COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

GAMING CONTROL BOARD

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IN RE: VALLEY FORGE CONVENTION CENTER PARTNERS, LP PETITION FOR PARTIAL RECONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD'S

OCTOBER 31, 2011 ORDER AND ADJUDICATION APPROVING

MODIFYING VALLEY FORGE'S ACCESS PLAN

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BEFORE: WILLIAM H. RYAN, JR., CHAIRMAN

Gregory C. Fajt, James B. Ginty,

Keith R. McCall, Anthony C. Moscato,

Gary A. Sojka, Kenneth I. Trujillo; Members

Christopher Craig, Representing Robert

McCord, State Treasurer

Robert Coyne, Representing Daniel P.

Meuser, Secretary of Revenue

Matthew Meals, Representing George Greig,

Secretary of Agriculture

HEARING: December 6, 2011, 10:02 a.m.

LOCATION: PUC Keystone Building

Hearing Room #1

Harrisburg, PA 17120

Reporter: Cynthia Piro Simpson

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PROCEEDINGS

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CHAIRMAN:

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I'm Bill Ryan, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. Before we begin, I would like to ask everyone, as we always do, to please turn off your cell phones, PDAs and other electronic devices. Thank you. In addition to the seven members of the Board, joining us today is Christopher Craig, representing State Treasurer, Robert McCord; Robert Coyne, representing Secretary for the Department of Revenue, Daniel Meuser; and Matthew Meals, representing the Secretary of Agriculture, George Greig. Thank you all for coming.

A quorum of members being present, so I will call today's meeting to order. The first order of business, I would like to ask everybody to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE RECITED

CHAIRMAN:

We have oral argument scheduled for the 22 Board today which will take place prior to our public meeting. Specifically, the item before us today is two petitions for reconsideration which are being sought today for consideration by the Board. Each

petition pertains to the Board's October 31st, 2011 Adjudication and Order approving Valley Forge Convention Center Partners' Casino Access Plan with certain modifications.

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Today we will hear first from Valley Forge, then Greenwood Gaming, and finally from the Office of Enforcement Counsel. We will then open it up to Board questions. I would ask each party to keep your arguments to approximately ten minutes.

Finally, I would note for the record that the Board has also received a brief in this matter from Woodlands Fayette, holders of the second Category 3 License. The Board will consider the argument raised in that brief, but we will not be hearing from Woodlands today.

Valley Forge present? Come forward, please. I would appreciate it if whoever is speaking first states their name. And spell your last name so the court reporter has a clear idea who it is who is speaking on behalf of Valley Forge. And that goes, of course, for everybody else. Thank you.

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, good morning 24 members of the Board. Ray Quaglia, Q-U-A-G-L-I-A, from the Ballard Spahr Firm on behalf of Valley Forge. With me at counsel table, I have on my left my partner, Adrian King, K-I-N-G, from Ballard Spahr, and on my right, Kevin Hayes, H-A-Y-E-S, from the firm of Doherty Hayes. And Mr. Chairman, by the Board's suggested time, I think we got about ten minutes here.

CHAIRMAN:

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mind.

If you go a couple minutes less, we won't

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

We'd like to just begin by putting this in context, Mr. Chairman, that it is an explicit legislative purpose, as set forth in the Gaming Act, to enhance the further development of the tourism 14 market, including but not limited to year-round recreational and tourism locations in this Commonwealth. In that context, we submit that the 16 17 Board must interpret the access restrictions of 18 Section 1305. In other words, they should be read consistent with the legislative intentions, induce 20 tourism and have successful functioning in Category 3 21 facilities, and obviously not in such a way that there 22 would be a question about the intention. In the 23 cleanest sense, the addition of a gaming amenity would 24 make it more likely that someone considering whether 25 or not to hold an event at Valley Forge Resort would

elect to do so because of the availability of gaming
as an additional attraction to their guests.

Alternatively, it may be someone just primarily
interested in going into a casino, but it's, in fact,
required before he or she enters to buy a hamburger,
buy a couple drinks, patronize another amenity, making
exposure that he wouldn't otherwise get, and thinks to
himself, wow, that's a good burger, I like that bar,
and then come back. So, there are a number of ways
that the two can be partners.

