**A SYSTEMIC ABDICATION**

Title IX complaint filed by tennis player

Sophomore Erin Freeman played for Iowa State Tennis on April 23. Freeman went 2-6 against Vaida Babic of OSU. The Cyclones fell 0-4 against Oklahoma.

**BY NOAH RODHOLDING**
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Iowa State women’s tennis player Erin Freeman has filed a Title IX complaint against Iowa State University through the United States Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, according to her attorney, Don Maurice Jackson.

The complaint filed on Wednesday alleges that, among other things, the Iowa State athletics department created a “hostile educational environment.” Freeman provides 67 statements in the complaint, naming Iowa State Athletic Director Jamie Pollard, Senior Associate Athletic Director Calli Sanders and assistant coach Olga Elkin. Former women’s head coach Armando Espinosa was also named in the filing.

Freeman says that members of the university have attempted to “drive me out of the women’s tennis program and have deprived me of educational opportunities based upon my race.”

Freeman mentions former assistant coach Olga Elkin multiple times in the complaint. According to Freeman, Elkin “frequently engaged in openly hostile behavior towards both African-American players,” and “stated that the [women’s tennis program] would save money if they were not required to include Liera Bender, the other African-American team member, on road trips.”

The allegations involving Elkin do not stop there. According to Freeman, Elkin left her near the campus of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, during a February 2018 trip. Bethune-Cookman is located in the state where Freeman’s parents live.

**NEW SLOSS DIRECTOR CHOSEN**

BY K.RAMBO
@iowastatedaily.com

Ranandra Looft was announced as the new director of the Margarit Sloss Women’s Center on Wednesday afternoon, after a series of forums and interviews.

Looft, known to students, faculty and staff as Sandra, was born in Romania and holds a doctorate in German and comparative literature.

Looft has been with Iowa State since 2010, as a lecturer of German and international studies and an Academic Advising Coordinator in the world languages and cultures department starting in 2013, though she began with the department in 2010.

Looft also lectures in the women’s and gender studies department and leads a study abroad program in Germany for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Alissa Stoehr, a sociology and women’s and gender studies professor and interim director of the Margarit Sloss Women’s Center, said she’s looking forward to working with Looft.

“I am very excited that Dr. Looft has joined the staff at the MWSWC,” Stoehr said. “She has a wide range of knowledge and experience that will lend well to the mission and values of the MWSWC.”

Stoehr moved into the role as interim director in February 2018, after the departure of Lorraine Acker.

Looft said she has her goals and ideas but is deeply interested in hearing input from students, faculty and staff. She said she wants to continue the trend of the Sloss Women’s Center being open to all on campus.

Looft said she applied to be the director for many reasons and had been involved with the Women’s Center since first arriving on campus.

“My own research and writing in publications are all focused on gender studies,” Looft said. “Naturally, my scholarship factored heavily into what I teach, it also factors highly into my involvement on campus.”

Check out the Daily’s events calendar online.
Crossword

33 How parts of a whole can be written? 31 Muddling grade
32 Doctor Who’s actress Gillan 30 Taylor of fashion
34 Strong-glove 29 Lyrical preposition
35 Lyrical preposition 30 Feel clumsy
36 World power until 1991: Abbr. 31 Meadow bow
37 How some paper is packaged? 32 Land on two continents
38 Speaker in Stuttgart 33 Quick summary
39 Big fan 26 Learned
40 1987 Beatty flop 25 How moonshine is made?
41 How poets write? 24 Saudi neighbor
42 Go to the bottom 23 Actress Thurman
43 Bath bathroom 22 Needs a fainting couch
44 Score to shoot for 21 How some paper is packaged?
45 Kush mountains 20 Tree of Knowledge locale
46 Lyrical preposition 17 How poets write?
47 Feel crummy 16 Hit one’s limit, in slang
48 Picasso, for one 15 One going downhill fast
49 Strong glue 14 Napa vessels
50 1987 Beatty flop 13 Piggery
51 Feel crummy 12 Sends away
52 How some paper is packaged? 11 Aloof
53 Small bite 10 Sends away
54 Electrically flexible 9 What the cold-blooded don’t feel
55 Go through entirely 8 What the cold-blooded don’t feel
56 Small bite 7 Knitter’s coil
57 How kangaroos travel? 6 Knitter’s coil
58 Small bite 5 Score to shoot for
59 Song to shoot for 4 Score to shoot for
60 Former Cubs slugger 3 Kush mountains
61 Ont. neighbor 2 Kush mountains
62 How some paper is packaged? 1 Kush mountains
63 X-ray kin 1 Kush mountains
64 Go through entirely 2 Kush mountains
65 Land on two continents 3 Kush mountains
66 Small bite 4 Kush mountains
67 Lowers, as lights 5 Kush mountains
68 1987 Beatty flop 6 Kush mountains

