1		COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA		
2	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
3		GAMING OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE		
4	НОІ	LLYWOOD CASINO AT PENN NATIONAL RACE COURSE		
5		MONDAY, MAY 2, 2016 10:00 A.M.		
6		PUBLIC HEARING		
7				
8	BEFORE:	HONORABLE JOHN D. PAYNE, MAJORITY CHAIR HONORABLE RUSS DIAMOND		
9		HONORABLE GEORGE DUNBAR HONORABLE KURT A. MASSER		
10		HONORABLE KURI A. MASSER HONORABLE NICK KOTIK, MINORITY CHAIR HONORABLE MARK ROZZI		
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1	COMMITTEE STAFF PRESENT:
2	JOSIAH SHELLY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSE GAMING OVERSIGHT
3	COMMITTEE
4	CHARLES T. MILLER MINORITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 Good morning. I'd like to call to CHAIRMAN KOTIK: 3 order the public hearing of the House Gaming Oversight 4 Committee. We'll stand for the Pledge of Allegiance. 5 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE RECITED CHAIRMAN KOTIK: Thank you. Can I have roll call, 6 7 please? ROLL CALL TAKEN CHAIRMAN PAYNE: I want to thank the members for 9 10 attending the hearing that aren't on leave. And I see what happens on a Monday morning. I also want to thank 11 12 Representative Helm --- this is in her district, her casino and her legislation --- that we have a Bill from her and agreed to 13 14 do a hearing out here at the casino. I also especially want to 15 thank Penn National, Eric, you and your team, for you hosting the event and your hospitality this morning. With that, 16 17 Chairman Kotik. 18 CHAIRMAN KOTIK: Mr. Chairman, I just look forward 19 to the testimony as we continue to look at ways to improve the 20 casino industry here in the Commonwealth. Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you. With that, Eric, we'll 22 turn it over to you. 23 MR. SCHIPPERS: Thank you very much. Can you hear 24 me okay? Thank you, Chairman Payne and Chairman Kotik, and the

rest of the House Gaming Oversight Committee. We are delighted

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to have you at Hollywood Casino at Penn National Race Course.

I'm Eric Schippers, Senior Vice President of Public Affairs and
Government Relations for Penn National. And I'm joined today
on my left by John Finamore, who's our Senior Vice President of
Regional Operations for our company. He represents, in
addition to --- or oversees, in addition to this property, nine
other facilities for us across the country.

On my right is Frank Quigley, who is our Vice

President and General Manager of Hollywood Casino at Penn

National. So they will be participating in the presentation

and sharing with you additional facts and figures. But I

thought to begin with I would provide you just a brief

background or overview of the facility that you're sitting in

today.

This really is the centerpiece of our company's portfolio of properties. This is where Penn National Gaming's story began. Our company was founded in 1972 by the father of our now Chairman, Peter Carlino. And Peter D. Carlino and his associates that started this race track ---. This is one of the Commonwealth's first thoroughbred racing licenses. And he was an early pioneer in much of the early racing legislation, including things like Telebet, long before it was exported to other parts of the country, other racing jurisdictions. So our heritage, our story, really began here. And we actually went public, our company, in 1994, on the strength of this racetrack

and several affiliated off-track facilities alone. We had revenues, I believe, at the time of about \$40 million.

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And from there, after going public, we have grown from this single track to what is today the largest pure regional gaming operator in the nation, with 27 facilities in 17 jurisdictions across North American, but have never forgotten that our roots are here. And I remember I was in the early meetings with Chairman Fitz Dixon of the Racing Commission. He emphasized and wanted to make clear that slot machines rode in on the back of a horse in Pennsylvania. so for those of you that were out there in the early days of this racetrack back in the '70s, where we would draw, you know, 10,000 fans on an active racing night, you can see that this is not at all the same facility that you once saw before because we tore down the original grandstand. And we're very cognizant of Chairman Dixon's emphasis on racing and, in fact, created this wholly-integrated racing and gaming entertainment facility, such that, as you can see as you came off the escalator, you can still have great sight lines from the racing side of the operation down to the gaming side. You have great views of the racetrack.

And this weekend will be the Kentucky Derby, and we expect big crowds out here to enjoy both the gaming side and the racing side of the operation as well. So in all, we spent \$345 million to open this facility. We're very proud of what

we've been able to accomplish here.