We have spent significant time working with the Board staff to develop a plan that is consistent with the legislative intent of operating a successful facility, while also keeping mindful of the access limitations imposed by Section 1305. And we're seeking consideration here today of a very limited portion of the Board's Order. What we want at this point primarily is get open and operating and start generating revenue for the facility, for the Commonwealth, for taxes. So, what we are requesting here today, which I think is even more limited in our petition, is that the Board modify its October 31st Adjudication and Order to relieve us, to relieve Valley Forge from the obligation of requesting identification and conducting, in effect, a background

check cross referencing against the Self Exclusion

List solely for members of the transient public whose access to the casino is premised by their personal expenditure of ten dollars or more on one of the amenities.

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To be clear, we are not requesting relief from the Board's Order with respect to any hotel quests, whether the room is in their name or someone else staying in their room. We will get ID from those 10 people. We will run a background check and cross reference them against the Exclusion List. We're not 11 12 requesting relief for any attendee at a social event. If someone's there for a wedding, for a bachelor 13 14 party, for a family reunion, if they want to go to the 15 casino, we'll get their ID, we'll run the background information to make sure they're not on the Exclusion 16 List. We're not requesting relief for anyone who is 17 attending a convention or a conference at which the 18 host is paying their non de minimis consideration. 19 20 So, they attend and aren't paying any money 21 themselves, they want to go to a casino, we'll go get 22 their background information. We're going to get ---23 run a cross reference against the Exclusion List. only people that we're requesting relief, the only 24 25 category of patrons, are again members of the

transient public who are not registered guests and who are seeking casino access based on their personal expenditure of ten dollars or more on one of the amenities.

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That is, we submit, consistent with the 5 statute, which in its definition of paying for the amenities specifically distinguishes --- or the amenities specifically distinguishes between registered guests on the one hand and members of the 10 transient public on the other hand. It is equally 11 important for us, consistent with customer 12 expectations. Someone registering for a hotel room, 13 someone checking into a room is not going to be put It's become the normal. 14 off by requesting their ID. 15 Someone, an adult, who is clearly of age, who understands that if he only spend ten dollars on food 16 17 and beverage and other amenities to get into the 18 casino may not appreciate being carded, having to turn over his ID, having to wait while a background check 19 2.0 is conducted on him to see whether he's on the Board's 21 list. It is our concern that that type of experience 22 for a member of the transient public will have a 23 significant deterrent effect on their inclination to visit our facility either in the first instance or 24 25 perhaps, more dangerously, to come back or return.

And there is empirical data that supports that 2 concern. And that was addressed I think very nicely in the brief submitted by Woodlands with respect to 3 the prior experience with loss limit regulations in Missouri and Iowa, which imposes a capital requirement of checking ID and running a check on anyone who wishes to come into a casino and gamble. And what both of those states found, and subsequently repealing those regulations, was that people were sufficiently put off by what they perceive as the intrusion into 10 their personal privacy, that they would be less 11 12 inclined to come spend money at those facilities. 13 Now, that's even --- I'm more concerned here with 14 Valley Forge because this is not a statewide 15 requirement. This would be a requirement imposed solely on Valley Forge Casino. So, business that 16 17 would otherwise be coming to Valley Forge, and further, the legislative intent of boosting tourism is 18 now going to be a supported diversion of other 19 20 facilities, either in the Commonwealth or elsewhere, 21 which would frustrate the goal of the General 22 Assembly. 23

Now, we understand there are two concerns that the Board has raised with respect to the relief we're seeking. They are that otherwise excluded

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persons could gain entry to the casino and there may be a transfer of cards to otherwise eligible persons.

We submit neither of those concerns is sufficient to outweigh the demonstrable adversity on our business that requiring ID for members of the transient public would have.

With respect to excluded persons, we begin --- people on the Exclusion and Self-Exclusion Lists, we begin by noting that they are not addressed 10 by Section 1305. There is nothing in the legislative access plan requirement that mandates the exclusion of 11 12 otherwise excluded persons as part of the access plan. 13 The exclusion of excluded persons is separately addressed. And it's addressed not with respect to 14 15 Category 3 facilities but with respect to all facilities in this Commonwealth, which certainly 16 17 suggests that there should be an equally applicable standard and processes that apply to all facilities 18 19 and not an overly burdensome one apply to the small 20 facilities of all.