WEATHER AT-A-GLANCE

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General Information: The Iowa State Daily is an independent student news publication established in 1880 and written, edited and sold by students.
The route was set and Dakota Access was in a hurry. Every day the pipeline was delayed, Dakota Access was losing upwards of $30 million dollars, they claimed. And hurry they did. It took only three years for oil to begin flowing through the Bakken pipeline, but the impact it made in Iowa might take a lifetime to fix.

Muddy Domains
It was not long after the pipeline was announced that Dakota Access came to part-time farmer Dave Lowman and offered to buy a right-of-way through a 100-acre parcel of his land outside of Ames.

The right-of-way consists of a 130-foot long strip of land. The 30-inch pipeline is typically buried in a 50-foot segment, surrounded by two adjacent 50-foot segments that are used to keep the dirt while work is happening on the pipeline. Lowman refused, citing environmental and housing development concerns.

“I didn’t like the offer...plus I thought it was an environmental accident waiting to happen,” said Lowman.

Dakota Access proceeded through eminent domain. The pipeline ran through a 100-acre plot of land that contained some woodland and farmland, crossing a small stream twice in the process. Lowman had been agitated before the company after they burned the trees that cut down instead of giving it to him like they promised but was astonished to see them working on the pipeline shortly after a flash flood warning had been announced in his area.

“They went out and started pushing my topsoil...they pushed all of the topsoil when it was soaking wet, which was definitely something they said they would not do,” said Lowman.

For Lowman, the ground was virtually destroyed, especially in areas that had previously been used for crops. They were “basically pushing mud and damaging the structure of the soil,” he said.

A few miles west of Lowman, tenant and retired farmer Tom Ross had much the same experience. The oil company accessed Ross’ five acres of farmland through eminent domain after he refused offers of direct compensation. Ross saw firsthand the pipeline’s rapid progress but was not pleased when he found them working in wet conditions.

“They were just ignorant with rain, and they would be out there pushing dirt and driving their Cats [equipment]...just got packed as hard as a road; you probably couldn’t pound a hammer into the ground,” said Ross. “I think that if you would ask anybody, they would agree with me on it, that as a farmer after a big rain, we obviously stay out of the field; because we know the consequences that we would pack the ground hard,” he said.

The pipeline’s construction practices were not confined to central Iowa, either. In Fairfield, Iowa, Steve Hickenbottom said the pipeline wreaked havoc to his fields. The owner of about 1,000 acres of farmland, Hickenbottom also resorted to eminent domain when Dakota Access offered to buy a right-of-way on his land. On an eight-acre swath of land running across a 170-acre field, the pipeline was buried deep in the ground.

It took six excavators and eight bullknives to complete the job, which was too much weight on such a small area of land, Hickenbottom said.

“When you dig [the pipeline] 25, 30 feet deep or even 10 feet deep, you’ve disrupted that normal flow of moisture going through the ground... and when you put the dirt back in and pack it down, the grans of soil aren’t like they were before so now that water, that was flowing through there, is not flowing through,” he said.

Hickenbottom now says he has water containment issues, something that he has worked half his life to perfect. Terraced ridges built to contain the water flow have been destroyed and the tiling beneath the surface has been ripped apart, Hickenbottom said.

“We’ve been in the drainage business and dirt works for about three generations, and you cannot move 30 feet of dirt and put it back like it was before. You might make it look like it on top, but it’s never going to be the same,” he said.

For Hickenbottom, the drainage issues are more immediately concerning than the productivity of the soil. “It isn’t any good remediating the soil if the ground is too wet to farm on,” he said.

Hickenbottom planted corn in the field last year and assessed the damage that he believes the pipeline had wrought. Although there was a drought throughout the growing season, it was obvious to Hickenbottom where the pipeline lay. “Where they went through with the pipeline, [the yield] was like zero. It drew some stink, but there was no corn,” he said.

