1	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
2	SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY, ECONOMIC AND RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
3	AND THE
4	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GAMING OVERSIGHT
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6	In re: Joint Public Hearing on Gaming
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9	Stenographic report of public hearing held in Hearing Room 1, North Office
10	Building, Capitol Complex, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on
11	
	Tuesday
12	February 2, 2010 9:00 a.m
13	
14	SENATOR JANE M. EARLL, CO-CHAIRMAN REPRESENTATIVE DANTE SANTONI, JR., CO-CHAIRMAN
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16	MEMBERS OF JOINT SENATE/HOUSE COMMITTEE
17	Sen. James Ferlo Rep. Bryan Barbin
18	Sen. Jane Orie Rep. Thomas R. Caltagirone Sen. Robert Tomlinson Rep. Paul I. Clymer
19	Sen. Don White Rep. Michael H. O'Brien Sen. John N. Wozniak Rep. Eddie Day Pashinski
20	Rep. Curt Schroder Rep. RoseMarie Swanger
	Rep. Mike Vereb
21	Rep. Jam es Wansacz
22	
23	Reported by:
24	Ann-Marie P. Sweeney Chief Official Reporter
25	Senate of Pennsylvania

INDEX TO TESTIFIERS 2 TESTIFIERS: PAGE 3 4 Chet Harhut, Commissioner, Bureau of Commissions, Elections and Legislation (Division of Campaign 5 Finance and Lobbying Disclosure within the Bureau) 6 Barry Kauffman, Executive Director, Pennsylvania 12 7 Common Cause 8 Peter N. Calcara, President, Pennsylvania Assn. 15 9 for Government Relations 10 Richard A. Sprague, Esq., Counsel for PCA; Member, PCA 38 Board of Directors on behalf of The SugarHouse Casino; 11 Counsel, The SugarHouse Casino and Mt. Airy Casino Resort; Part-Owner, The SugarHouse Casino 12 13 Chief Justice Emeritus Stephen A. Zappala, Sr., 53 Chairman, PCA Board of Directors; former Executive 14 Director, PCA 15 16 Lisa DeNaples, Member, PCA Board of Directors on be-94 half of Mt. Airy Casino Resort; Trustee/Executor/ Beneficiary Owner, Mt. Airy Casino Resort; Chief 17 Operating Officer, Mt. Airy Casino Resort 18 19 Charles J. Hardy, Esq., Member, PCA Board of 72 Directors on behalf of Rivers Casino; Attorney with Sprague & Sprague; Counsel, The SugarHouse 20 21 Ken Smukler, Executive Director, PCA 50 22 23 Michele Zappala Peck, Director of Operations, PCA 72 2.4 25

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Good morning. I would like to call this joint hearing to order and welcome everyone and offer my thanks to everyone who is making themselves available to testify this morning. I recognize that it was on relatively short notice, and I do appreciate everyone's cooperation.

As you know, this is a joint hearing of the House Gaming Oversight Committee along with the Senate Committee on Community, Economic and Recreational Development, and the purpose of the hearing is actually quite concise. We are going to revisit the Lobbying Disclosure Law, the Pennsylvania Lobbying Disclosure Law, and reorient ourselves, and probably reeducate ourselves, as to the provisions of that law. And we will be hearing from three people who I will introduce in a moment.

Secondly, we are going to then take testimony from the Pennsylvania Casino Association and its members in order to determine or to learn exactly what the makeup of that association is, what their mission is, and what the activities are that they've engaged in over the past couple years. So I would like to encourage the Members of the joint hearing panel to kind of conform our questioning to questions that are probative of those two issues.

A couple housekeeping matters. Since this is a joint hearing, we're going to kind of alternate back and forth between Senate Members asking questions and House Members

asking questions. I would ask the Members to be mindful that, you know, we do have some time constraints. We're not going to be here all day, so to please keep your questioning concise, and I would ask that of the testifiers as well, to please make sure that your answers are responsive to the question, and we're all going to try to keep this moving.

So with that, I would welcome again our House colleagues and ask my co-chair, Representative Santoni, if he has any remarks for us.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Good morning, everyone. I just want to thank you and commend you and your staff for helping to put this together. We worked very closely on this issue, and I hope that today can provide us with some answers to some of the questions that have been posed.

Just as a -- very quickly, just as some history, back in November of 2009, in the midst of negotiations on best of how to shape Act 1, it came to my attention that the Pennsylvania Casino Association, an organization that had not registered as a lobbying interest, had made public statements, communicated with Members of the General Assembly, and invested money in an advertising campaign that appeared to be intended to influence the outcome and the final provisions of what would become Act 1. I set out my concerns in a letter to the chairman of the PCA that month. I appreciate the responses I

received. I was -- I did receive a response from every organization that I sent to, including one this morning from Mt. Airy. I do appreciate those responses, but I do share Chairman Earll's point of view that further questions must be asked and answered.