Now, although, as was said in the --- I think the petitions say we should be required no more than any other operator with respect to excluded persons, I know that, in fact, we are doing exponentially more as things now stand because, as I

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stated, we will be getting IDs, we will be running 1 2 background checks on a significant portion of our patrons, on all registered quests, on all attending 3 social events, on all people who significant consideration is being paid by a third party. We will be checking all of their IDs. We will be referencing all them against the Exclusion Lists. Parx does nothing. No other operator in the Commonwealth does that. We are significantly far ahead of any other 10 operator in terms of the steps we are taking, undertaking, to keep excluded persons down. We submit 11 that, again, given the demonstrable adverse impact on 12 our business, it would not make sense to take what is 13 14 already gold standard, if you will, and make it more 15 That's with respect to excluded persons.

back to this idea that this is all speculation in contrast to the empirical data on what happens when you impose this registration requirement on people. There is absolutely no data to suggest that there is going to be any material problem with the transfer of access cards. And in fact, common sense suggests otherwise. It suggests otherwise because there is no motive for an ineligible person to violate the law to obtain an access card to which he or she is not

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entitled in order to enter a casino when that same 1 person could go to any other casino in the 3 Commonwealth and not have to deal with access cards at all and not have to deal with any other applicable standard that would make it more difficult for them to get in. So, there would be no --- there is no common sense motive for anyone to try to obtain one of these access cards. And instead, there's no economic motive for someone else to try to transfer those cards. 10 Because in order to get an access card you have to spend a minimum of ten dollars. So, if a person is 11 12 able to acquire an access card and wants to transfer 13 it, how --- what are they going to sell it for? 14 can't sell it for what they paid for it because then 15 the person can spend the same amount of money and not have to violate the law. So, all of this concern 16 17 about transferability of cards and Parx is recommending a second ID check to prevent this 18 transferability is entirely speculative at this point. 19 20 And significantly we address it now because if it 21 turns out --- if contrary to common sense, that it 22 turns out that this --- turns out to be an empirical 23 problem with people obtaining access cards that they're not entitled to at the casino, the board 24 25 retains discretion, obviously, to address that problem

going forward. The Board can impose restrictions. 1 The Board can change regulations entirely to address a 3 problem that emerges. We don't get a second chance to make a first impression, to be ever so cliché. someone comes and feels that we've been overly intrusive and they don't want to feel like they're going through airport security and they can go to any other facility, assuming they're of age, they're not going to be inclined to come back. And if the Board 10 softens its requirements down the road, that is probably going to be too late for us in the majority 11 12 of circumstances.

I'm going to conclude with a quote from our prolific commentator on the impact plan of access plan requirements, Mr. Kohler, who observed to the Board in his November 7th, 2006 letter that the legislative intent of the access plan was to create a required nexus to the resort hotel for casino patrons but not such a restrictive nexus that the requirement would adversely impact the economics of the Category 3 facility. That's simply our position today. And that's why we're asking that the Board reconsider its October 31st Adjudication and Order on the very limited matter that we're proposing.

CHAIRMAN:

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Thank you, Counselor. Any questions from any members of the Board?

MR. TRUJILLO:

Mr. Quaglia, you raise this issue in the context of it being potentially problematic to your transient guests; am I correct?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Yes.

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MR. TRUJILLO:

And so of your --- in your plan for this, what portion of your clientele do you expect to be transient quests?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

I don't think we made that determination.

MR. TRUJILLO:

So in that case, you don't know whether that's a problem for one percent or whether it's a material problem or whether it has actually no materiality?

ATTORNEY HAYES:

Commissioner Trujillo, I'm Kevin Hayes. Because of this unique requirement we have with regard to --- or unique set of ways people can gain access to 24 resort membership, the patrons of the amenities who are registered attendees, we are not absolutely

certain as to what percent. We assert certain parts with regard to number of memberships, number of patrons of amenities, but we don't have the exact percentage. We are anticipating a great number of people because of our non-gaming amenities, our reinvestment in new restaurants and a new food court will cause a greater number of our patrons to be the ten-dollar patron of the amenities patrons. So, we don't have the exact number because it would really be speculation, but I can tell you that part of the business plan would be a significant number.