“It Will Never Return to its Original State”
For Boone native Keith Puntenney, soil health is a major concern and a negligible yield from farmland is a worst-case scenario. Owner of 610 acres, Puntenney did not hesitate to challenge Dakota Access’ right to eminent domain when the company came calling.

A lawyer and farmer by trade, Keith Puntenney has been at the forefront of the charge against the oil company; helping to take a lawsuit challenging their right to eminent domain in Iowa to the Iowa Supreme Court.

Therefore, when Dakota Access started construction on Puntenney’s and close friend and neighbor LaVerne Johnson’s land, Puntenney’s prospective was only affirmed. Using a commercial drone to gather pictures of the construction, the farmers said they found evidence of Dakota Access damaging their soil.

“We know that there is a lot of really deep subsoil compaction based on the pictures and everything else we have discovered,” Puntenney said.

Puntenney also discovered that Dakota Access had been mining the topsoil and the subsoil, something that could be very damaging to crops.

“They changed the till, they changed the composition of the soils, they totally disrupted the enzymes and the microminutant activities that has been preoccupying them for over 10,000 years,” he said.

Combined with other construction malpractices, such as soil compaction, poor drainage, pipeline placement and soil remediation among other things, Puntenney believes that Dakota Access has effectively destroyed the productive capacity of much of the 6,000-acre route the pipeline took across Iowa.

“It will never return to its original state. It is marginal if most of it can return to productive corn or soybean use... much of it will never be productive from an economic standpoint,” he said.

“The Silent Thief”
As a leading research university in agronomy, Iowa State is aware of the pipeline’s potential risks to cropland in Iowa. In a partnership with Dakota Access, scientists led by Mehari Tekeste at Iowa State are researching the pipeline’s impact upon the soil. The research project is aimed squarely at evaluating the effects of pipeline construction and soil compaction and remediation of the soil.

This research is funded by a $600,000 subsidy from Dakota Access. A spokesperson from parent company Energy Transfer Partners only responded to the Daily through email.

“We are pleased to have partnered with Iowa State University on this research project and look forward to the project’s development over the next couple of years. Regarding the Dakota Access Pipeline, we are pleased to confirm that it has been safely operating for nearly a year. We understand that landowners and others have varying opinions on infrastructure projects such as Dakota Access. We always strive to work cooperatively with landowners, as we will be part of the communities through which we pass for decades,” the company said.

Tekeste declined to disclose any information.
on the project to the Daily, stating only that findings of the study won’t be published for another year or two.

While Tekeste looks into the impacts of the pipeline, other researchers such as Dr. David Kwaw-Mensah are also in the process of studying the effects of soil compaction. Kwaw-Mensah is a research associate at Iowa State who specializes in soil management and is not affiliated with the pipeline research project.

“[Soil compaction] increases the soil bulk density which in effect impacts the volume of roots that can grow in that soil,” he said. “When the roots of that plant cannot explore a wider volume of the soil, it means that the plant will not have enough nutrients, it will not have enough water and the plant won’t have enough air and this is what affects root growth,” he said. “Some people call it the silent growth,” he said. “It starts from a plant.”

Central Iowa’s soil is composed largely of loam clay, which Kwaw-Mensah thinks is some of the worst soil to conduct construction in.

“When they crush the soil like that, especially with a good clay content and it dries up, it becomes like concrete. It’s hard, like cement,” he said.

“The amount of water that a soil can hold also reduces when subjected to compaction,” Kwaw-Mensah said.

This will result in drainage issues, which can damage the crops surrounding the affected area, he said.

Right now, the farmer say biggest issue confronting them is how to fix it.

“It is like you have a wound. The wound would take time to heal. But once it heals, the scar is the then. And in case you want to remove the scar... if you are going to use some products to remove the scar, it is going to take some time,” he said.

According to Kwaw-Mensah, the soil could take anywhere from a minimum of three years to decades to start being remediated, and even then, it might never be fully restored to its original condition. For farmers, this often isn’t feasible economically.

“A year that goes by without a farmer using his land to make to make his income is like slow death,” said Kwaw-Mensah.

An Issue of Compensation

The past few years, farmers have needed every scrap of land they own. According to figures released by Iowa State University, the average price of corn per bushel from 2015 to 2017 dropped 37 cents and soybean prices dropped nine cents.

This, coupled with unproductive land and increases in payments over time. Puntenny will be arguing that Dakota Access didn’t take into account the potential value of the land in a district court in 2019. “The problem is when you destroy land, you are destroying the future value of the land... everything you put on it is losing money,” Puntenny said.

