3 TV SCOREBOARD TO BE USED FOR ALL SPECTATOR EVENTS
4 HIGH COST, BUT INSTANT REPLAY WOULD MAKE THIS THE PREMIER
AMATEUR FACILITY
5 WOULD ALLOW TV COMMERCIAL TYPE ADVERTISING
6 ONE IN SOUTH END OR ONE IN EACH END OF STAD.
7 EXCELLENT INVESTMENT OVER THE LONG RUN
8 COST COULD BE OFFSET BY ADVERTISING

7 Atlantic Way
Sea Bright, NJ 07760
March 3, 1988

semblyman Walter Kavanaugh
No. Bridge St.
merville, NJ 08876

ear Assemblyman Kavanaugh:

congratulations to you for sponsorsing legislation to expand and
grade Rutgers Stadium into a modern, multi-purpose amateur sports
tadium. As a former Rutgers track athlete and an active organizer in
ateur track and field in New Jersey, I am extremely thrilled about
e prospect of a state-of-the-art "New Jersey Amateur Sports Stadium."

am a firm believer that the State's investment in renovating the
tadium will bring returns many times over. It will elevate the image
Rutgers-the State University, help in recruiting better high school
tudent-athletes, increase gate receipts, attract prestigious high
chool and amateur championship events, and increase state tourism
evenue, and much, much more.

am attaching some of the letters I have written in the last three
ears in support of renovating Rutgers Stadium. Please let me know how
and other Rutgers Track alumni can help in passing this legislation
writing to Assemblyman and Senators.

strongly recommend that everyone involved go all-out to make Rutgers
tadium the most modern amateur stadium in the United States. The
tate appropriation would be the catalyst. But we should also look
nto other continuing sources of funding like donations from the
rivate sector, a professional sports tax and stadium advertising to
evelop a total amateur sports complex at Rutgers. I believe the
stablishment of a New Jersey Amateur Sports Corporation would help in
aising private funds for the stadium and bidding for and organizing
CAA, TAC and Olympic Trials events. Another possibility is the 1994
orld Cup Soccer tournament. The U.S. is bidding against Brazil and
orocco. The decision is due by July 1, 1988.

ith a great facility, there are so many possibilities. I would like
o help in any way I can. I would like to meet with you at your
onvenience to discuss some of these ideas.

incerely,

illiam P. Fitzpatrick

c: F. Gruninger

16X

Wed., March 2, 1988

Asbury Park Press

D 3 NBA
4 NHL
9 John Geiser

SPORTS

Rutgers Stadium to be expanded, upgraded

By JOE ZEDALIS
Press Staff Writer

THE FOOTBALL stadium at Rutgers University could be getting a much needed face-lift.

State Assemblyman Walter J. Kavanaugh, R-Somerset, proposed legislation Monday that would appropriate $15.3 million for upgrading Rutgers Stadium. "It is something we in New Jersey really have to bite the bullet for," Kavanaugh said.

"Let's do things right. Let's create a facility everyone is proud of."

Rutgers Stadium was built in 1937. It is considered outdated compared to the facilities used by other major college football teams.

The refurbishment plan calls for artificial turf instead of the current natural grass surface, a modern eight-lane running track, and new lighting. Seating would be increased from 25,000 to 46,000. The old wooden bleacher-type seats would be removed. Press and restroom facilities would also be upgraded.

"Sitting at the stadium the way it is now is splinter city," Kavanaugh said. "After talking to the administration and football coaches at Rutgers, you realize it is a deplorable situation. Rutgers has to go to the Meadowlands to any type of conveniences."

The football team played only two games at the campus stadium last year. Its games against so-called name opponents — Penn State, Pittsburgh, Duke and Kentucky — were played

See RUTGERS, page D7

Rutgers

From page D1

Giants Stadium before minimal crowds.

Its largest home crowd was approximately 32,000 against Boston College. That game was played at Rutgers Stadium. Next fall, Rutgers will play three games on campus: Cincinnati, Temple and Colgate.