Now, I'm going to turn ---. Well, before I say that, we're also still based in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. And I think that's an important point. We have the opportunity now, having 27 facilities across the country, to look at anywhere. We've now entered the Las Vegas market. We have a property on the strip. And many of our financial analysts who find us in the quiet borough of Wyomissing wonder, you know, this is hardly a gaming mecca, why do you stay? And it really is because of that family link. It's the commitment our Chairman made to stay in Pennsylvania and be a proud Pennsylvania company. So with that, I want to turn it over to Frank and let him walk you through some of the economic development stats.

MR. QUIGLEY: Good morning, everyone. Thank you very much for coming out. We're very, very, very proud of this facility since we built ---. And we opened in February of 2008. And since then we've hosted 22,000,000 visitors. 2009, I believe. I'm sorry, 2009. 22,000,000 visitors, and they've generated over \$2.3 billion in gross gaming revenue. And along with that, the property has paid \$1.1 billion in taxes and fees.

The property employs approximately a thousand people. Annually they earn over \$25 million. And since the property has opened, the property has paid out over \$250

million in wages and benefits and also contributed over \$25 million in payroll taxes. As Eric said, we're very proud of our racing history. And our heritage is the cornerstone of our company.

Our racing operation supports over 470 jobs in various industries across the Commonwealth. We race approximately 200 live days a year and in that we average about \$150,000 in purses. Coming up June 4th is our premier race day, is the Penn Mile, and that's our biggest day of the year in racing. We'll do over a million dollars in purses that day.

The contributions to horse racing have been over \$210 million to the Horse Racing Development Fund, another \$27 million to the HBPA. And we've generated close to \$6 million in parimutuel taxes. Along with that --- I'm sorry. And as I said, you know, my first slide, as I looked at it, we've already eclipsed a billion dollars since opening in taxes, and we're going strong.

Along with that, we work very hard to make sure that we maximize our in-state purchases of all our products and services. Last year alone we did \$8.8 million in purchases in the State of Pennsylvania. \$4 million of that was in Dauphin County, here locally. And a million and a half of that was in minority and women-owned businesses.

We're also very proud of our charitable contributions and our corporate citizenship, our approach to

the community. \$1.2 million since opening we've contributed to various charities. And we're coming up ---. Our big event that we do every year is our Penn National Charity Golf
Classic. Last year we set a record on that, at \$435,000. All that money goes to the Hershey Medical Center to support IBD,
Irritable Bowel Disorder, and their fight of that horrible disease. That's all done in house.

We're behind the scenes right now working very hard for this month. Our next --- excuse me, August is the tournament, and we're hoping to set another record this year. So with that, I'll turn it back to Eric.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Thanks, Frank. Per the Gaming Over
--- Committee's request, John Finamore's going to address four
important topics, and then we're going to talk about maybe some
of the other items that can help make this industry even more
competitive as we go forward. John?

MR. FINAMORE: Good morning. And thank you, Eric.

As you may know, betting on sports is illegal outside of Nevada and Delaware. Meanwhile, the American Gaming Association estimates that Americans will spend nearly \$140 million in 2016 betting illegally on sports. The status quo is clearly unsustainable. The current federal law, the Professional and Amateur Sports Act of 1992, fails to protect consumers while the unregulated and illegal sports betting market funds criminal activities and threatens the integrity of the sports

we enjoy.

Penn National is working closely with others in the Gaming Industry on the American Gaming Association's Sports

Betting Task Force to engage stakeholders and educate Congress on the failure of the current law, potential solutions to improve the law and protect consumers, includes safe opt-out amendments, the inclusion --- I'm sorry, inclusion of third-party regulatory oversight to ensure integrity in the industry and development of an effective tax structure.

Fantasy sports is another topic I'd like to discuss this morning. A number of states have been wrestling, as you know, with the question of where to draw the lines on BFS.

Some have deemed it illegal, while others --- other states have developed a framework that includes license fees, regulatory oversight and tax policy. The Federal Government has determined it's legal, and we will be looking to get involved in those states where it is not expressly forbidden. In terms of greater regulations, it really is a question for the legislators and regulators in each state to decide whether or to what extent they want to regulate this industry.

Skill-based slot machines. In regard to HB 1423 and skill-based slot machines, we at Penn National have not yet seen a product in this sector that we would consider purchasing to replace any machines on our current floor at this time. The technology simply, we don't believe, has evolved adequately.

As such, we do not currently have a position on the proposed legislation.