Hickenbottom also thinks that the pipeline reduces the value of his land, due to its location in the fields. Since the pipeline cuts diagonally across the field, it significantly degrades the rest of the 162 acres in the field, Hickenbottom said. “You’ve not only touched eight acres, you’ve affected the whole 170 acres... you can’t fill an eighth acre strip out,” he said. Hickenbottom believes that Dakota Access did not take this into consideration when it was compensated. “They didn’t pay me near what that ground was worth,” he said.

Hickenbottom was paid $15,000 for eight acres. According to the Iowa State University Farmland Value Survey, the value of eight acres of similar land in Southeast Iowa was estimated to be upwards of $30,000.

In the survey, the average value of all the grades of farmland (low, medium and high grade for crop production) per acre in central Iowa was estimated to be $8,907. In Southeast Iowa, the average value of all grades was approximated to be $6,864 per acre.

Hickenbottom estimates that the tile that had to be repaired from the construction and other remediation costs have totalled more than $100,000 and will largely come out of his own pocket.

As of May 2018, Hickenbottom has been paid for a blunder in the pipeline’s construction and for five years worth of crop damages.

“Ross has been paid for crop damages and says that he has been compensated fairly for his losses. “They have been very good at not questioning the payments for damages. They’ve been good about that,” he said.

However, Puntenney and Johnson haven’t been paid yet. Those who have been fighting Dakota Access with lawsuits and haven’t made any side agreements have been ignored, Puntenny said.

“We have not gotten paid for anything. For crop damage, for remediation, for anything. Dakota Access has just walked away from us and said ‘see you later,’” said Puntenny.

Energy Transfer Partners responded, stating that “our mitigation efforts along the route, including in Iowa are still in progress, which is why our easement agreements contained a payment schedule for crop loss, which is 100 percent the first year, 80 percent for loss year two, and 60 percent for year three.”

In the end, however, Hickenbottom says that one of the most valuable things he has lost is time. “I spent 30 years fixing this [land] up... I don’t have another 30 years to fix it again,” he said.

A Persistent Problem

When the Iowa Utilities Board granted Dakota Access the right to put a pipeline through Iowa, the Board required that the company follow an Agricultural Impact Mitigation Plan to help keep soil destruction to a minimum.

Puntenny has compiled his findings on whether Dakota Access followed the guidance of this whole thing, I don’t know if I want to try to pass it on to my children, I mean would you? Would you feel comfortable leaving them with that kind of liability?” he said.

Three years ago, farmers across Iowa experienced Big Oil through the Dakota Access Pipeline. Since, he has had relatively minor issues compared to the experiences of Hickenbottom.

“It’s taken hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of years for the soil to create its structure that it has, and when you go down that deep and tear everything up and put it back, it’s just not that simple,” said Ross.

For farmers like Hickenbottom, the whole experience has left more than just a bad taste in their mouths.

“I have not talked to one person who has had the pipeline go through even if they consented to it would do it again today if they had to do it over again,” he said. “The trouble is, it’s not over yet. But the media hype is done.”
Phone replicas sacrifice quality

BY SANDEEP STANLEY
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Cell phones have become one of the most ubiquitous sights in our interconnected society — they are one of the most versatile tools for both business and everyday life. With the astronomical prices that even mid-range name-brand phones are, however (a new, unlocked iPhone 7 costs $549 when purchased from Apple, and a Samsung Galaxy S7 costs $399 from Walmart), there is a rapidly expanding market for low-cost cellular devices.

Enter Goophone, a manufacturer of smartphones, tablets and smartwatches based in Shenzhen, China. Goophone is one of “various Chinese and Thai electronics manufacturers that are creating knockoffs that look almost exactly the same for half the price.” Their name brand phones are, however, “the most versatile tools for both business and everyday life.”

Monday, May 21, 2018

Suburban poverty fails to be addressed

BY DANIEL SHAW,
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Suburban poverty is a hallowed development that has blindsided the nation within the past couple decades. In the past, suburbs were understood to be regions where middle-class Americans could settle down and get away from the hustle and bustle of city life. However, in a recent Brookings Institution analysis of the 2015 U.S. Census and American Community Survey data, the population of people in poverty living in suburban communities surpassed 16 million — outnumbering the poor population in cities by more than 3 million.