"The way conditions are now," Kavanaugh said, "you can't host NCAA or Olympic trials because the track has only six lanes and not eight. With the synthetic surface, the stadium can be used for any number of activities. The lights will make it an all-around facility.

"It's really embarrassing. It's about time we do something. We need to pull the student body together and get them involved."

Kavanaugh said he has 30 co-sponsors for the bill.

"And that was with little or no effort to get co-sponsors," Kavanaugh said. "When my fellow legislators heard about it, they wanted to become co-sponsors."

Kavanaugh said if the bill can pass both houses this year, construction could begin before the 1989 football season.

The reaction from Rutgers was, naturally, cautious.

"It's positive for Rutgers," said head football coach Dick Anderson. "The lights will allow us to play at night. The artificial surface will allow us to host activities of athletic and non-athletic nature."

"The university welcomes the initiative of Assemblyman Kavanaugh," said Richard Jerome, spokesman for the Rutgers News Service. "The upgrading of the facilities would not only benefit the Rutgers athletic program but also the high school and other amateur sports programs of New Jersey, which are limited by the lack of adequate facilities."

The Rutgers football facilities have improved dramatically in the past five years. Rutgers has added an indoor practice facility know as "The Bubble" and two lighted practice fields — one with an artificial surface and another with grass.

Last fall, Rutgers opened the much acclaimed Hale Athletic Training Center. Hale Center is adjacent to Rutgers Stadium. The multipurpose facility houses the football offices, locker room and training facilities.

Hale Center is considered one of the best facilities of its type in the country. It was cited by many incoming football recruits as a prime reason for attending Rutgers. There is a hope that a modern stadium would do even more for recruiting.

The upgraded facilities were the result of a plan for progress started in 1984 with a strong commitment from the university and the state.

"I am a graduate of Notre Dame and out there the athletic programs help many other programs," Kavanaugh said. "Rutgers is an outstanding academic institution that has made a decision to go big time. It is best to have facilities that meet its needs.

"We need to upgrade all the activities and the dorms and add money for higher education. But school spirit has a lasting affect. When the students graduate they can then join fund-raising groups and continue to share in something that could get nationwide attention."

The Rutgers football team has made strides in its bid for national recognition. Last year, the Scarlet Knights finished 6-5. Prospects are even better for the upcoming season.

"If this passes, by the time construction starts Rutgers could be 10-0," Kavanaugh said.

17X

7 Atlantic Way
Sea Bright, N. J. 07760
February 17, 1988

. David Rosen
pretary
w Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Commission
ate House Annex, Room 343, CN-068
enton, NJ 08625

ar Mr. Rosen:

am writing in follow-up to my January 18, 1988 letter to you
ncerning the Olympian Study Commission's Interim Report.

e of the Report's goals is to improve amateur athletic facilities in
e State to the level needed to host national and international
mpetitions. Right now, the major ingredient missing is money. But
doesn't have to be that way.

ring the Commission hearings last fall, Mr. Elliott Denman proposed
at a tax on professional sport admission receipts would be an
uitable and "painless" way to fund facility improvements. Mr.
nman's recent column in the Asbury Park Press which expands on this
pposal is attached.

couldn't think of a more appropriate way - professional sports
sinesses, athletes and fans paying a small tax to insure that younger
sidents of the State have the opportunities to develop as amateur
hletes. A 1% tax on a $25 ticket amounts to just 25 cents. But with
e few million paid admissions to professional football, basketball,
ckey, boxing and other events each year, there would be enough
venue to make a major impact for amateur sports.

rge the Legislature to consider a Professional Sports Tax this year.

ere should the funds be spent? I recommend beginning with upgrading
nletic facilities on Rutgers' Piscataway and New Brunswick campuses.
y Rutgers? As the State University located in the center of New
rsey, Rutgers has traditionally been the host of high school
ampionship and all-star events, collegiate and AAU/TAC competitions,
e Garden State Games and the regular schedule of Rutgers events. The
erall facilities at Rutgers are excellent. With a renovation of
tgers Stadium and the construction of a new Aquatics center, Rutgers
uld offer facilities equal to any other University on the East
ast. Proceeds from the sports tax would insure continued
dernization of these facilities.