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In the process of today's hearing, I hope to learn more about PCA, what its purpose is and was, and precisely what activities it engaged in. I also look forward to hearing testimony from those who are experts in Pennsylvania's lobbying disclosure laws. These issues are complex, and we want to eliminate as many gray areas as possible. It is absolutely vital that we come out of this hearing with a clear understanding of the law and the Casino Association's adherence to or exemption from it.

I understand that this discussion will be far-reaching and will touch on many issues that are tangential to the central purpose of the hearing. I ask that all Members--I agree with the Chairman--please refrain from keeping this -- pontificating, and keeping it to the point, but I also ask Members to please refrain from turning this responsibility into an opportunity to make personal observations about the gaming industry or to give into the temptation to score points by attacking testifiers or other figures in the industry.

Our singular goal today must be to get answers and find solutions. I believe we are all in agreement that the

Pennsylvania gaming industry must be above reproach. I am confident that today's hearing will give us the answers we need to either confirm that no wrongdoing has occurred, or to begin taking corrective measures to guarantee that our lobbying procedures are transparent and that those who violate the law are held accountable.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: You're welcome.

And now I would invite the Minority Chair of the House Gaming Oversight Committee, Representative Schroder, if you have any remarks.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you, Chairman Earll.

Say, I appreciate the efforts of Chairman Earll and Chairman Santoni to convene this joint hearing this morning on the issue of lobbyist disclosure and the adherence of the PCA to the lobbyist disclosure statute. As someone who sat on the drafting committee of the regulations for the Lobbyist Disclosure Act, it is a very involved act, and those of us who drafted the regulations took our call very seriously and tried to draft the best regulations that we could in order to fulfill the intent of the General Assembly and make sure that the correct interpretations, you know, were offered in the regulation.

So I look forward to hearing responses today,

particularly to -- involving the letter that was sent by 1 2 Attorney Spraque to Chairman Santoni. I think the explanations do raise some questions regarding adherence to the lobbyist 3 disclosure law, and I look forward to drilling down into that 5 and hopefully getting those answers and getting issues cleared up here today. 6 7 Before we move on, I just had two brief questions, 8 Madam Chair. Is there a stenographer with us today? CHAIRMAN EARLL: Yes, there is, and thank you for 9

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Yes, there is, and thank you for reminding me. I would appreciate if, since we do have a stenographer here, if when, before you begin your questioning, if the Members would introduce yourself, state your name for the record to make sure that we get that on the record.

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REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Point well-taken. Thank you. And will the witnesses and those testifying be sworn today at the hearing?

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Yes. Not these first witnesses, but the second set of witnesses will be sworn.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: You're welcome.

With that, any other opening remarks by any Members?
(No response.)

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Okay, now I would introduce our first panel of testifiers. We have Mr. Chet Harhut, who is a Commissioner of the Bureau of Commissions, Elections and

Legislation, which is a division of the Campaign Finance and Lobbying Disclosure Bureau within the Department of State.

With him is Barry Kauffman, who is the Executive Director of Pennsylvania Common Cause.

And also on the panel is Peter Calcara, who is with the Pennsylvania Association for Government Relations.

We have invited all three of these groups to testify. And gentlemen, I appreciate your -- the time and effort that you've put into your testimony. But we've invited these three groups because they obviously were stakeholders when the original law was enacted and probably have more insights into various provisions of that law. So again, I do appreciate your testimony, and we're ready whenever you are.

MR. HARHUT: I'll start, then.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: And I would point out for the Members, I do think that all three panelists have provided written statements that you should have copies of, so.

MR. HARHUT: I'll go through that.

Chairwoman Earll, Chairmen Santoni and Schroder, and distinguished Members of the House Gaming Oversight, Senate Community, Economic and Recreational Development Committees, good morning. Thank you for the invitation to appear here before you to discuss lobbying disclosure. For the record, my name is Chet Harhut, and I am the Commissioner of the Department of State's Bureau of Commissions, Elections and

Legislation. In this capacity, I am responsible for the supervision of the bureau which oversees lobbying disclosure; notaries public; commissions; legislation; Commonwealth's electoral process, which includes the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors; voter registration; and campaign finance.