Despite this development, poverty continues to be generalized as an “inner-city problem.” To a Quartt article titled “American Poverty Is Moving to the Suburbs,” Dan Kopf explains how the geography of poverty in the United States is continually misrepresented.

For example, in his inauguration speech in 2016, President Donald Trump painted a picture of “(m)others and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities.” While he was not wrong in stating that poverty is still an issue in our inner cities, he failed to bring the slightest attention to the larger populations of people that struggle with poverty.

This dangerous misrepresentation of the geography of poverty will lead to policies that end up doing more harm than good.

People who struggle with poverty in the suburbs face very diverse challenges, much different than people who struggle with poverty in the inner cities.

While some might argue that suburban surroundings provide a comparatively better chance for people to work their way out of poverty, due to lower crime rates and better schools, suburbs often fail to offer many of the same resources that inner cities do to help people in poverty. Some of these resources include access to public transportation, philanthropic aid and a strong safety net.

Cheap lookalikes, nearly indistinguishable from the authentic product, for a fraction of the cost — sounds perfect, right? Not exactly.

Part of all there is the issue of the internal components — after all, with a $470 price difference, some corners have obviously been cut; the drop in quality, however, is steeper than you might believe.

A major component that falls short in the Goophone i7 is the CPU itself. The iPhone 7 harnesses the A10 Fusion, which was designed by Apple and is manufactured by TSMC in Taiwan. This high-end processor costs a staggering $429 at Walmart, while the MediaTek MT6580 (the CPU utilized by the Goophone) is a modest $80.

The A10 Fusion fully warrants its steep price, however, handily outperforming its Chinese competitor in almost every specification. The clock speed, which is an indicator of how fast the processor is able to perform tasks, sets the tone, with the Apple chip performing at an impressive 2.34 GHz while the MediaTek processor is a mere 1.3 GHz.

Other numbers back up this conclusion that the maximum speed of the A10 is superior, boasting six CPU threads to the MT6580’s four and a front-end width of six over a measly two.

Because of its relatively weak processor, the Goophone also loses some important features. Apple’s quad-core processor is designed with two high-capacity cores and two other low-power cores, meaning that a judicious user can assign simple tasks to the low-power cores to conserve battery.

However, not only do the Goophone processor’s four cores run at the same speed as the processor that powersaving mode is not an option!), the speed they clock in at is barely higher than that of the Fusion’s low-power cores. This is just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the Goophone’s deficiencies. The iPhone’s resolution is 1334 by 750 pixels while the Goophone’s is a measly 960 by 540; the iPhone has 128 GB of storage while the Goophone only has 4 GB; the iPhone’s camera is a staggering 12MP while the Goophone can only claim 8MP; the list goes on and on.

Goophone has also been the subject of some worrying legal and ethical controversies in the past. In 2012, Goophone used leaked images of the iPhone 5 found in a patent an iPhone 5 design in China before Apple could.

They went so far as to aggressively threaten legal action against Apple — while no suit was filed, in no small part due to the Chinese intellectual property law protecting any designs which “have been publicly disclosed in publications in the country or abroad,” it was only one incident in a growing series of patent infringement cases involving Apple and Chinese manufacturers.

With China having long overtaken the United States as the world’s largest smartphone market — and with India in second — imitation is becoming more and more of a concern with Apple and other manufacturers looking to tap into the growing Indian market.

In the final analysis, Goophone is simply an example of how unethical the practices of manufacturers have been, making it wise to be skeptical of anything people purchase.

So next time an ad pops up for something that looks like a Galaxy S7 for $60, just remember the old maxim that if it looks too good to be true, it probably is.
Special Olympics: More Than Medals

BY TREVOR HOLBROOK

Billy Habermann earned a pair of gold medals in singles and doubles tennis at the Special Olympics this week.

Habermann had his medal on him on Friday morning secure in his shorts pocket. When asked to show his gold medal, Habermann said he doesn’t have any plans to stop soon.

The foundation of Habermann’s athletic experiences has been his family. Habermann — a Sioux City, Iowa native — had his mother and father, Bill and Cathy Habermann, in attendance in Ames.

Habermann said that tennis is his favorite sport, but he’s dipped his toes in other events as well.

“Tennis, softball, basketball, bowling, golf [and track],” Habermann said when he listed off the different events he’s done.

Habermann said he doesn’t know when he’ll stop competing, but his father said he doesn’t think Billy has any plans to stop soon.