nk you very much for your great effort with the Commission's work.
ease let me know of any future hearings scheduled.

cerely,

William P. Fitzpatrick

liam P. Fitzpatrick

Sen. T. Cowan
Assemblyman Villane
Assemblyman Charles R. Dougan
T. Grentz
E. Denman
R. Funkhouser
F. Gruninger
E. Koch
18X
T. McLoone
R. Speirs
D. Steadman
L. Wallack

Asbury Park Press
SPORTS
Thurs., Feb. 11, 1988

D 2 Wes Moon
3 NBA
11 John Geiser



ELLIOTT DENMAN

Sports tax is welcome proposal

They're big-time professional athletes now. They bring home big-time paychecks. A big chunk of those big bucks is derived from cash customers who've happily forked over big-time ticket prices for the privilege of catching glimpses of said big-time pros in action.

At this time, we'd like to remind you that this process had to start somewhere. Every big-time pro athlete had to take his first jump shot, clout his first homer, toss his first touchdown pass, at a much smaller, er, venue.

First stop was often his local playground or ballfield. Then came the grammar school gym. Then the high school fields. Sometimes it was a college's campus ballyards, and sometimes it was an amateur sports club's facilities, should the club of his choice be so fortunate as to have its own.

Round and round this process goes . . . the kids coming up in the world guided and nurtured by hometown coaches using hometown facilities . . . and some of those kids, who happened to be gifted enough, be enough and in all other ways fortunate enough . . . somewhere down the road, winding up in the pros.

We hereby propose a dash of legislative justice.

The bucks required to keep these kids coming up, to keep them playing, to guarantee them ballyards and ballfields and running tracks and tennis courts, equipped with all the necessary appurtenances, right now and for years to come, have to come from somewhere, too.

The proposal we give you, justice being done in the truest spirit of this God-blessed, equal-opportunity nation, is that the process be turned full circle and that the pros and the pro-fans be asked to do their fair share of keeping the whole developmental process rolling.

We hereby and wholeheartedly recommend to the New Jersey State Legislature that it put through the Amnateur Sports Act of 1988: The ASA would do nothing less than guarantee freedom of full opportunity for residents of this state seeking to reach the manifest athletic destiny of their own choosing.

Cornerstone of the Amateur Sports Act is its 1 percent tax on a) all admissions to professional athletic events staged in this state; b) salaries or contract fees paid to all professional athletes in this state, and c) all television and radio rights fees paid for professional athletic events staged in this state.

Millions would be raised overnight and used to benefit potentially thousands of worthy amateur athletic causes in this state.

Take our word that this would be the most painless tax ever enacted in the whole history of modern taxation. It would come from sportspeople and benefit sportspeople. To a ballpark spectator, it would amount to about one-eighth the cost of the price of an average ballpark hot dog. To a pro athlete, who we'd urge to look at the big picture, it would be nothing more than a guarantee that athletes just like him would keep coming on down the old pike . . . and that others would have a lot of fun trying.

The money would be administered by the New Jersey Amateur Sports Corporation, whose principal responsibility would be to promote amateur athletics, athletes and facilities in this state.

If you think all this might be too good to be true, and lest it be considered one man's pipedream, the even better news is that the concept has already been presented to The New Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission, chaired by Senator Thomas F. Cowan, D-Hudson, and has earned a most welcome reception.

In addition to honoring those who've honored their nation and state in years past, the commission has seen far beyond that.

It's already filed its Interim Report and strongly recommends the 1 percent tax.

It's nothing less than the American Way of Life in glorious action, the big guys helping out the little guys and the up-and-coming guys.

More power to the pros who can command those monstrous — some even say obscene — salaries in a laissez-faire marketplace. But even greater power to this relatively modest legislative request for an investment in America's athletic future.