The Lobbying Disclosure Act was passed unanimously by the General Assembly and was signed by Governor Rendell on November 1, 2006. It is very important to explain that the Lobbying Disclosure Act assigns the responsibilities for administration and enforcement of the act to three State agencies and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Department of State is solely responsible for the administration of the act. We oversee registration, the filing of quarterly expense reports, and conduct independent audits in accordance with the act. The department is also required to make all filed registrations and quarterly expense reports available to the public. The act does not, however, provide the department with any enforcement powers. The legislature designated the enforcement responsibilities to the State Ethics Commission, the Attorney General, and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Under the act, the State Ethics Commission's responsibilities include both enforcement and issuing advisory opinions. The Commission is the only agency given the

authority to issue an opinion regarding compliance with the act. An opinion may be issued upon written request by a lobbyist, lobbying firm, principal, the Department of State, the Disciplinary Board, or a State official or employee. These opinions can be very helpful in that they can answer questions as to whether or not certain specific factual activity constitutes lobbying under the act.

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Criminal enforcement of the act is designated to the Attorney General. The Disciplinary Board of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is responsible for enforcement of the act as it pertains to lobbyists and principals who are also attorneys.

The Rendell administration believes in making the lobbying process transparent, and registering lobbyists is a key step towards open disclosure. As of January 1, 2007, all lobbyists, lobbying firms, and principals have been required to register biennially with the Department of State within 10 days of acting in any capacity as a lobbyist, lobbying firm, or principal, unless exempted under the act. A person may be exempt from registration and reporting if, for example, the person does not receive economic consideration for lobbying, or a person limits their lobbying to testifying before a committee or agency. A list of all the exemptions can be found in section 13A(0)6 of the act.

To register, each individual lobbyist must submit a registration statement, recent photograph, and a \$100 biennial

registration fee. Lobbying firms and principals must submit a registration statement and a \$100 biennial registration fee.

The act defines lobbying as an "individual, association, corporation, partnership, business trust or other entity that engages in lobbying on behalf of a principal for economic consideration." The definition "includes an attorney at law while engag[ing] in lobbying." A lobbying firm is defined as "an entity that engages in lobbying for economic consideration on behalf of a principal other than the entity itself." A principal is defined as "an individual, association, corporation, partnership, business trust or other entity (1) on whose behalf a lobbying firm or lobbyist engages in lobbying; or (2) that engages in lobbying on the principal's own behalf."

Registered principals are also required to file quarterly expense reports with the Department of State, which must include the total costs of all lobbying for the reporting period. Lobbying costs include office expenses, personnel expenses, expenditures related to gifts, hospitality, transportation, and lodging of State officials or employees. Additionally, a lobbying firm or lobbyist not associated with a lobbying firm must submit a report if, during the reporting period, the lobbying firm or lobbyist engaged in lobbying which was not contained in the expense report filed by a principal or principals represented.

Guidance for how to comply with the act can be found in the lobbying disclosure regulations that became effective on April 11, 2009. These regulations were drafted by the Lobbying Disclosure Regulations Committee, of which I am a member, as a designee of Secretary Pedro A. Cortes. Additionally, the committee published a manual in the Pennsylvania Bulletin on January 9, 2010, to give further guidance on accounting and reporting requirements of the act.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony to you. I could take questions now or wait until the other panel members are done, and we can -- it's up to you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you. We're going to wait until all of the panelists have offered their remarks and then open it up for questions.

Mr. Kauffman.

MR. KAUFFMAN: Good morning, Chairlady Earll and Chairman Santoni. I am Barry Kauffman, Executive Director of Common Cause Pennsylvania. Common Cause is a citizen's government integrity advocacy organization with over 5,000 members and affiliates throughout Pennsylvania. We have over 35 years' experience in working for more open, accountable, and responsive government.

I was invited here today to comment on what Common Cause believes Act 134 of 2006 requires with regard to the registration and financial disclosure of lobbyists and those

who hire or contract lobbyists. As you probably know, Common Cause Pennsylvania worked for over 30 years to achieve the passage of this law and was involved in nearly every phase of its development. It is our belief that the Lobbyist Disclosure Law must mean what it clearly states and that it must be interpreted and enforced in that manner.

Therefore, in our view, the law concerning registration contains three specific triggers, all three of which must be accomplished to require registration and disclosure. First, the person, organization, or company must be engaged in an activity that is intended to have an impact on the creation, modification, or preservation of a State law or regulation or official policy, the promotion or hindrance of the appointment of a person to public office, or the securing of a contract from a legislative or executive branch agency of State government.

And, second, the person, organization, or company engaged in the activity in number one, which I just described, must be compensated to engage in this activity or spend money on the above activities, and/or provide gifts, meals, entertainment, travel, and other hospitality to engender the good will of or achieve access to public officials.