Meanwhile, he sat with his friends and chatted, while watching other doubles teams compete.

Habermann’s partner, but it took a backseat to other petitioners.

Through the Special Olympics, Habermann can cultivate friendships with the other competitors.

Habermann connected with his doubles partner, but he also gets to meet thousands of family friends that our family is friends with,” Cathy Habermann said. “We have so many Habermann said he’ll stick to the tennis courts in Seattle.

Special Olympics provides an opportunity for its athletes to not only branch out geographically, but also in the sports in which they participate.

Habermann said that tennis is his favorite sport, but he’s dipped his toes in other events as well.

“It’s a great community of families, too,” Cathy Habermann said. “We have so many family friends that our family is friends with their family, because our children/adults compete and have competed for years, so it’s just an extension of our family.”

The overturn on the sports gambling ban is one of the greatest abdications of authority that I have seen in a university athletic department,” Jackson said in a statement provided to the Iowa State Daily. “She approached two senior level administrators in the ISU Department of Athletics and requested that they address her selectively harsh treatment. On each occasion, she was summarily dismissed.

“Mr. Freeman’s treatment within the ISU Department of Athletics represents one of the most troubling abdications of authority that I have seen in a university athletic department,” Jackson said in a statement provided to the Iowa State Daily.

“Ms. Freeman’s treatment within the ISU Department of Athletics represents one of the most troubling abdications of authority that I have seen in a university athletic department,” Jackson said in a statement provided to the Iowa State Daily.

“I’m not going to drone on about how great it will be for the state of Iowa to use the money for good. I’m speaking strictly from a sports perspective.

The overturn on the ban is one of the greatest things to happen in the sports world... Ever. I was listening to The Sports Fanatics on KXNO radio this week, and Chris Williams summed it up nicely.

“This is the same thing as fantasy football 15-20 years ago,” Williams said. “The NFL exploded when fantasy football became easy to use on the internet. Fantasy football in its purest form is a form of gambling.

“People watch the NFL differently now,” Williams nailed it. Unlike the MLB and NBA, the NFL’s schedule makes playing fantasy sports easy. The rise of fantasy sports in the 1990s and 2000s coincided with the NFL’s popularity boom.

This became something of a joke in recent years as fans would tweet at athletes about their fantasy performances. “Nobody cares about your fantasy team” became a kind of rallying cry for fans, coaches and players who wanted to focus on the action on the field.

But make no mistake — this will draw in casual fans by the thousands, increasing visibility for issues in the realm of sports and also highlighting its beauty.

I think the same thing can happen for the MLB, NHL, NBA and college athletics as soon as sports gambling is made legal here in Iowa.

Interest in sports will go up. Events like the NCAA Tournament, which already sees a ton of money wagered on it, will become even more intriguing.

Professional baseball has struggled slightly in recent years with attendance and viewership. MLB Commissioner Rob Manfred has made it a goal to improve the pace of play, as one of the common critiques of the game is that it’s played too slow, with too much downtime between the action.

Now, Games will be far more interesting to fans who have money on the action, leading to increased viewership and, hopefully, a better product on the field as leagues focus on improving themselves instead of adapting to draw more fans.

It’s not estimated by the American Sports Betting Coalition that $8 billion will be spent wagering on football games this year, with only $2 billion of that being wagered legally. The rest, less money is now will be exchanged under the table. If anything, overturning the federal ban will help with transparency and corruption.

The ban being overturned is good for the sports world. It will change how sports are viewed for a long time, a change the world of sports desperately needed. Casual fans now have a reason to care about sports before the playoffs, and that will make the product on the field even better.
HIKING HIGHLIGHT

Don Williams Park offers activities for all ages

BY JILL OBRIEN
@iowastatedaily.com

Named for the Iowan singer, Don Williams Park is located about 26 miles from Ames (about a 33 minute drive) and has hiking trails, a 150-acre lake, campsites and a nine-hole golf course.

The 600-acre park is located on the Don Williams Reservoir, which overflowed when a dam was being constructed just outside the park. The lake is open to those fishing, boating and swimming, according to the Iowa DNR. It is also the headquarters for Boone County Conservation, and the campgrounds are open from April 15 until Oct. 15.