Elliott Denman is an Asbury Park Press staff writer. His column appears Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

19X

7 Atlantic Way
Sea Bright, N. J. 07760
January 18, 1988

. David Rosen
cretary
w Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Commission
ate House Annex, Room 343, CN-068
enton, NJ 08625

ar Mr. Rosen:

ngratulations are in order for you and the Commission members for the cellent Interim Report. The Commission has very accurately pointed t some of the important needs of amateur athletics in New Jersey. ief among them is the Report's Recommendation #2 - to upgrade amateur hletic facilities to the level required for hosting national and ternational competitions.

feel the upgrading of amateur athletic facilities in the State will sult in: 1) New Jersey hosting more major events, 2) increased cognition for amateur sports, 3) increased opportunities for New rsey amateur athletes, and 4) increased state pride.

November 1986, I met with Fred Gruninger of Rutgers and Ralph Dougan the Governor's Council to discuss Rutgers' plans to upgrade amateur ort facilities, and to see how these improvements might meet also et the needs of the State's amateur sports groups. Since collegiate asons and the amateur sports seasons are seldom in conflict, it seems ractical that facility improvements at the State University can meet th the needs of the University and State amateur groups.

ere are two current developments which I feel the Commission should nsider as soon as possible.

Rutgers plans to break ground this spring on a beautiful new uatics center on the Piscataway campus. It will seat 1,000 pectators. My concern is if the Commission recommends the nstruction of a 4,000 seat aquatics center, it will come too late to e incorporated into the construction plans of the State University uatics Center. The advantage of expanded seating is that it would ake it possible for New Jersey to host major swimming competitions ike the NCAA and AAU Championships, the Olympic Trials and the USOC orts Festival.

Rutgers is also in the process of deciding within the next few nths on specifications for replacing the 400-meter running track nside Rutgers Stadium. If the Commission recommends building a 9-lane rack facility with lights and 15,000 seats, wouldn't it be more st-effective to make these renovations to Rutgers Stadium now rather an spend more money on a separate new facility in the future. I elieve a renovated Rutgers Stadium would attract NCAA, TAC, Olympic rials and USOC Sports Festival competitions to New Jersey in future ears.

20X

That I am proposing is that, in each case, one solution can satisfy many of the State's amateur sports needs at a lower cost than a piecemeal approach.

The Report's Recommendation #2 also states that to establish a source of funding for constructing amateur sports facilities, New Jersey should either (1) establish a tax on tickets to professional sporting events or (2) encourage the establishment of a private, nonprofit New Jersey Sports Corporation.

I feel the establishment of the New Jersey Sports Corporation is essential. There is enormous potential in raising private funds for this cause. This organization could also satisfy many of the objectives of Recommendation #4.

The 1% tax on professional sporting event tickets is also a great idea. I recommend that funds raised through the tax might be applied on a matching basis with funds raised by the Sports Corporation. Further, the New Jersey Sports Corporation could also be involved in bidding for and organizing major amateur events to be held at State amateur facilities.

I believe if we all work together, we can achieve our goals to the benefit of amateur sports in New Jersey. My appreciation to you and the Commission for giving this your attention.

Sincerely,

William P. Fitzpatrick

William P. Fitzpatrick

cc: Sen. T. Cowan
R. Dougan
Assemblyman Villane
Assemblyman Charles
L. Weitzner
T. Grentz
E. Denman
R. Funkhouser
F. Gruninger
E. Koch
T. McLoone
R. Speirs
D. Steadman
L. Wallack

Indiana Sports Corporation Membership

☐ **Gold Medal Member:** $100 or more

- Advance opportunity to purchase tickets to ISC sponsored events
- Indiana Amateur Sportsletter, published quarterly
- Commemorative Pan Am Plaza lapel pin
- VIP invitation to James E. Sullivan Memorial Award Dinner & Gold Medal Reception
- All-purpose ISC sport bag

☐ **Silver Medal Member:** $50

- Advance opportunity to purchase tickets to ISC sponsored events
- Indiana Amateur Sportsletter, published quarterly
- Commemorative Pan Am Plaza lapel pin

☐ **Bronze Medal Member:** $25

- Advance opportunity to purchase tickets to ISC sponsored events
- Indiana Amateur Sportsletter, published quarterly

Make check payable to
INDIANA SPORTS CORPORATION
or charge to my: ☐ VISA ☐ MASTERCARD

Card Number_____

Expiration Date_____ Interbank #_____

Signature_____

PLEASE PRINT

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

Phone (home)_____ (work)_____

Return with payment to:

INDIANA SPORTS CORPORATION
Pan American Plaza, Suite 1200
201 S. Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225



Pan American Plaza, the city's permanent commemoration to the Tenth Pan American Games. The Plaza serves as home to ISC and other sports organizations located in Indianapolis.