Smoking ban. Penn National respectfully opposes any consideration of a smoking ban at gaming facilities in the Commonwealth. We've installed state-of-the-art air filtration systems and have separated dedicated nonsmoking sections on the gaming floor that we believe successfully cater to all patrons. And I'll ask our general manager, Frank Quigley, to speak to the subject additionally.

MR. QUIGLEY: Yes, we take smoking very seriously on the property. An example, we recently renovated our entertainment facility, \$3 million, into what's now called our H Lounge. It's beautiful. I don't know if you've been down there and seen it, but it's a really nice facility, venue.

We did open that ---. Although we weren't required to, we did open that as a nonsmoking venue when we opened it up. And just in the last quarter --- or the first quarter of the year, we invested over \$130,000 into our air filtration system. And we're now exchanging air at a higher rate than we were prior to that, and we've gotten a lot of positive feedback from both customers and employees recently. We take it seriously. And we're continuing in the hope to see if we can make it better.

MR. FINAMORE: Thanks, Frank. We believe there are four ways this committee can enhance competitiveness with

gaming facilities in neighboring states. The first item is regulatory complexity and cost. We respectfully oppose the Department of Revenue's intention to raise the Section 1401 assessment rate by 25 percent on July 1st of this year, with no advanced warning or justification. As outlined in detail on the gaming industry letter you each received last week, the increase will cost each of us, each of the operators in Pennsylvania, millions of dollars annually. And we look forward to joining our colleagues at your hearing on May 17th to further address the issue. For this property alone, that's about \$1.5 million a year in additional costs.

In addition, as you well know, Pennsylvania's casinos are regulated by four separate agencies. And for racinos, such as Hollywood Casino at Penn National Race Course, the list of agencies increases decline with the inclusion of the Horse Racing Commission. As such, it is no surprise that Pennsylvania's rate of coverage by regulators is close to the highest in the nation, with such level of oversight --- I'm sorry, while such level of oversight may have been appropriate when the Commonwealth's gaming industry was new and growing, we submit that is no longer the case today.

We respectfully request that you eliminate redundancy and increase efficiency among and within the various agencies and ease some of the strict regulatory requirements, thereby reducing the regulatory cost burden carried by

Pennsylvania's casinos.

Initiatives that should be considered by this committee include but should not be limited to lengthening the license renewal period for slot machine licensees from three to five years and expanding the scope of duties and geographic jurisdiction for State Police personnel assigned to casino facilities.

Multiple slot machine license prohibition. We request that Section 1330 of the Gaming Act either be amended to increase the multiple license ownership threshold from one and a third to two licenses or eliminated entirely. If the restriction were to be eliminated, we know that the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board would still have the authority to enforce an undue economic concentration rule. This provision had its time and place in the original Act to help spread the opportunities for participation in the Pennsylvania Gaming Industry. But with the amount of consolidation among the major gaming companies and the intense competition in the Midatlantic region, calling for greater operational efficiencies we believe is a provision that is now outdated.

We also respectfully request the consideration of potential incentives that might be offered to the industry, such as capital improvement tax credits. For example, in West Virginia, the casinos benefit from something known as the

Modernization Fund, which allows them to receive one dollar back from the state for every two dollars they invest refreshing their slot force with new games. This is up to a maximum of \$3 million annually. This would encourage casino operators to update and invest in their facilities' equipment and attract and retain gaming patrons, particularly out-of-state gaming patrons, to Pennsylvania casinos.

And finally, underage sanctions. The General Assembly should also consider implementing serious sanctions designed to deter underage persons from gambling at Pennsylvania's casinos. New Jersey, for example, imposes fines and suspends for six months the driver's license of any underage person caught gambling in Atlantic City and elsewhere, and this has proven to be a real deterrent. I'll now hand it back to Eric.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Thanks, John. I want to just touch upon two final issues that this committee is well-versed and well-aware of, in fact, we think could help with the Commonwealth's competitiveness with neighboring states. One is iGaming. And we have had a member of our staff testify before this committee before, Chris Sheffield, who is an expert and we call him our iGaming Czar, talking about the --- what we think would be a good Bill for Pennsylvania that will help us be able to not only grow revenues for the Commonwealth but frankly help our brick-and-mortar casinos. And that basically falls into

what we're hoping would be a reasonable upfront license fee. \$5 million is what we propose, and a 14-percent tax rate, which we think would strike the right balance and incentivizing investment in this new industry. And so we're hopeful that this committee will continue to champion that issue, and then we, as your industry partners, will continue to talk about the importance of iGaming in the Commonwealth.