And the third trigger is the person, organization, or company must expend funds, utilize resources, or receive compensation for activities which I just mentioned in an

aggregate amount of more than \$2,500 in a calendar quarter. This includes salaries, benefits, expenses, support staff, offices, consultants, equipment, supplies, telephone and communication services, and other support services in that \$2,500.

If all three of the conditions I just mentioned are met, then the person, organization, or company expending those resources, as well as the person being compensated to obtain the benefit of the affected public policy or contract, must register and begin to file quarterly disclosure reports for the remainder of that legislative Session.

These are the general rules. And there are a variety of exceptions that could excuse a person or organization from filing or reporting. When I am asked for advice from lobbyists and organizations with regard to how to comply with registration reporting, we have always urged people to err on the side of disclosure. We believe it is much better to protect one's reputation and ability to continue lobbying than to discredit or diminish one's integrity and ability to lobby by failing to register and report. We have encouraged people to register and report at the point at which they realize they are likely to hit the threshold triggers for the quarter, even if they have not yet formally reached that threshold.

We believe the General Assembly and the special committee assigned to draft lobbying-related regulations have

done a pretty good job of establishing the registration reporting requirements in a clear, understandable, and enforceable language, although we do contend certain standards should be more comprehensive and rigorous, although I've been asked not to comment on those at this particular session.

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In the event that there is ambiguity or lack of clarity, a registrant or potential registrant has the ability to receive advice and guidance from the State Ethics Commission.

This concludes my formal comments, and I would be happy to respond to any of your questions, if I can, at the appropriate time. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you, Mr. Kauffman.

And next, we will hear from the Pennsylvania Association for Government Relations. Mr. Calcara.

MR. CALCARA: Senator Earll, Representative Santoni, Members of the committee, Senators, Representatives, good morning. My name is Peter Calcara. I'm President of the Pennsylvania Association for Government Relations, otherwise known as PAGR. PAGR's mission is to promote the purpose and effectiveness of the lobbying profession consistent with the public interest. Although we encourage our members to follow the law and regulations, it's not part of PAGR's mission to determine whether our members should register under the Lobbying Disclosure Act.

Our association and its members encourage high standards of personal and professional conduct among all lobbyists. Currently, there are approximately 200 members of PAGR, while the number of registered lobbyists in the Commonwealth is slightly over 1,000, I think exactly 1,174.

PAGR's membership is vast and diverse. We have members who are association lobbyists like myself, corporate lobbyists, independent lobbyists, lawyer lobbyists, associate members, and legislative liaisons.

In order to make its members more effective

lobbyists, PAGR has undertaken the initiative to educate its

members about issues affecting the lobbying profession. And

this includes the newly enacted Lobbying Disclosure Law and its

accompanying regulations and manual. Every year, PAGR holds a

one-day conference entitled Lobbypalooza, where issues and

topics important to PAGR's membership are discussed and

debated. Just this past October, one of the topics discussed

dealt with the Lobbying Disclosure Act's final regulations,

which were promulgated in April of 2009.

PAGR's bimonthly membership meetings and newsletters also serve as a great resource for the membership by providing members with both an oral and written forum to discuss issues related to the lobbying profession.

When discussing the Lobbying Disclosure Act, we typically invite Members and staff of the legislature, as well

as individuals from the Department of State and the Ethics

Commission, to address our membership. They provide guidance
to our membership regarding both the act and the regulations.

Please be assured that PAGR will continue to educate its

members about the Lobbying Disclosure Act and its accompanying
regulations and manual.

It's my understanding that one of the purposes of today's meeting is to explore and clarify relevant provisions of the Lobbying Disclosure Act. Please know that I am not an attorney, and so I am not in a position to offer guidance to this committee on what certain words mean based on case law or statutory interpretation. My fellow panelists, however, may be in a more suitable position to offer this kind of advice and guidance to the committee. We believe, however, that the Lobbying Disclosure Act, its regulations, and manual speak for themselves.

Again, thank you for this opportunity, and I would be happy to try and answer any questions that you may have.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you, gentlemen, for your testimony. We'll start with questions, and we'll start with Chairman Schroder.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you. This question will be directed to Mr. Calcara of PAGR. Pete, if you know, is the PCA a member of PAGR?