MR. TRUJILLO:

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The problem I have is that you are asking us to reconsider our decision based upon an impact and you won't tell me whether you think it's half a percent or whether --- any kind of materially threshold or whether it's now greater. I don't speak that language, so I don't know what a great number is. So, for me to make an intelligent decision I have to have a better sense of what that scale is. If you say we think it's half, then I expect a size number. I don't have to be inclined to like it and make a number of assumptions, but I have to have some level of sense as to whether it's more than half your guests, half of the guests, third of the guests, you know, something.

1 Because otherwise, as far as I'm concerned, it could be one transient quest as opposed to 100,000 transient quests. I just have no idea based on what is before me right now.

ATTORNEY HAYES:

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Commissioner, I can tell you this, that we expect that a great number, if not the greatest number of patrons of our facility will obtain access through the de minimis consideration portion of the amenities and obvious consideration for the facility at one of our other amenities.

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Fifty (50) percent or more.

MR. TRUJILLO:

So, you expect it to be more than Okay. half of your guests would be of the transient nature, not of those that are either hotel guests or attending maybe a function at the convention center?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

If we do our job right, yes.

MR. TRUJILLO:

That's all I needed. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Greq?

25 MR. FAJT:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Quaglia, 1 2 I've heard you walk through the issue of, as you 3 referred to them, background checks, bouncing IDs off of underage, make sure people are of age and also whether they're on the Excluded Persons List. I didn't hear you address the issue of membership, unless I missed it. I heard you talk about hotel guests, and I heard you talk about guests at a convention, weddings and Bar Mitzvahs and that type of thing, but I did not hear you address the membership 10 issue. What is your position on that? 11

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Yes, you are correct, Commissioner. I didn't address memberships. But for members we would also be requiring identification and running names against the Exclusion and Self-Exclusion Lists.

MR. FAJT:

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Gary?

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MR. SOJKA:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want clarification for the basis of this appeal. On October 31st this Board, in think in its zeal to be sure that we were following every intent of the

statute and were doing our job to protect the public 1 and integrity of gaming, we were getting excited about 3 the fact that, as a Category 3, you had additional opportunities to screen people coming in that people in Category 2s and Category 1s, don't have. And at that time, if I remember correctly, you, as a group, were pretty much on board with that. But now we have this appeal, and I want to be sure --- is it based on real life new information, that is the information you 10 supposedly have gleaned from Iowa, Indiana and other places, where you think there is real data that 11 touches on this one specific issue of transient 12 13 quests. So, is this appeal to a great degree simply 14 based on new data and new research?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Yes, it is based, obviously, on we now have the benefit of the post-hearing briefs submitted by Woodlands, which lays out the empirical data of the experience they had in Missouri and Iowa.

MR. SOJKA:

And that was not available to you on October 31st, and it's not available to us?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Yes.

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MR. SOJKA:

That's fine. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Jim?

MR. GINTY:

I was present the last time around and you are volunteering to do background checks and people of exclusions. The last point, too, as you mentioned, are the remaining requirements to do that. Do you feel that you're under some statutory requirement to check nametags of guests?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

No, Commissioner, we don't feel that the statute requires us to do --- we don't feel that the statute requires us to do anything more with respect to excluded and self-excluded people than the other categories of licenses.

MR. GINTY:

So, this is voluntary on your part?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

It is voluntary because, as I said, our primary goal here is to get open and get operating, and that degree --- we're continuing to try to work with the Board and work with the staff to really kind of limit --- we're trying to limit our area of disagreement with the Board to what we deem to be the

really significant matter.

MR. GINTY:

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I'm not sure we would be here if you hadn't volunteered in the first place. Let me ask you this. You would have no objection if this Board did not require you to conduct these background exclusion member checks?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

No, absolutely not.

ATTORNEY KING:

If I can just add one thing. This is Adrian King. With respect to the classes that we went through, where we had agreed to check the background, the Exclusion List, registered quests, members and registered attendees. The reason why we volunteered was simply because we knew we had an opportunity to take a person's ID card and run the check. some degree we felt as if we were bending over backwards trying to be very respectful of those issues. And since we had an opportunity, you know, obviously we volunteered to do it. And quite frankly, I think we were somewhat surprised that it then applied to the entire enterprise because, A, we don't believe it was required, and effectively we were 24 25 caught off guard by that.

MR. GINTY:

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You made it Sound like such a good idea.

CHAIRMAN:

Gentlemen, I have two questions. assume that you have an event, say it's an antique show, for which a person has to pay ten dollars to enter. I assume that gets the person the status to then use the casino. Would that be correct?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Correct. Yes.