Headquarters Roster

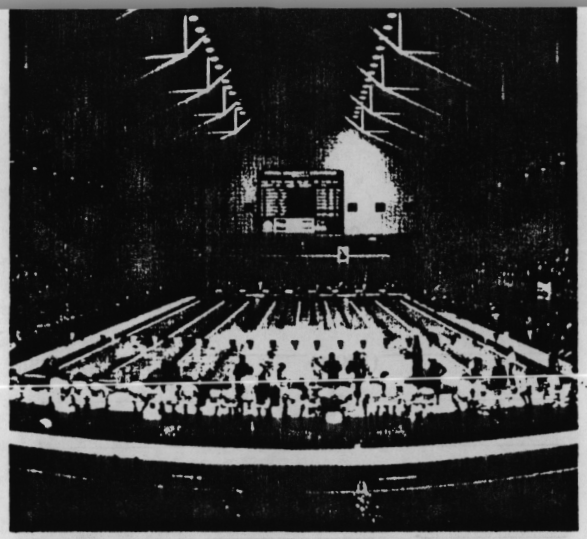
Indianapolis is truly a national center for amateur sports, as evidenced by the growing number of governing bodies and sports related organizations locating their headquarters here. The impressive list of names includes:

- Amateur Athletic Union
- American College of Sports Medicine
- Council for National Cooperation in Aquatics
- Delta Psi Kappa
- Indiana/World Skating Academy & Research Center
- International Baseball Association
- International Institute of Sports Science & Medicine
- Midwestern Collegiate Conference
- National Association of Governors' Councils on Physical Fitness and Sports
- National Institute for Fitness and Sport
- National Track & Field Hall of Fame
- Phi Epsilon Kappa
- The Athletics Congress
- United States Army Soldier Physical Fitness School
- United States Canoe & Kayak Team
- United States Diving
- United States Gymnastics Federation
- United States Rowing Association
- United States Synchronized Swimming



KEEPING US IN THE LEAD

Indiana Sports Corporation



The Indiana University Natatorium, one of the finest facilities of its kind in the world

On A Fast Track

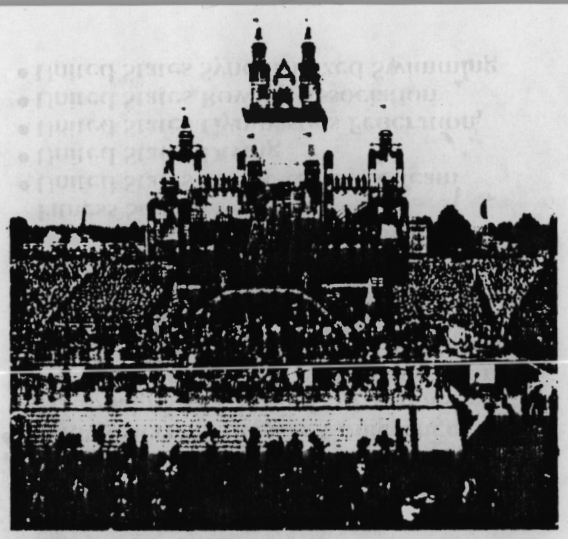
"A Cinderella City." "Star of the Snow Belt." "International Sports Capital." "Aspiring High Tech Mecca." Host city of the Tenth Pan American Games. Headquarters of major national sports governing bodies. Site of the First World Indoor Track and Field Championships. Competition venue for over 100 national or international amateur athletic events since 1980.

. . . but we can't rest on our laurels. Indianapolis *is* a powerhouse of sports facilities, competitions and sports-related organizations. Sports *has* given us a fresh, competitive edge and certainly a lucrative industry. It's our marker.

Keeping us in the lead, though, will take many more partners . . . partners like you.