The second one is the notion --- the concept of slots at off-track wagering or ancillary locations. We continue to believe that there is an opportunity there, striking the right balance to protect existing operators maybe with mileage restrictions, but that there is an opportunity to try to increase tax revenue for the Commonwealth. And so we're happy to also answer additional questions about that.

In closing, we're happy to open it up for questions, but I do want to acknowledge and give some thanks, first and foremost, to Chairman Payne, who has represented in his district this facility for many years. And we thank you for your championing all of the important issues to the Commonwealth and for taking a lot of the shots, being the Chairman of this committee, but also being a good friend to this industry. And also Representative Rozzi, who represents us in the Reading area, for your friendship and support of issues important to our industry as well. So with that, we're thankful for you being here and happy to answer any questions

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   you all might have.
               CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you, Eric. And at least 11
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   of the 12 have been pretty supportive of ---
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               MR. SCHIPPERS: Yes.
               CHAIRMAN PAYNE: --- the Chairs' joint effort the
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   last year and a half. Thanks. Representative Diamond?
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               REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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   just want to review a couple things that you already talked
   about. Again, for the record, you have 27 facilities; is that
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   correct?
              MR. SCHIPPERS: We do. And that's a mix of
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   everything from riverboats to standalone racetracks to
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   standalone resorts.
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               REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: In how many different
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   jurisdictions are your 27 ---?
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               MR. SCHIPPERS: Seventeen (17) different --- we call
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   them jurisdictions because, frankly, one is in Orillia, Canada.
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               REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: Okay.
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               MR. SCHIPPERS: But they're --- across North America
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   there's 17 different jurisdictions.
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               REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: I wanted to go back, Mr.
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   Finamore, to your testimony about the smoking ban. And we hear
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   this a lot. Are any of your establishments located in a
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   jurisdiction that went from smoking to nonsmoking while you
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   owned them?
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MR. FINAMORE: I'm trying to think. Illinois is ---1 2 we operate three casinos, three riverboat casinos, in the State 3 And I don't remember the year that the of Illinois. 4 legislation enacted a smoking ban, but probably ---. MR. QUIGLEY: I believe it was 2009. 5 6 MR. FINAMORE: Okay. 7 MR. QUIGLEY: '08 or '09. 8 MR. FINAMORE: And my recollection is that revenues 9 --- and Eric can probably help me here. It's a little far 10 back. But revenues in the State of Illinois declined in the 15 11 to 20-percent range. 12 MR. QUIGLEY: Coincidentally, I was the general 13 manager at that facility when it went smoking, and it was 15 14 percent right off the top. 15 REPRESENTATIVE DIAMOND: You answered my next 16 question, because I think it's important to point out that when 17 that's done, you have a decrease in revenues. And that's 18 important to us because I believe, as you said, we are your 19 business partners. And, you know, whether folks like that or 20 not, when you lose revenue, the Commonwealth loses revenue. 21 just think that's important to have that on the record. 22 I know that a portion of your property here exists 23 in Lebanon County. It's a very small portion and I know that.

And I would just encourage you to reach out to the --- a little

bit more to Lebanon County in your charitable contributions.

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know that the Ono Fire Company, which isn't in my district, but it's where I grew up, I know they get called when you have an event here. So I would encourage you to try to spread the wealth a little bit over to Lebanon County. Thank you.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Absolutely. And when we first were beginning construction, we did meet with the Ono Fire Company and help them with the capital campaign drive to help with new fire equipment. It is an important partner of us and we take our relationship very seriously.

Can I just mention one thing on the smoking ban, because I think it's a terrific point? You'll hear our opponents on this issue point to jurisdictions like Delaware and say, oh, well, that reduction in revenue is just an early bounce-down, but it will come back in time. But what they failed to mention is that in Delaware, which saw a 25-percent decrease in revenues after the smoking ban, they actually --- the state had to aggressively intervene and expand the hours of operation and authorize additional numbers of machines on the floor, which is what created the uptake back in business.

So there really is ---. People will say, well, you know, once it's all smoke-free, then it will be okay because there's a level playing field. But the reality is, it's about time on device. So you can imagine our smoking patrons that we've now disenfranchised who are going to be going back into the parking lot or back into their car and say, you know what,

I'm just going to go to the movies tonight. I'm not going to go to the casino because I'm --- you know, I'm being pushed out every 20 minutes or however long to the parking lot.