CHAIRMAN:

And that person would not be a person whose ID would be checked or whose background would be checked; correct?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Correct.

CHAIRMAN:

Is it, therefore, the way of putting it, that if another person is paying the fee, the ten dollars, instead of the person who was actually taking advantage of it, is that the line of demarcation that you're making separating one from the other?

ATTORNEY QUAGLIA:

Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman. The basis for 25 that, again, is really expectation, someone who is

there as a quest of another who's having their --they're paid by another, is going to be, we believe, 3 less troubled by the concept of having to present identification to show who they are because they're to take advantage of the opportunities being provided by another. And again, it's all about customer expectation for us. If the customer will not be put off by turning over their ID, we're happy we can volunteer. We're not troubled. The Board wants us to run that ID against the Exclusion and Self-Exclusion 10 List. Our concern is simply with respect to the 11 patrons who did not have any expectation and will, in 12 all likelihood, object to being, in effect, subjected 13 14 to a background check when they would not otherwise.

CHAIRMAN:

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Do either of the ex-officio members have questions? Okay. Thank you, Counselor. Appreciate your help here.

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

CHAIRMAN:

You may begin, sir.

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

Thank you, Chairman. I think the request to reconsider is pretty straightforward. I think you basically understand them through and through, so I'm not going to waste your time by stating issues or summarizing what's in our papers. But what I would like to do is just address a few very specific points that I think are important.

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The first point more than papers this 8 morning about Valley Forge's, the relief we request is 10 extremely self-serving. And I'll start by admitting that the self-serving component --- and I believe 11 everything both of us say is self-serving or we 12 13 wouldn't be representing our clients. But the relief is not extreme. We are not arguing with the 14 15 consideration that casino access cards should have photographs on them. That point has been raised here. 16 17 We also are not arguing that personalized information 18 should be stored on the cards or any other of the various ideas floating around at this hearing, except 19 20 to provide further safeguards, further protection, but also further burden. 21

What we try to do is focused on one thing. We are merely asking that there be ID checks that bear signatures at the point of entry of a casino floor. And we are asking this because it's clear to

us that without this necessary safeguard, the chance of avoiding widespread illegal access is unlikely.

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I have an analogy for you this morning. But before I do that, I'd like to address the analogy that was raised by Valley Forge, that being the loss of face, if you will, where IDs were checked to assure if a patron had exceeded their loss limit. that's a poor analogy. I know it's been reported that the patrons didn't like their IDs checked. think you have to look beyond that. The reason that the ID checks were being looked at in those particular instances was to assure that a person hadn't lost too much money. And I think from a common sense point of view, any of us can understand why that might be offensive to patrons, particularly if they have lost a lot of money. I think that's not such a good analogy in the gaming context. What's being done here is to check to see if someone's on a list which apparently involves relatively few people. I can think of ---. The other thing I would add, the loss

limit study is not of the record. It's been presented by legal memorandum and by oral argument here this morning. It was not presented at hearings. It was not presented by witnesses. It was not subject to Cross Examination. But again, if we're through oral

argument, arguing factual situations, the analogy I think is best, and this hasn't been discussed at the hearings, is retail stores like Costco and Sam's 3 Clubs. These stores check identification at three points in their process. They check it when they issue a membership card, of course. They check it when you enter the store and, lastly, when you check out at the cashier. Now, why do they do this? don't do it because they're legally required to do it but because they have decided from a business 10 perspective that these set of steps are necessary to 11 12 assure that only members gain access. Would they 13 rather not have to do it? I suggest, of course they 14 would rather not have to do it for the exact same 15 reason Valley Forge has shared with you, atmospheric concerns. But they have found that if they don't do 16 17 it, these multiple identification steps, including, most importantly, checking at the cashier, that card 18 19 swapping, the word I'm using here this morning for 20 giving your card to someone else, between members and 21 non-members becomes very, very widespread. 22 though those cards, like the ones here, are not 23 transferrable, it's our position that without checks at the point of entry, the system will be unworkable 24 25 and card swapping will be rampant. Furthermore,

checking one person every half hour, as indicated in paragraph nine of the Order, is of insufficient frequency to the extreme, which will provide no assurance of anything.