Indiana Sports Corporation (ISC), a not-for-profit organization, is exclusively devoted to attracting national and international amateur sports events to our state and our city and to staging these events in a way that garners national headlines. All our achievements make Indianapolis a world-class city . . . dynamic . . . growing . . . and attractive for business, industry and residence. Indiana Sports Corporation is fueled by a simple philosophy: a commitment to Indianapolis and Indiana.

ISC, with its strong volunteer core and supporting corporate and individual members, orchestrates several events on a yearly basis, including the Hoosier state's largest multi-sport event, the White River Park State Games.



Opening Ceremonies of the Tenth Pan American Games, held at the Indianapolis 500 Motor Speedway

The same organization joined forces with Indiana Black Expo to sponsor the Circle City Classic, a unique event bringing college football and a new audience to the Hoosier Dome for what has grown into an annual tradition in the city.

Another event staged yearly by ISC is the James E. Sullivan Memorial Award which goes to the nation's most outstanding amateur athlete. Presented by the AAU, the Sullivan Award is announced in Indianapolis at a sold-out televised dinner.

Something extraordinary is happening here; and it's no accident. Rather, it's the result of astute, inspired planning, coupled with an unprecedented commitment. It's the outgrowth of a positive attitude among the many people involved . . . If it's the best, we deserve it . . . If it will help someone, we want it . . . Whatever it takes, we'll do it . . . That's Indianapolis, the city on a fast track.

A History of Teamwork and A Track Record

With a combination of teamwork, foresight and resources gathered from its diverse supporters, Indiana Sports Corporation has emerged as a force in the sports world. Continually touting Indianapolis' assets--its people and its world-class facilities, ISC has convinced decision makers that this capital city is the best place for their event.



Indianapolis' Hoosier Dome, site of the world's largest indoor basketball game

The track record of Indiana Sports Corporation is impressive. Since 1979, the organization has positioned itself into a place of permanence as a partner in the city's resurgence. It propelled the U.S. Olympic Festival to new heights and new levels of community involvement as host of the 1982 event. Bringing the world's largest indoor basketball game to the state-of-the-art Hoosier Dome, ISC also drew over 67,000 spectators to watch the exhibition game of the Men's and Women's 1984 U.S. Olympic Basketball teams.

Ever-moving and ever-planning, ISC intends to keep the city in the lead by continuing to attract all types of amateur events and organizations. To keep the eyes of the amateur sports world focused on Indianapolis, however, it will take an all-out commitment . . . of funds . . . of people . . . of purpose. That commitment is made. We won't stop until we are among the best-equipped cities in the world.

We believe that the future of the city will be determined by two factors, its image and its children; and both should have every opportunity for enhancement and growth.

Join the team.

ISC is a city asset, and you are ours. We invite your involvement through a membership. Sports is the mantle of our city. Your support keeps us in the lead. ISC is working today to keep us there . . . Won't you?

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES COMMISSION
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Chairman
ASSEMBLYMAN
ROBERT E. LITTELL
Vice-Chairman
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CHUCK HARDWICK
DENNIS L. RILEY
ANTHONY M. VILLANE, JR.

New Jersey State Legislature
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
STATE HOUSE ANNEX, CN-068
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

ALBERT PORRONI
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(609) 292-4625

GLENN E. MOORE, III
Director of Central Staff
(609) 984-4811

ALAN R. KOONEY
Section Chief
(609) 984-6798

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Rosen

FROM: Tom Hancock

DATE: March 22, 1988

SUBJECT: Proposed Tax on Certain Sports-Related Revenues

You have asked, on behalf of the New Jersey Olympian Development and Recognition Study Commission, for a preliminary analysis of a proposal to impose a 1% tax on certain sports-related revenues. Specifically, Elliott Denman of the Asbury Park Press proposed, in a February 11, 1988 article, that amateur athletics be supported in part by a 1% tax imposed on "a) all admissions to professional athletic events staged in this state, b) salaries or contract fees paid to all professional athletes in this state, and c) all television and radio rights fees paid for professional athletic events staged in this state."