So less time on device equals less revenue. It's not just about cross-border losses of business, but it is trying to accommodate both our smoking and nonsmoking customers, which we think in the private sector we can do with the types of technology that Frank spoke of.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you, Representative.

Representative Dunbar?

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning. When you were reviewing some of the legislative issues, I didn't hear you have any mention about the proposed tax on promotional play that the Governor has asked for in this year's budget. I can guess where you stand on that, but if you can comment on that, the proposed tax on promotional play. If something like that would be enacted, what exactly would Penn National gain and do which would eliminate promotional plays or how would you address it?

MR. SCHIPPERS: Yeah, I'm going to ---. I'll jump in first and then I'll let John and Frank speak to it. So the genesis of this concept of taxing or limiting promotional credits, at least from what we understand, began in Ohio. And there was a Representative there who was championing this notion of we need to stop giving away promotional credits and

--- or tax them. And we think he fundamentally misunderstands how our business works and, frankly, how many mainstream businesses work. Because we view it no differently than the pizza shop would view the buy one, get one free pizza, which of course they wouldn't do if they were losing money on the I mean, this is just selling mental pizzas. So we promotion. think there's a fundamental misunderstanding. And sadly, it has spread a bit like a virus, and we're trying to put it down where we can in other jurisdictions. But John, why don't you talk a little bit more about that.

MR. FINAMORE: Thanks, Eric. And let me add, promotional credits are a significant competitive marketing tool for us here in Pennsylvania. As you know, in West Virginia, neighboring states and Ohio, they are tax-free. So to even consider a notion of taxing them and enacting that legislation would be a real disaster for the industry here in Pennsylvania. So we believe the tool has worked very well, has allowed the casinos to remain competitive with neighboring states, and it would be folly to tax them and take away a very important marketing tool for the casinos in the Commonwealth.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: And I will agree. And also I don't agree at all with the revenue projections, at least proposed, out there because I truly believe that if those were taxed, that less would be offered.

MR. FINAMORE: And to that point --- sorry to

interrupt you --- in the State of Indiana, where the first \$5 million are tax-free, every promotional credit above \$5 million is taxed, that's exactly what happens. The operators look at that tool very differently. They are not used as effectively. And, you know, our hands are tied behind our back when we're competing with the State of Ohio right next door that does have fully tax-free promotional credits.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Yeah. The reality is, the only folks who would be happy with this would be the neighboring jurisdictions. They would be applauding the fact that Pennsylvania would consider a tax on promotional credits.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: And to change gears just quickly, off-track wagering, and forgive me for not knowing, but do you have any off-track wagering facilities right now?

MR. SCHIPPERS: We do. Frank.

 $\underline{\text{MR. QUIGLEY:}}$ Yes, we have one in Lancaster and one in New York.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: And I'm certain that it's an ongoing battle between Cat 1s and the Cat 2s about whether slots should be allowed in those. I assume that if that would be best, you would be putting slots in those?

MR. SCHIPPERS: We would. And again, we do recognize that there is a proper balancing act, and with proper protective zones and opportunities for those without OTWs at ancillary facilities to be able to have slot machines. That

way we can construct that great balance for the benefit of the Commonwealth and us individually as operators.

REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Thank you.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Chairman Kotik.

CHAIRMAN KOTIK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. you, gentlemen, for your testimony. My main focus on this committee, Mr. Finamore, especially is in regards to horse betting. And my position is that we should be proactive. should not wait until the courts rule. We should be sitting down and having a conversation about all the minutia that goes into enacting a comprehensive sports betting law here in Pennsylvania, so that if and when the time does come ---. And I'm pretty confident this is going to be overruled by the Supreme Court. That's just my personal feeling. You know, how is it legal in four states and illegal in 46? It just doesn't But I would like to engage the casino make any sense to me. industry in a conversation about enacting a comprehensive Bill, so if and when the time comes that this is overturned by the PA Supreme Court, that we're ready and we'll move forward, and we won't be wagging the dog.

 $\underline{\text{MR. FINAMORE:}}$ And we agree with that and would be very happy to participate with you.

CHAIRMAN KOTIK: Thank you.