What Don Williams Has to Offer
Before you drive out to Don Williams Park, get to know what the park has to offer so you can prepare for what you want to do:

- Self-registered campsites (first come, first serve)
- 120 electrical campsites with 30 amp breakers ($18/night)
- 20 electrical campsites with 50 amp breakers ($20/night)
- 2 group campsites ($18/night)
- 27 non-electrical campsites ($11/night)
- Boating
- No wake lake
- Hiking trails
- Ball and tackle shop
- Nine-hole golf course and restaurant
- Swimming beach

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- Hiking trails
- Ball and tackle shop
- Nine-hole golf course and restaurant
- Swimming beach

Rules at Don Williams
If you’re interested in visiting, here are the do’s, don’ts and need-to-know’s of Don Williams Park:

- Park hours: 5:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
- Vehicles: Only licensed vehicles are allowed on park property.
- Camping: Camping is allowed, but campers cannot stay for longer than 14 days.
- Quiet hours: Quiet hours are enforced in campsites from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.
- Pets: Must be leashed at all times
- Handicap accessible: Yes

Don Williams Park offers recreational opportunities, such as camping, swimming and hiking.

Jethro’s BBQ

All You Can Eat Graduation Brunch Buffet Saturday May 5th Sunday May 6th 8:30am-3pm

HAND CARVED PRIME RIB AND PIT HAM
CREATE YOUR OWN OMELET BAR
Jethro’s Slow Smoked Wings
Bubba’s Boneless Wings
FRESH ATLANTIC SALMON TEXAS BRISKET
PULLED PORK CHICKEN FRIED STEAK
BISCUITS AND GRAVY LOADED EGGS
CORN BEEF HASH HASHBROWN CASSEROLE
French Toast Bacon Sausage Mac & Cheese
Green Beans Mashed Potatoes & Gravy
Fresh Fruit Bread Pudding Strawberry Shortcake
Cheese Cake Brownies Cookies Muffins Toast
And Many More Jethro’s Favorites

1301 Buckeyes Ave  515-598-1200
Call for Reservations of 6 or More

Don Williams Park is Boone County Conservation’s largest park and includes a 150 acre lake.
Don Williams Park
Emotional support dog Emma enjoys a drive to Don Williams Park for a night of camping with her human friends.

Delta Tau Delta sanctioned
Chapter receives third sanction since 2016

Men’s golf makes NCAA Championships

The Iowa State men’s golf team has qualified for the NCAA Championships, after a third-place finish in the Stockton Regional.

The Cyclones had a final team score of -17 and finished the third day with a team score of 3-under-par 285.

Senior Denzel Ieremia entered the day alone in third place on the individual leaderboard, but he shot a 2-over-par 74 and fell to ninth place. Sophomore Sam Vincent made a move up the leaderboard with a 2-under-par 70, finishing in a tie for fifth place at -8. Freshman Lachlan Barker finished with a final round 70 as well. Freshman Frank Lindwall shot an even-par 72 and sophomore Tripp Kinney shot a one-over-par 73 to round out the Cyclones’ scoring.

Delta Tau Delta fraternity has been charged with a level two sanction from the Office of Student Conduct, according to their website. It is the third sanction that they have received since 2016. The sanction, dated May 15, included the misuse of alcoholic beverages and contempt. According to the Student Disciplinary Regulations handbook, misuse of alcoholic beverages includes “the illegal possession, use, manufacture, distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances both on and off campus” and providing alcohol to anyone who is underage.

Delta Tau Delta will be required to hold an alcohol awareness workshop for new and active members prior to the first day of fall term classes, where there must be 90 percent attendance.

According to the OSC website, Delta Tau Delta will be required to hold an alcohol awareness workshop for new and active members prior to the first day of fall term classes, where there must be 90 percent attendance and review risk management policies and prevent unregistered events from occurring by Sep. 14, 2018.

In addition, the fraternity’s conduct probation and social host probation have been extended through Dec. 15, 2018. Of the 39 sanctions listed on OSC’s website, 36 of them are greek.

According to the handbook, contempt is defined as:
- Failure to appear before any university adjudicatory or regulatory body as summoned;
- Failure to comply with any disciplinary sanctions or interim measures;
- Failure to comply with the directive of authorized university officials or police officers;
- Failure to identify oneself or to show an identification card when requested to do so by authorized university officials or police officers;
- Providing, procuring, or seeking to procure, false testimony in any university or administrative process.

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The Iowa State men’s golf team has qualified for the NCAA Championships, after a third-place finish in the Stockton Regional.

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