The total revenues that could be realized from such a tax, assuming full compliance and collections, would be approximately $1.2 million on an annual basis, as follows:

1. The tax on admissions to professional athletic events would generate approximately $330,000 of the total; while this estimate is based largely on admissions to events at New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority facilities (football, basketball, hockey, soccer and miscellaneous events), these should account for most of such admissions statewide. While major legal problems with this tax are not apparent, it could be argued, on equal protection grounds, that the tax should be imposed on all sports events (including horse and auto racing, etc.), or on all entertainment events. Administratively, collection of the tax for major events should not be difficult, but gaining full compliance for sporadic events held around the state might take some time.

2. The tax on salaries and contract fees paid to professional athletes would generate approximately $500,000 of the total; while this estimate is based on salaries paid by New Jersey-based football, basketball and hockey teams, this should account for most of such salaries paid statewide. Major legal problems with this tax can be anticipated on equal protection and other grounds. It is not imposed on all income that athletes derive from their activities (bonus, endorsements, etc.), nor on all individuals who derive their income from athletics (coaches, team executives, etc.);

the general classification of athletic-related salaries could also be challenged. Jurisdictional problems would also be encountered regarding athletes, or others, who are not state residents; while this might suggest imposing the tax on the corporate or team level, this could also raise other questions. Administratively, collection of the tax would likely be delayed or prohibited by such challenges.

3. The tax on television and radio fees for all professional athletic events would generate approximately $370,000 of the total; while this estimate is based only on fees paid to New Jersey-based football teams, this should account for most of such fees paid statewide. Major legal problems with this tax can be anticipated on first amendment and equal protection grounds. Even though the tax would be imposed on teams, broadcasters would likely argue that this tax imposes an unfair burden on their right to contract for sports broadcasts. The teams could argue that the tax singles out one source of their income, and that it is not imposed on other entities which contract for the broadcast of events. Interstate commerce and jurisdictional problems would also be encountered regarding broadcast into the State of away games, broadcast outside the State of home and away games, and so on. Administratively, collection of the tax would likely be delayed or prohibited by such challenges.

In reviewing the above fiscal analysis, you should note that reliable information is difficult to obtain, and may change from year to year. This is a preliminary analysis, and is based on the most recent available information from various published sources. In reviewing the above legal and administrative analysis, you should note that the issues involved are complex, and depend in part on the details of any specific proposal that might be made; this analysis just suggests some of the potential issues involved.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you or the commission.

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U.S. Committee Sets Sig

By MICHAEL JANOFSKY

Special to The New York Times

DENVER, Jan. 10 — With rising costs and increasing demands for new and better facilities and athletic development programs, the United States Olympic Committee has projected an operating budget for the next four years of about $200 million.

That is nearly a 50 percent increase over the $136 million budget of the last four years.

To meet the demands for the increasing expenses, U.S.O.C. officials have determined that they need to develop new sources of income, beyond the corporate sponsorship and licensing programs and direct mail solicitations that financed the previous budget.

"Corporate sponsorship has been our single biggest contributing piece," John Krimsky, the U.S.O.C.'s deputy executive director, said in a recent interview. "But the signals from senior corporate sponsors are that they will not be able to ratchet up their costs to offset our increase in budgetary requirements. It's clear we have to supplement our income with new, innovative programs."

One of the ideas U.S.O.C. officials expect to study in the next few months is the development of new multisport events that networks may be interested in televising. The success of the last few Olympic Festivals, held in each of the non-Olympic years, has fueled the idea that other similar events could be staged.

Robert Helmick, the U.S.O.C. president, suggested several possibilities the organization might explore as ways to create new revenue sources, although none, he said, had progressed beyond the "cocktail conversation" stage:

¶An international multisport competition with elite athletes from other countries. "Not a broad spectrum of sports," Helmick said. "Just a few, but in an Olympic environment."

¶An Olympic Festival for winter sports. While such an event might not be terribly attractive to the networks, he said, it would enhance and expand the training schedule for athletes involved in winter sports.

¶A weekly television show, produced by the U.S.O.C. "It could deal with anything," he said, "and be on-going."