MR. CALCARA: To my knowledge, they are not a member

of PAGR. We are in the process of renewing our membership now. 1 2 They were not a member in 2009. They may have, in the last day 3 or week or so, renewed, but to my knowledge, they are not members. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Are any of the individuals 6 involved with PAGR, as principals, members of the PCA, to your 7 knowledge? 8 MR. CALCARA: Not to my knowledge. 9 REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay. Are all lobbyists in 10 Pennsylvania members of PAGR? 11 MR. CALCARA: No. As I indicated, there are over 1,100 registered lobbyists, and there are only approximately 12 200 members of PAGR. 13 14 REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: So the vast majority, then, are not members of PAGR. 15 16 MR. CALCARA: Correct. Correct. 17 REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay. Thank you. CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Orie. 18 SENATOR ORIE: I just have a few questions for Peter 19 Calcara in regards to the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified 20 21 Public Accountants, which you operate. How would a CPA firm or an individual join that association? 22 MR. CALCARA: Through a regular application process. 23 24 There's a membership fee. We're a -- PICPA, the Pennsylvania Institute of CPAs, is an individual-based membership 25

1 organization as well. 2 SENATOR ORIE: So would there be an agreement 3 outlining dues and services, et cetera, that they provide? MR. CALCARA: Yes. SENATOR ORIE: And do members pay different amounts 5 6 in regards to these dues? 7 MR. CALCARA: It varies. There is a tiered structure for PICPA. If you're a practicing CPA with over 5 years' 8 experience, there's one dues level--I think it's \$260--and then 9 10 if you have less experience, it's a lower fee, and if you're a 11 student, there's a fee below that as well. SENATOR ORIE: The information you just provided us 12 in regards to the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public 13 14 Accountants -- is that the norm for how most associations function? 15 I can't really say. I think it 16 MR. CALCARA: 17 probably is. I know for PAGR, however, we just have one fee structure, and it's also a membership. It's on an individual 18 basis. But I don't know if I -- as far as other organizations, 19 I'm not sure. I think we're probably very similar. 20 21 don't know if Barry has anything to add. MR. KAUFFMAN: Common Cause is a similar tiered 22 structure for family members, individual members, and students, 23

SENATOR ORIE: And Commissioner Harhut -- is that the

and it does appear fairly common among various organizations.

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right pronunciation?

MR. HARHUT: (Indicating in the affirmative.)

SENATOR ORIE: I just have one question. You said that by a written request, the Department of State can file something with a written request to the Ethics Commission. Has anything been filed, to date, on the Pennsylvania Casino Association by your department?

MR. HARHUT: No, we have not.

SENATOR ORIE: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: I just have some brief questions, and you might have answered the one. But I know in my opening remarks, I indicated we try to get rid of all the gray areas, but inevitably there are when we pass legislation. So if I'm looking to start a lobbying firm or I want to come to talk to Members of the legislature, and I'm not sure if I meet the requirements, I can go to the State Ethics Commission and ask them whether I'm going to do 1, 2, 3, A, B, C, and they're going to let me know whether I need to file or not?

MR. HARHUT: Yeah. You would file an official advisory opinion with the Ethics Commission, and they would advise you whether you should or should not register as a lobbyist.

representative santoni: And Peter, do you recommend
-- if someone comes to you as an organization, and they want to
be a lobbyist, and -- same thing? Do you make recommendations

to them on whether they should file or not?

MR. CALCARA: No. PAGR will not make that kind of recommendation. We would defer -- we would refer the individual or group to the State Ethics Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Okay. And my final question, I guess to the Department of State -- is there an investigator, I know the Attorney General has part, oversees some of it, but is there someone out there that's sort of -- I don't want to call it lobbying police, maybe, for want of a better term, that's out there looking for people that are not adhering to the law? Is there someone that's -- or do you just respond to complaints?

MR. HARHUT: We don't have any enforcement authority with the lobbying law. It all falls on the Ethics Commission. They do investigations. They have a complaint procedure, which any individual can complain, do a sworn complaint. Or -- I don't want to speak for them and their methodology, but they do investigate all aspects of the law.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Wozniak.

SENATOR WOZNIAK: Just a quick question. Down here, we have a plethora of professional lobbying organizations.

Does anything preclude the association, the Casino Association, from hiring these particular lobbying groups to lobby for them?

And if they do, do they have to register with you, or is it

something that the lobbying firm that they hired has to 1 2 register? MR. HARHUT: Well, in most cases, everybody then 3 4 would have to register, because they would be a principal under that firm, if they're spending the threshold amount, if they're 5 6 spending \$2,500 per quarter. 7 SENATOR WOZNIAK: Thank you. :8 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Vereb. 9 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My first question is to Mr. Kauffman. You indicated 10 in your -- the three pieces of criteria you see as trips for 11 the obligation to report. You also suggested that people come 12 13 I mean, Barry, you're no stranger to the Capitol. 14 anyone from PCA or any of their members ever come to you and asked you for an opinion or advice on what to do with the 15 organization? 16 17 MR. KAUFFMAN: No. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. My next question, for 18 Mr. Harhut. You said when someone violates the Lobbyist 19 20 Disclosure Act or any form of the act, it goes to your office? No? 21 MR. HARHUT: No, Ethics. 22 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: State Ethics Commission. 23 24 MR. HARHUT: Yes. Attorney General also has criminal enforcement of the act for intentional criminal violations, but 25