MR. FINAMORE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: I'm not quite sure how we're going to have more hearings, but I keep hearing more testimony that we need more hearings. As long as I have the support of the members of the Committee, we'll keep tackling these issues, because every one of these that you brought up last year or this year I truly believe in my heart are important issues for the gaming industry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And like Representative Diamond said, I have to the point now preached since the beginning of last year ---. You can go back to the floor and say, well, I was opposed to gaming, that's fine. It's here. We're not tearing casinos down and moving them out of the state.

The state is now very dependent on that revenue, and it behooves us to help you do better so we can do better. I mean, that's just the majority of people that I talk to are supportive of gaming in general, iGaming, trying to find ways to raise revenue instead of raising their income tax or the sales tax. And at the end of the day that's what I'm trying to support. Representative Masser.

REPRESENTATIVE MASSER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Being relatively new to the Committee, can you talk to me about that multiple slot machine license prohibition, what that means? I'm not understanding.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Yeah. In the original Gaming Act there's a provision that says the operator can own no more than

one and up to a third interest in a second facility in Pennsylvania. And I believe some of the underlying rationale was, let's make sure that we maximize the opportunities for people to come into the Commonwealth and participate in gaming.

But in our industry there has been a lot of consolidation, and just the very nature of gaming in the Commonwealth has changed with what I would call an arm's race of competition with the neighboring jurisdictions. So we would submit that that had its time and place, that provision, but now companies like ourselves would look forward to an opportunity to own more than one and maybe achieve some operational efficiencies by owning more than one and not being limited to a third in a second.

REPRESENTATIVE MASSER: Your recommendation would be --- would there be a cap?

MR. SCHIPPERS: Well, our wish would be that there would be no cap or, secondarily, that maybe you could own up to two. In either case we would point out that the Gaming Board would still have the ability and the discretion to rule on whether there was, in their minds, an economic concentration issue that they would be concerned about. So the power, we believe, should be given to the Gaming Board to make those determinations, as it's done --- has been done in other jurisdictions around the country, places like Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVE MASSER: Great. Thank you.

MR. SCHIPPERS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thanks, Representative. That was a great question. Just can you clarify for the Committee states that have no restrictions like that? When I first became Chairman, I kind of laughed at that provision, because I took my days at Hershey Chocolate and said, okay, so Hershey is going to own a third of the chocolate plant, Mars is going to own a third of this chocolate plant, and Nestle is going to own a third of this chocolate plant. You think we're going to make candy bars? We don't want to do anything to enhance our competition.

So I could never understand how somebody in the very beginning thought this model would work. I mean, they should have been either unlimited or if they were worried about a big firm from Vegas coming in and building all 12, then I could see it in whole numbers, two, three, something like that. But what states --- where are we at compared to other states?

MR. FINAMORE: Well, for example, we mentioned the State of Illinois or we operate three facilities in the State of Illinois. So there's no prohibition in Illinois. Ohio, we operate two facilities. Missouri, we operate two facilities. Mississippi, we operate multiple --- three facilities. To answer your question, Mr. Chairman, I think the only state that has a limit, other than Pennsylvania ---. I know Indiana has a limit, I believe it's three, but it's the only other one I'm

aware of. Certainly none have a one and a third limitation.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Except for us.

MR. FINAMORE: Except for the Commonwealth. So I'm not certain of all my facts here, but I think, you know, indicated by the amount of states that we operate in multiple facilities, again, I think it answers the question for you.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you. Another one of those little statistics that I'm not real proud of to say we're one of only nobody that offers one and a third. I just had this conversation over the weekend where somebody said, you know, on privatization of liquor. I'm like, well, there are two states that don't. That's us and Utah. The other 48 do. So obviously they're doing something wrong and we're doing something right. I don't get it.

We do have legislation to fix this. I'm hoping it's part of the final product.

Josiah just gave me a note here. I think it's important. We were just notified this morning that we're going to be caucusing on two gaming Bills, House Bill 1887, which is Ortitay's 1-800 Gaming --- Problem Gaming number. As you know, we don't have a single-source call 1-800 number. It depends who you believe. We have five different numbers. We have seven different numbers. I keep asking, don't we just have one 911 when you need help? So this Bill we're going to caucus on, and hopefully we can get that Bill moved this week.