Adding events to an already crowded calendar would be difficult, especially when many federations might prefer to develop their own events and keep television money for themselves.

Also, the International Olympic Committee is not enthusiastic about supporting events any larger than regional competitions, like the Pan American, African or Asian Games — in short, anything that might approach the quadrennial Olympics.

"That's simply the most protectionist kind of narrowed thinking," said Krimsky, who is heavily involved in the U.S.O.C.'s marketing activities. "The Olympic rings are the most saleable, exciting commodity in sports. Nothing detracts from the Olympic Games. Everything else builds on them."

Some of these ideas may get an airing this weekend in Atlanta, at the last meeting of the U.S.O.C. executive board before the start of the winter Olympics next month in Calgary.

Olympic Notebook

Creating More Space

One item that is scheduled for discussion at the two-day session in Atlanta is how the $60 million to $90 million the U.S.O.C. expects to realize from the sale of Olympic coins will be distributed.

Helmick said he would like to see part of it help finance the creation of Olympic offices in all 50 states. Those offices assist in raising funds and serve as statewide information bureaus.

Currently, the U.S.O.C. has its headquarters in Colorado Springs and seven regional offices.

Proposal for Skating

At its meeting in May in Norway, the International Skating Union intends to consider a proposal that would eliminate the compulsory figures from the Olympics and the world championships.

It is not a new idea, but those opposed to it cite the enormous amounts

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STATUTES PROVIDING LEAVES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS

N.J.S.A. 11:14-18

Any State employee in the classified or unclassified service who qualifies as a member of the United States team for athletic competition on the world, Pan American Or Olympic level, in a sport contested in either Pan American or Olympic competitions, shall be granted a leave of absence with pay and without loss of rights, privileges and benefits, and without interruption of membership in any retirement system of the State for the purpose of preparing for and engaging in the competition. The paid leave granted pursuant to this act shall be no more than 90 calendar days in 1 year or the combined days of the official training camp and competition, whichever is less.
(P.L.1978, c. 99, £ 1, eff. Aug. 14, 1978.)

N.J.S.A. 11A:6-11

Any State employee in the career, senior executive or unclassified service who qualifies as a member of the United States team for athletic competition at the world, Pan American or Olympic level, in a sport contested in either Pan American or Olympic competition, shall be granted a leave of absence with pay and without loss of rights, privileges and benefits and without interruption of membership in any retirement system of the State for the purpose of preparing for and engaging in the competition. The paid leave granted pursuant to this title shall be no more than 90 calendar days in one year or the combined days of the official training camp and competition, whichever is less.
(P.L. 1986, c. 112, £ 11A:6-11, eff. Sept. 25, 1986.)

N.J.S.A. 18A:30-8

Any school district employee who qualifies as a member of the United States team for athletic competition on the world, Pan American or Olympic level, in a sport contested in either Pan American or Olympic competitions, shall be granted a leave of absence with pay and without loss of rights, privileges and benefits and without interruption of membership in any retirement system for the purpose of preparing for and engaging in the competition. The paid leave granted pursuant to this act shall be no more than 90 calendar days in 1 year or the combined days of the official training camp and competition, whichever is less.

Any school district which grants employees leaves of absence pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be reimbursed by the State, for the full amount of the actual cost of employing substitutes for said employees.
(P. L. 1978, c. 99, £ 2, eff. Aug. 14, 1978.)

N.J.S.A. 40A:9-7.1

Any county or municipal employee who qualifies as a member of the United States team for athletic competition on the world, Pan American or Olympic level, in a sport contested in either Pan American or Olympic competitions, shall be granted a leave of absence with pay and without loss of rights, privileges and benefits. and without interruption of membership in any retirement system for the purpose of preparing for and engaging in the competition. The paid leave granted pursuant to this act shall be no more than 90 calendar days in 1 year or the combined days of the official training camp and competition, whichever is less.

Any county or municipality which grants employees leaves of absence pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be reimbursed by the State, for the full amount of the actual cost of employing substitutes for said employees.

(P. L. 1978, c. 99, £ 3, eff. Aug. 14, 1978.)