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My next point is in response to Valley 5 Forge's request to eliminate only ID check for patrons of the amenities, that being at the time of issuance of the card. Valley Forge's claim that Parx has not identified any legitimate purpose for this ID check is 10 not true. We do understand that checking IDs of patrons at the time of the card's issuance will not 11 12 keep them from card swapping after they receive a 13 card. That can only be accomplished effectively by ID 14 checking. However, as was raised earlier, the ID 15 check at the time of the issuance of the cards is important in that it gives the process some 16 17 credibility. The ID check conveys to the patron that 18 it is only that person that is permitted to use the 19 card. Furthermore, it assures that the person who 20 signs the acknowledgement and waiver form, actually 21 signs his signature, signs that person's signature. 22 Otherwise, Valley Forge has no idea whether the actual 23 name of the person has been signed. For example, we 24 can presume or at least suggest that an excluded or 25 self-excluded person would not sign his or her name to

the waiver or acknowledgment form. Again, it gives some credibility to the process. I don't think it goes far enough, but it certainly has value.

Otherwise, Valley Forge has no idea who they are giving these cards to.

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The last point pertains to checks on the Exclusion List. And we freely admit this is not our issue. But we'd like to clear up something that appears to have gotten confused in the debate. The scanners and hand-held computers that are used to 10 crosscheck these lists operate by merely swapping the 11 card through the mechanism or by running it through a 12 13 laser. This does not require manual input of 14 information. The computer check is literally 15 completed in a matter of seconds. Only in an unusual instance that the scanning device does not read the 16 17 card is further inquiry required. In a normal scenario, the patron does not even know that the check 18 is being made and the process being completed. 19 20 Furthermore, this --- this is not a background check, 21 by the way, as I've heard the term thrown around, it's 22 just a crosscheck against the Exclusion and 23 Self-Exclusion List, can be done more quickly than the execution of an acknowledgement and waiver form or the 24 25 explanation of admission which Valley Forge already

plans to do at the time of card issuance. So, it's
certainly not a matter of extending the process.

It's, frankly, no different than swiping a credit
card. Furthermore, it does not require hotel staff to
serve the role of security officers. A card swipe
that comes up positive, security should become
involved at that point in time. We understand the
Board's public policy on excluded and self-excluded
patrons, and believe this may be accomplished without
any significant hurdle on Valley Forge or its patrons.

Finally, the Board should not treat this

as an experiment, which if down the road it doesn't 12 13 work, we can try something else. Preventing 14 ineligible access is a condition of licensure, a 15 statutory condition of licensure, and there are very few statutory conditions of licensure in the Gaming 16 17 Act itself. The Board needs to adopt a system that will --- not might work or hope it might work. 18 Otherwise, the condition will simply not be met. 19 20 Overall, we request the Board maintain the process in its order and ID checks at the point of entry. Thank 21 22 you.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Counselor. Any questions?

25 Greq?

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MR. FAJT:

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Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Kohler, where in the law, in your opinion, is the requirement that IDs be checked for a Category 3?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

6 Commissioner Fajt, there's no specific requirement in the law that the IDs be checked, but there is a conditional --- condition of licensure in 1305 that says that only certain --- that you do not 10 meet the condition of licensure unless only certain three classes of persons are permitted into the 11 12 casino. So, the question is how do you get from A to 13 B to achieve compliance with the statutory condition. 14 And that's what this proceeding is all about. 15 to a specific requirement in the law that IDs be checked, there is none. This is left up to the Board, 16 based on the evidence, to determine how to get from A 17 18 to B to achieve compliance with the condition of 19 licensure.

MR. FAJT:

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN:

Jim?

MR. GINTY:

I have a question. When Parx gives a

card to somebody and then that person gives the card, I guess, to the Blackjack table or craps table, does the card dealer's manager check the person's ID to make sure that the person giving him the card is, in fact, the person in whose name the card is?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

 $\label{eq:well_decomposition} \text{Well, they check the ID if the person} \\$ appeared to be under ---.

MR. GINTY:

No.

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

To make sure that the Player's Card was that person's Player Card, no. But if the --- it's a completely different situation because if you give your Player's Card to someone else and they play on your Player's Card, those points accumulate to the original person. It's not to the benefit of the person that you lent your card to. And I think I know where you're going with this. It would be, to some extent, the casino's financial loss to the extent they give credit or free play or promotions of some sort if someone uses another person's player card to put additional points on that card.