the Ethics Commission investigates issues related to 2 registration and reporting and things of that nature. 3 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay, so you brought up an important point. Criminal intent is a pretty strong term. 4 5 your interpretation of our current law, because obviously we're 6 looking to potentially make changes, you know, how you define 7 criminal intent versus misunderstanding versus ignorance to the law? I mean, it seems to be--8 MR. HARHUT: And unfortunately, since we don't 9: 10 involve ourselves with enforcement issues, I really don't have 11 an opinion on that differentiation. I mean, the Ethics 12 Commission would probably give you an example of an intentional criminal violation, but I can't -- I'm not in a position to do 13 14 that. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Is it your understanding that 15 16 a well-represented association should be able to read our act 17 and understand it clearly? 18 MR. HARHUT: (No response.) CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Ferlo. 19 SENATOR FERLO: I'm Senator Ferlo. Good morning, 20 21 everybody. I feel like I'm at a high school dance, first of

Mr. Kauffman, you represent an organization that has a strong advocacy history of advocating for public disclosure, and I'm reading your testimony, and I hear your words. You've

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delineated three specific criteria. You suggest that all three have to be met as the means test. So what's your conclusion?

Has the PA Casino organization either violated or not maintained the spirit of the law? Did they engage in the appearance of impropriety? What's your conclusion? I appreciate your highly politicized, well-rounded, carefully tactic, diplomatic commentary. What are you saying?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, since the legislature has not given Common Cause subpoena power, it's kind of difficult for me to answer that. I have looked through the materials sent out by Senator Earll and Representative Santoni's staff.

There's not a lot of clarity in that, but I guess I would go back to what the language of the law is, and the definition of lobbying is "an effort to influence legislative action." And then there is a definition for legislative action, and there was certainly legislation in play at the various points in time of which the Casino Association appears to have been active.

There was apparently a radio advertisement. On its face, the radio advertisement does not appear to cross the line of what was considered to be lobbying. However, I think you also have to take into account the intent. You know, what was the timing of it? How often did the radio ad run? Where was it run? Was it run in districts where there were legislators they wanted to influence?

Like I said, we encourage registrants and those who

probably should be registered to fully disclose and take a fairly broad view of what they're required to do. I probably take the broadest view of what is considered lobbying in my reporting. The letter from Mr. Sprague indicates that part of their mission is to, quote, "create a better understanding of the gaming industry by the general public, elected officials," and the "decision makers," and then goes on to some other categories. They do acknowledge--

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CHAIRMAN EARLL: Mr. Kauffman, what letter are you referencing?

MR. KAUFFMAN: I'm looking at the December 1, 2009, letter to Representative Santoni. The first paragraph on the second page outlines what their mission is. They do indicate they did three mailings to the General Assembly, which took an hour and a half of staff time on each mailing, at a cost of roughly \$450.

They claim they've never met with a Member of the General Assembly on pending legislation as of that December 1st letter. I have no reason to contradict that. I mean, I know I have to meet with legislators quite often to get my point of view across or make telephone calls or send e-mails or have my volunteers go and talk to people, but maybe they have some better strategies and tactics which I don't know about.

So it seems like they have certainly walked up to the edge of the precipice. Whether they have stepped over or not,

I am not in a position to make that determination.

SENATOR FERLO: And Mr. Calcara, President Calcara, you suggest that the Disclosure Act, its regulations, and manual clearly speak for themselves. So what does that mean in your observation of this specific group that has, by all indication, basically met the means test of being lobbying and required to file appropriately with the State?

MR. CALCARA: Senator, I appreciate your question, but I don't think PAGR is in a position to opine whether or not an organization has met the requirements under the law. I think the Ethics Commission is probably the better organization to ask that question to.

SENATOR FERLO: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Orie.

SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Kauffman, have you had the opportunity to look at the IRS statements that were filed by PCA in 2007 and 2008?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Yes. I looked at them last night.

SENATOR ORIE: And when you saw the office expenses, for example, salaries in the amount -- in 2008 -- in the amount of \$410,000 on salaries and benefits, \$46,000 on rent and utilities, and \$9,000 on telephones, would you agree that has an impact in regards to whether or not they are engaged in lobbying or have passed the \$2,500 threshold?