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And House Bill 1925, Representative Santora's, which
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   expands the Law Enforcement Grant Bill to include animal
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   fighting, dog fighting, cockfighting, that kind of stuff.
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   Right now there's no grants allowed for enforcement of our law
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   enforcement officials in Pennsylvania. This would open that up
   to allow that. Any other questions? Yes, Representative
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 7
   Dunbar?
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               REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Just a quick question.
   We're talking about proposed legislation. There's been some
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   discussion about liquor sales and the hours of liquor sales.
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   know some casinos support that. And not to upset my friend,
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   who owns a bar here, but I'd like to hear your stance on
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   proposed legislation to increase hours for liquor sales.
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               MR. QUIGLEY: Well, yes. I mean, we all know we're
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   2:00 a.m., shutoff at 2:00 a.m. We would love the ability to
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   determine when we close our venues down. 2:00 a.m. is very
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   different on a Saturday night than it is on Wednesday night.
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   And from an operational standpoint, we'd like to have the
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   ability to do that.
               REPRESENTATIVE DUNBAR: Do you have any internal
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   projections on what something like that would generate?
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               MR. QUIGLEY: Not off the top of my head, no.
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               MR. SCHIPPERS:
                               I think one of the key
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considerations for us, too, will be of the fee that would be

associated with that. That's the calculation we would have to

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run, whether the juice was worth the squeeze.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you, Representative. Any other questions? Chairman Kotik?

CHAIRMAN KOTIK: I'd just like to thank the testifiers and all those who attended for their interest in the ongoing public information program. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE: And the Chair just wants to mention that the month of May we have several hearings, including a hearing in Valley Forge and Parx Casinos, to look at both the regulatory impact that the Governor and their departments have decided to apply. And I guess we've now got a double whammy that we're looking at. And also look at our competitiveness. One of the things that really concerns me is the competitiveness of the surrounding states and what they're trying to do to make their casinos more attractive, more competitive than ours.

It's no secret than when Ohio opened, it had a big impact on our casinos in Pittsburgh and Erie, Erie in particular. Nemacolin is feeling the stress and the pressure. And if, in fact, two casinos open in Northern New Jersey, I would think it will have a severe impact on our casinos in the Poconos and the eastern part of the state. And that doesn't even begin to mention the casinos in the National Mall and Baltimore and Washington.

So as everybody else is trying to, as I say, stay

competitive, I am frustrated that we've got to get what we're hearing and what we know as a committee back to our leadership team to move this Gaming Bill this year. I am a hundred percent committed to trying to do that for the competitiveness and the jobs that are at stake for all the casinos in Pennsylvania. It, to me, is just ---. Whether you're making cars or candy bars or it's a casino, it's a business, and we should be doing everything we can to help our businesses here.

On the off track ---. I want to close on this. I don't know whether we're going to have just Cat 1s or Cat 1s and 2s. I know we're not going to look at 3s, but there's been a lot of discussion about whether it's one license per casino in Category 1 and 2s, whether just Cat 1s get them. York County would be a sweet spot. According to the original 2004 study, that was where I think a lot of people wanted to look at putting a casino. And I would think in Northeastern Pennsylvania right now would be a pretty good spot up there in the northeast corner, just in case somebody builds two casinos in New Jersey, you're relatively very, very close to that market.

I want to thank everyone here, Eric and your team, the Hollywood Casino, you've been very cooperative in your work with us for this hearing. I want to thank the Gaming Control Board for all their efforts, the public for coming out today. Seeing no other comments, the Chair will ---. Go ahead.

1 MR. SCHIPPERS: I'm very sorry. I think we do have 2 one point of clarification ---3 CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Sure. MR. SCHIPPERS: --- that was just brought to our 4 5 attention. 6 MR. FINAMORE: Sorry, Mr. Chairman. If I can, I 7 believe I misspoke on the regulatory compliance and cost issue. 8 I said that the 1401 assessment, as proposed, would create a 25 percent increase. It's actually a 33 percent increase. 10 CHAIRMAN PAYNE: It gets worse. I'm glad you got 11 that in the record. 12 MR. FINAMORE: And I apologize. 13 CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Eric? 14 MR. SCHIPPERS: I just want to thank the Committee 15 for taking the time to be here. I'm happy to provide tours of the facility if this is your first time here. Thank you to all 16 17 of you for the time, energy, commitment you've made to helping 18 the Commonwealth's gaming issue. Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN PAYNE: Thank you. Chairman Kotik, any 20 other comments? And with that, this hearing is adjourned. 21 Thank you very much. 22 23 HEARING ADJOURNED AT 11:00 A.M. 24 25

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify, as the stenographic reporter, that the foregoing proceedings were taken stenographically by me, and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under my direction; and that this transcript is a true and accurate record to the best of my ability.

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