MR. GINTY:

I think an example was Parx or whatever

you mentioned before, Costco, Sam's Club. What would be the difference if, you know, ID'd somebody like a Costco's card saying, go shop?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

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5 Well, I think if you look at it from Costco's perspective, the difference is that they --they're in the business of --- in addition to selling goods, of getting revenue from memberships. And if they allow card swapping to occur --- and I believe in 10 the early days of those membership stores there was lots and lots of card swapping. If they allow card 11 12 swapping to occur, essentially a large number of their 13 potential customers won't bother to buy cards, to pay 14 a membership fee to get a card. I'm a little lost 15 here now that we have the Player's Club Cards. say this. If that became, again, from a business 16 17 incentive, a big enough problem for casinos that they were losing promotional dollars by awarding --- Player 18 Card points apparently were put on a card by another 19 20 patron, the business incentive would require the 21 casino to implement that sort of system apparently. 22 I'm not aware, Commissioner Ginty, of the details of how that occurred, but apparently not enough to create 23 the business incentive to, for example, check cards. 24

Gary?

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MR. SOJKA:

Mr. Kohler, I've got just one question to try to help me understand your position. I think it's very clear to me and I think to everyone here that you and your client would have a strong interest in making sure that the people who gain access to the gaming floor at Valley Forge meet the statutory requirements having to do with a patron of the amenities and the fact that it's the right person and all that sort of thing. That's in your interest and part of what distinguishes Category 2 from Category 3. But I want to make sure that I understand one of the comments you made about someone handling or swiping a card. takes just a few seconds for a computer to do things. And one of the things you're suggesting is that it check the existence of a person on one of the various Exclusion Lists. Now, it's true that this Board talked with Valley Forge about isn't it nice that we have this additional opportunity to check whether or not people are on the Exclusion List. I think we've heard them say that in most of their cases they would volunteer to do that even though they don't feel they're required to. What I'm asking you is, is it appropriate for you or your client to be concerned

with that issue, that is whether or not they check the Exclusion List. That has nothing to do specifically with the difference between a Category 2 and a Category 3. Do you really want to still present that?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

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As I introduced that point, maybe I wasn't as clear as I had hoped. I started out by saying that it really wasn't our point. I mean, it really isn't within --- it's not in the specific Section 1305. That was one thing I wanted to make clear to the Board, but it was just trying to --- as I read the papers going back and forth, heard some discussion, I thought there was some confusion on what was actually involved in ---.

MR. SOJKA:

But you're not saying ---?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

It's not real urgent.

MR. SOJKA:

Okay.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Trujillo?

MR. TRUJILLO:

Mr. Kohler, I guess first I'd like to ask, you said earlier the remarks of card swapping

would be rampant. What evidence do you have of that and tell me where that comes from?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

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I think it's --- as Valley Forge indicated, because the model in Pennsylvania for Category 3s is so unique, but there is no statistical evidence out there that I can point you to that really sheds any guidance. You know, it's speculative as to what's going to work and what's not going to work. We just believe that the Board should --- given this statutory condition of licensure, that the Board should err on the side of something that's going --- it's not going to violate a condition.

MR. TRUJILLO:

Does that mean that you have no basis on which to say that the card swapping will be rampant?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

It's our belief, based on our particular situation, ---.

MR. TRUJILLO:

Do you have any evidence?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

We have no empirical evidence that would shed any guidance on what actually will occur in the future, correct.

MR. TRUJILLO:

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rampant.

Not whether it's occurred in the past?

Not whether it's occurred in the past, present or

future? Mr. Kohler, you came in and you said card

swapping will be rampant. And I'm just trying ---.

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

Our concern is that card swapping will be

MR. TRUJILLO:

But it's your concern, it's not a fact?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

It's not a fact.

MR. TRUJILLO:

Okay. Thank you. Mr. Kohler,

Commissioner Fajt asked you about the statutory requirements that IDs be checked, and I believe you said there are no statutory requirements that IDs need to be checked; am I correct?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

Correct.