Senate of Pennsylvania

MR. KAUFFMAN: You know, again, I don't have subpoena

power. I can't call them in. I don't know what they do, per se. In Mr. Sprague's letter, they claim the only thing they did lobbying-related was to send out three pieces of correspondence by e-mail. If that is, in fact, the only thing they did, if they did not have any travel expenses coming to Harrisburg to talk to public officials, if they did not have any telephone conversations, if they did not have any other correspondence or strategy sessions among their members to determine legislative strategy, then perhaps they didn't.

SENATOR ORIE: When you take into account the letter that you just referred to and the radio ads, the e-mails, and you look at the definition of lobbying under the Lobbying Disclosure Act, and it says that one of the items is also office expenses, when you look at this holistically, is this lobbying, under your expertise?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Again, it's difficult for me to answer that question, because I don't know what they actually did. I can only say for myself, when I file my lobbyist disclosure reports, I look at our complete time on what we did on lobbying and lobbying-related activities, both direct lobbying and indirect, and then I prorate all of my expenses - my telephone costs, my office costs, my supply costs, my equipment costs - and I prorate that across all my expenses to make, to determine a calculation of what I have to report. Again, I don't know exactly what PCA did or does. I can only respond to how my

interpretation is and how I respond.

SENATOR ORIE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: I recognize the difficulty for all of you to be opining or commenting on what PCA did or didn't do and how that comports with the law, and that is part of the purpose of what we're here for this morning is to learn directly from PCA what they did or didn't do. But Mr. Kauffman, I would ask you, could you give us some clarification on what is meant by "direct" versus "indirect" communication?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, according to the law, in the definitions section, if you look at pages 67 and also on page 66, in a nutshell, direct lobbying is an effort by a person or an organization to go directly to a public official and try to influence them in some way to take an action which would affect public policy. Indirect communication is taking some action to get other people to do the same thing. Either, you know, if a radio ad says, please call your legislator and do this, or if you send out a letter saying, here's what's happening, we need your help, please call your legislator, or an e-mail, that becomes indirect lobbying.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Does the regulation require that it be that blatant, even if it's indirect lobbying, that you have to specifically say, contact your legislator, or is it indirect lobbying if the implication is there without the specific directive?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, the law states, if I can read it, "an effort, whether written, oral or by any other medium, to encourage others, including the general public, to take action, the purpose or foreseeable effect of which is to directly influence legislative action or administrative action." So, again, there is a gray area in the law as what their intent was. That is a question of intent.

The language, "the purpose or foreseeable effect of which," you know, I could look at the radio ad in two different ways. I could look at the radio ad as to say, hey, you know, we're a bunch of nice guys; look at all the money we bring to the State. The other way to look at it is, you know, again, depending on the timing and how many times it was run, when it was run, if it was targeted in certain legislative districts, then maybe the purpose or foreseeable effect was to direct people to contact their lawmakers. But there is not that level of clarity in that radio ad. So you can interpret it either way, I guess.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Could you clarify for me what the obligations are of an association, for example, who might be lobbying, versus the principals or members of the association, and how do you distinguish whether one of them or all of them should be registered?

MR. KAUFFMAN: I believe, and I'm not positive, I believe there is language in the statute or the regs which

states that, you know, a member, just simply being a member of an organization and responding to an organization's entreaty to take action does not make you a lobbyist. I believe that language survived in law. I can't recall for sure. But certainly, if you are spending money, an amount which is over \$2,500 in a quarter, to influence legislative or executive action, then you're required to register a report. And that goes beyond organizations. If a person spent, out of his own pocket, an amount over that, he could possibly be required to register.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you.

Do any of the Members have any other questions for this panel?

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Chairman Schroder.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Just one follow-up.

Mr. Kauffman, I've read and reread and read again the text of the radio ad in question. It seems to me that it does a couple things. No, it does not exactly say, contact your legislator. It doesn't do anything like that. But wouldn't you agree that it certainly appears to be intended to educate the public, to inform the public on what the correct amount of taxation of table games should be, at least in the eyes of the association? Isn't that pretty obvious from reading the text of the radio ad?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, again, I think you have to go

back to the language of the law, and it states, for indirect communication, that an indirect communication could have "the purpose or foreseeable effect..." So if that is the dominant clause, then, yes, I think you could suggest -- you could come to the conclusion that the purpose of that radio ad was to influence people to take action.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Wozniak.

