Iowa State Daily (May 21, 2018)

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

BY NOAH ROLHLING
@iowastatedaily.com

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 tennis 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, according to her lawsuit, failed to provide proper care for Freeman.

Of Mud and Oil: The Dakota Access Pipeline

BY ZACH STREUBER
@iowastatedaily.com

LaVerne Johnson popped a Lifesaver mint into his mouth and motioned out in the direction of the field outside his house.

“I want to tell you how brazen these people are,” he said.

Johnson’s wrinkled face grew serious as he paused. “These sons-of-b****es don’t have any care at all. They don’t have any care at all about anything,” he said.

Johnson’s house is about a quarter mile from the Dakota Access Pipeline. But this is Johnson’s land, and he doesn’t need to look at the valve to see the pipeline’s impact on his property.

In June 2014, the Texas-based company Dakota Access LLC, a subsidiary of Energy Transfer Partners, announced its intentions to build a 1,172-mile-long pipeline from North Dakota to Illinois.

Throughout the Dakotas, Iowa and Illinois, Dakota Access started buying up land. Across the Midwest, farmers, environmentalists and Native American tribes retaliated. Protests against the pipeline’s construction stretched along the route, exploding into an especially nasty confrontation in North Dakota in November 2016.

Dakota Access was able to continue its march to Illinois through a reversal by the Trump administration and agreements in Iowa with the Iowa Utilities Board to access land via eminent domain. What land Dakota Access couldn’t buy, it took through eminent domain. Through subcontractors Precision Pipeline and Ellingson Tile, the company began to start construction on the pipeline in June 2016.

PipeLine

NEW SLOSS DIRECTOR CHosen

BY K. RAMBO
@iowastatedaily.com

Ruxandra Looft was announced as the new director of the Margaret 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 Sroehr, a sociology and women’s and gender studies professor and interim director of the Margaret 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 MSWC,” Sroehr said. “She has a wide range of knowledge and experience that will lend well to the mission and values of the MSWC.”

Sroehr 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!
Subscriptions are $62 per 4 weeks.

TUE

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44 How a priest preaches?
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75 Part of LPGA: Abbr.
77 How a part of a whole can be written?
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CALENDAR

Monday, May 21 6 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Beginning photography classes, Reiman Gardens

Wednesday, May 23 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
North Grand Farmers’ Market, North Grand Mall,
2100 Grand Ave, JC Penney’s parking lot

Wednesday, May 23 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
First Generation Immigrants in Story County,
Ames Historical Society

CORRECTIONS

The Iowa State Daily welcomes comments and suggestions or complaints about errors that warrant correction. To submit a correction, please contact our editor at 515-294-5688 or via email at editor@iowastatedaily.com.

WEATHER AT-A-GLANCE

Cloudy during the day
Partly cloudy
Isolated thunderstorms
Morning thunderstorms
Partly cloudy
Partly cloudy

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General Information:
The Iowa State Daily is an independent student news paper established in 1890 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 $20 million dollars, they claimed.

And hurry they did. It took only three years for oil to begin flowing through the Badlands 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 150-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 put them 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’s 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 just 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 knew 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 saw firsthand the pipeline’s rapid progress but was not pleased when he found them working in wet conditions.

“What you do [with the pipeline] 25, 30 feet deep or even 10 feet deep, you’re disrupting that normal flow of moisture going through the ground... and when you put the dirt back in and pack it down, the grains 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,” said Hickenbottom. “And it 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 knew the consequences that we would pack the ground hard,” he said.

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For Hickenbottom, the drainage issues are economic standpoint. “It will never return to its original state,” the company said.

“I will Never Return to its Original State”

For Boone native Keith Puntenny, soil health is a major concern and a negligible yield from farmland is a worst-case scenario. Owner of 610 acres, Puntenny did not hesitate to challenge Dakota Access’ right to eminent domain when the company came calling.

“I would not be able to make a living off this land anymore,” he said.

COURTESY OF DAKOTA ACCESS

The proposed route of the Dakota Access Pipeline through 18 of Iowa’s 99 counties.

DAPL Project Iowa

The Silent Thief

As a leading research university in agriculture, 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 spokeswoman 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... much of it will never be productive from an economic standpoint.”
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 thief,” he said. “It steals 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’s like you have a wound. The wound would take time to heal. But once it heals, the scar is the there. 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 an 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 approximated to be $6,864 per acre.

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 $8,097. 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 have lawsuits and haven’t made any side agreements have been ignored, Puntenney said.

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

Energy Transfer Partners responded, stating that “true restoration 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 peer through Iowa, the Board required that the company follow an Environmental Impact Mitigation Plan to help keep soil destruction to a minimum.

Puntenney has compiled his findings on whether Dakota Access followed the guidelines...
Phone replicas sacrifice quality

BY SANDEEP STANLEY
@lowastatedaily.com

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 $599 from Walmart, there is a rapidly expanding market for low-cost cellular devices.

Enter Goophone, a manufacturer of smartphones, tablets and smartphones 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 products can be easily found on almost any online marketplace — for example, the Goophone 7 (the knockoff version of the iPhone 7) costs only $71.25 on DHgate.com, a popular supplier.

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

A major component that falls short in the Goophone 7 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 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, hands-down 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 stuck at 1.3 GHz.

Other numbers back up this suggestion 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 nearly two-year gap. 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 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 merely 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 5MP; the list goes on and on.