MR. TRUJILLO:

And there's similarly no requirement that only IDs be checked --- there's no requirement that they be checked for age, is there?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

39 I believe you're right. 1 MR. TRUJILLO: 2 3 Does Parx have a requirement that it check its patrons for age? 5 ATTORNEY KOHLER: 6 Yes, for ---. MR. TRUJILLO: Every patron who walks into Parx, check 8 to see whether they're over 21? 10 ATTORNEY KOHLER: 11 Every person --- our policy is that every person that appears to be under 30. 12 MR. TRUJILLO: 13 14 Not saying appears. Do you ID everyone 15 who walks into Parx and check and make sure that they're 21 or over? 16 17 ATTORNEY KOHLER: 18 Do we ID everyone and make sure they're 19 over 21, no. 20 MR. TRUJILLO: 21 And do you check everyone that walks in 22 to make sure that they're not on the Exclusion List? 23 ATTORNEY KOHLER: 24 No. 25 MR. TRUJILLO:

And you said in your papers that the ---1 referring to Section 1305, that the plan expressed 2 3 text focuses on imposing strict limitation to gaming floor access at Category 3 facilities and then elevating those restrictions to an express condition on the ability to have a license at all. Are you speaking about anything other than 1305(a)(1)? there some other provision of 1305 that I'm missing that says that there are strict --- requires imposing 10 strict limitations to gaming floor access to Category 11 3 facilities?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

No.

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MR. TRUJILLO:

That's the only place I can find.

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

Yes.

MR. TRUJILLO:

And finally, Mr. Kohler, when you appealed this --- whatever you appealed, do you feel that the standard view that the Court will impose or utilize in reviewing our decision would be what's the standard view?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

I believe it --- don't quote me on this,

but I believe the standard of review is essentially not the standard for this issue, although I'm not going to clarify that question.

MR. TRUJILLO:

All right. I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN:

Nick?

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MR. MCCALL:

I think Commissioner Trujillo hit most of those points. But just for clarification again, you do not check everyone that comes into your casino to verify whether or not they're on the Exclusion List?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

That's correct. We don't check it ---.

MR. MCCALL:

Have you ever been cited for allowing someone who is on the Exclusion List for gambling in your facility?

ATTORNEY KOHLER:

Yes.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Craig?

MR. CRAIG:

No.

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Coyne?

MR. COYNE:

No.

CHAIRMAN:

Thank you, Counselor. Okay. We will now hear from the Office of Enforcement Counsel (OEC).

Cyrus Pitre, Chief Enforcement Counsel.

ATTORNEY PITRE:

I'm not going to belabor this issue any more than it has been. Category 3s have the same requirement with regard to self-excluded individuals, excluded individuals, underage individuals, as Category 1s and 2s, and they shouldn't be treated any differently than those other category licensures, in my opinion.

Category 3s have an extra provision that basically lays out the condition of the amenity, overnight guests are a minimum. All that is, is an extra provision that is going to be regulated.

Admittedly, it shouldn't be treated as something that's profound or something that is felt that --- that makes it overly restrictive. With regard to self-excluded individuals, excluded individuals, underage individuals, we tweak the internal controls to make sure that the facility has a plan in place and they're following that plan. Shouldn't be any

different from Category to Category as it relates to 1 those areas in addition to the area with regard to the patron of the amenities and membership of the 3 Those matters should be overnight quests. specifically addressed in the internal controls so that if they need to be tweaked, we can tweak them. If there are any deficiencies that occur, those deficiencies can be addressed in the internal controls. It's nothing any different than what we do 10 with Category 1s and 2s, because each facility is going to be different. They're going to have a 11 different clientele. They're going to be different 12 13 surroundings. So, you may need to tweak those 14 internal controls to reflect that. Outside of that, 15 we don't have much to add to that. We believe that the Board established a regulatory framework that we 16 17 --- that gives us the ability to go forward with the 18 internal controls. If the Board wants to change its order upon reconsideration, that's fine also. But we 19 20 don't think that the Board has done anything --- or 21 that Valley Forge has submitted a plan that is overall 22 deficient. It's a framework for us to begin to work 23 with regard to internal controls towards that opening. 2.4 And if those internal controls are deficient, we have 25 processes in place to boost those internal controls.

1 That's all we have to add. If the Board would like to ask any questions?

CHAIRMAN:

Questions from the Board? Mr. Craiq? Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you all for your presentations. This matter is now closed. The Board will schedule this matter for vote at our December 20th meeting.

HEARING CONCLUDED

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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings, hearing held before Chairman Ryan, was reported by me on 12/06/2011 and that I Cynthia Piro Simpson read this transcript and that I attest that this transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceeding.

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