Goophone has also been the subject of some worrisome 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 laws 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 threat for manufacturers like Huawei and Honor provide comparable quality to brands like Samsung and LG for a fraction of the price. Goophone also offer none of the security features that Apple and Samsung offer built into their operating systems; in fact, with how unethical their practices have been, it would be wise to check for malicious malware, spyware, and adware that have been installed in the place.

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

Suburban poverty fails to be addressed

BY DANIEL SHAW
djshaw@iastate.edu

Suburban poverty is a shrouded development that has blinded our 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 Quartai article titled “American Poverty Is Moving to the Suburbs,” Dan Kof has explained 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 “(un) 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 those 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.

In a testimony given before the House Ways and Means Committee, Elizabeth Kneebone, research director at UC Berkeley’s Terner Center for Housing Innovation, discusses these challenges that are particular to suburban poverty.

She reasons that the lack of public transportation means that “by and large, suburban residents are dependent on owning and maintaining a car — and must bear the associated costs to do so.”

In addition, due to the common misconception that poverty is mainly an issue in the inner cities, “philanthropic resources continue to disproportionately flow to urban centers,” leaving suburban communities with less assistance, which further compounds the problem.

The nonprofit safety net in suburban communities also “tends to be stretched thin, with relatively fewer providers serving larger catchment areas than in cities.” These suburban challenges clearly differ from the difficulties found in the inner cities and serve to illustrate how suburbs are less prepared to provide assistance for those in poverty.

In recent news, Trump signed an executive order, promoting work requirements for safety-net programs. It’s clear that Trump is pushing to decrease welfare dependency by attempting to promote employment with incentives; however, this would actually cause even more suffering to people who are already struggling.

In a 2010 Brookings Institution analysis on unemployment, suburbs contained 6.4 million people that were unemployed — more than double the number in cities. The executive order would, in fact, be bad for suburban communities, due to their higher populations of unemployed people.

On the flip side, there are many people who have jobs but just aren’t making enough to get by.

A study by GOBankingRates released earlier this year analyzed the cost of living in 35 major cities and their suburbs to determine where it was cheapest to live.

The results revealed that living in the city was cheaper in 25 of the 35 areas studied — clearly demonstrating that the cost of living is generally higher in suburban communities.

Another Brookings Institution analysis from 2014, on the geography of low-wage work, revealed that 67 percent of workers in low-wage occupations lived in suburban communities. With a higher cost of living and large amounts of low-wage employment, being a working-class member of the suburban community often does little to change a person’s dependency on welfare.

Clearly, Trump’s idea that being employed is all it takes to reduce welfare dependency is fundamentally flawed.

In the future, it is imperative that more research be taken into consideration — and that much more time is spent crafting policy that will meet the needs of more people. It’s time to update Franklin D. Ros- evelt’s “war on poverty” to keep up with the changes in the geography and challenges of poverty, making our suburban populations more accommodating low-income populations is a vital part of that initiative.

Society today finds it easier to keep generalizing poverty as an issue of the inner cities, when it is a crux affecting people as well. Educating the public on the new challenges people face with poverty will help kickstart the conversation around solutions and help American people to move forward as a less divided nation.
BY TREVOR HOLBROOK
dowastatedaily.com

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

When asked to show his gold medal, Habermann threw it around his neck with a smile on his face. The gold medal was important to Habermann, but it took a backseat to other things gained from the Special Olympics.

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

Habermann connected with his doubles partner, but he also got to meet thousands of athletes from across the state — in 2017, the Special Olympics Iowa report tallied 14,961 participants.

“It’s a good way to keep in touch with friends that they normally wouldn’t see since they aren’t together everyday,” said Billy’s father, Bill. Iowa has been Habermann’s main location for competition, but he said that he plans to branch out by attending the National Special Olympics in Seattle in July.

Habermann said he’d 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.

“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.

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.

The Habermann family bonds throughout the Special Olympics, and Bill coaches other members of the Sioux City Knights.

“There are positives and negatives that come with sports. The Habermann family has a platform to grow as a person and new sports. The Habermann family has a platform to grow as a family, but while Billy is building new friendships, so are the Habermanns.”

It’s a great community of families, too,” said Cathy Habermann. “We have so many family friends that see 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 ban is one of the greatest things to happen in the sports world... Ever.

I was listening to The Sports Fanatics on KKNO 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, NFL, NHL 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.

Fantasy sports will draw more eyes.

If anything, overturning the ban is good 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. 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-field as leagues focus on improving themselves instead of adapting to changing times.

It’s yet to be estimated by the American Sports Betting Coalition that $85 billion will be spent wagering on football games this year, with only $2 billion of that being wagered legally.

If anything, less money 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.

BY AARON MARNER
@iowastatedaily.com

On May 14, the United States Supreme Court overturned a 25-year-old ban on sports gambling, effectively allowing each state to make their own laws regarding wagering on sports.

Almost immediately, bills were introduced in states across the country in an effort to legalize sports gambling. Per the Des Moines Register, Senate Rep. Jake Highfill already has plans to introduce a proposal in January.

There are positives and negatives that come with the overturn on the sports gambling ban.

From a sports perspective, the positives overwhelmingly defeat the negatives.

I’m not going to drone on about how great it will be for the state of Iowa to use the money.
HIKING HIGHLIGHT

Don Williams Park offers activities for all ages

BY JILL O'BRIEN
@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
- Ice fishing
- 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

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
• Ice fishing
• Nine-hole golf course and restaurant
• Swimming beach

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 Hash Brown 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 offers recreational opportunities, such as camping, swimming and hiking.

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

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.

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 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; or
• Providing, procuring, or seeking to procure, false testimony in any university or administrative process.

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.