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SENATOR WOZNIAK: I hate to belabor this, but since the Supreme Court made this decision that corporations are an entity, and they can say whatever they want -- now, probably, what we're talking about happened before that Supreme Court decision -- how does that affect these corporations? I'm assuming these casinos are incorporated. How does it affect them now in doing their effort in communicating to the public their philosophy, since the Supreme Court says they can say almost anything on behalf of any candidate?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, we're talking a little about apples and oranges here. Are you talking about the Citizens
United v. FEC case last week? I mean, two weeks ago, I believe. And that only addressed campaign finance contributions, so it doesn't really directly or even very much indirectly affect this, other than the amount of money which might be available for expenditures in the total realm of influencing public policy by who gets elected. But last week's

decision doesn't have any direct effect on this. But you're right. I mean, the Supreme Court decision sort of did say, yes, corporations are people, too.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: One last question. Does the disclosure law require registration only when that person or organization is trying to influence the legislature, or does it also cover when a person or organization is attempting to influence the courts?

MR. KAUFFMAN: The courts are, I believe, exempted out of that. They have carved out their own little niche and claim to have their own disciplinary process, so it does only affect, in my opinion, only the executive branch and legislative branch.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you.

One last call. Yes, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Pashinski.

REPRESENTATIVE PASHINSKI: Thank you very much.

our arms around this. I mean, the purpose of advertising is to sell something, whether you sell it to a particular group or to the body as a whole. The concept is to sell something to the body as a whole to buy a product or to make a decision. So if the purpose of the ad is to influence the people who will then be motivated to influence the legislature or the courts, I find it difficult to define that line.

MR. KAUFFMAN: Is there a question?

REPRESENTATIVE PASHINSKI: Well, I'm looking for some definitive answer as to the difference between whether it's one of these five categories of groups that are making some form of plea to sell something, as opposed to the gaming industry doing the same thing.

MR. KAUFFMAN: Is that for me?

REPRESENTATIVE PASHINSKI: Whoever would like to take that.

MR. KAUFFMAN: I mean, you make a good point. And this ad is very carefully worded. It doesn't ask for a specific action. It does not mention a specific piece of legislation or executive action. I mean, it is very, very carefully crafted, and, you know, you could make the point that, hey, you know, the ad is saying, look what a wonderful corporation -- look what wonderful corporations we are, we're bringing all these jobs to Pennsylvania, we're generating all this revenue, please continue coming to our casinos, and help support Pennsylvania. You could reach that conclusion.

Other people could reach the conclusion, based on the timing and where the ads were run and how many times they were run, that it was, in effect, to have an impact on the legislators themselves and their constituents.

REPRESENTATIVE PASHINSKI: It's a very gray line. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Gentlemen, thank you very much. 1 Okay, this really is the last question. 2 3 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Wansacz. REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: Thank you, Chairman Santoni. 4 I guess this question would be for you, Mr. Kauffman, 5 or Mr. Harhut. The question that I'm having is, are you saying 6 7 that if -- let's say a group of individuals in any specific organization throughout the State get together, and they're 8 9 concerned about an industry. And whether it's -- and we have 10 tons of industry in Pennsylvania that citizens are concerned 11 about. And they put out newsletters to keep each other informed, they say, this is what's going on in the legislature, 12 if you're not happy, you know, contact them. These are 13 obviously, may spend over, you know, just a mailing that they 14 15 mail each other out. Do they have to be considered a lobbying 16 group? MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, there is a carve-out in the 17 18 legislation for these organizations where newsletters are 19 specifically exempt. 20 REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: So newsletters are, but, 21 okay. So any group that wants to get together, or let's say 22 they run a radio advertisement. They want to get their message out as a radio advertisement to their members in their specific 23 geographical area. Can they do that? 24

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, sure, they can do that, but, you

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know, they would not have to register or report until they've tripped the \$2,500 threshold in doing things to intentionally affect the outcome of legislative or executive action.

REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: No, but I'm saying a group gets together -- let's use the example Marcellus Shale. Very popular. A lot of citizens groups want Marcellus Shale. They were talking about, you know, groups get together, they put out newsletters, they may even do maybe commercials, maybe radio advertisements. If they want to do that, not saying -- just saying, hey, this is what's going on in the legislature, we think it's a growing industry, you know, we want to keep you aware of it. Can they do that without having to file as a lobbying firm?

MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, I guess I have to go back to my original testimony. They have to trip the three triggers.

REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: Okay. And so, what I'm trying to say is, if you're saying, is it, can it -- I want to know if these organizations, then -- should we be contacting these organizations, saying, you know what, you have to watch what you're saying, or is there a gray line, or should they automatically be coming right out and saying, you all have to get lobbyists if you get organized and you want to let the people know what's going on in your area and that they think they should be paying attention to the legislature? Because I think if that happens, I think you're going to have a lot of

groups throughout the State, on any issue, citizens groups, home community groups, anything like that, that are going to have to become lobbyists now.

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MR. KAUFFMAN: Well, you know, I think the legislators and the folks on the committee that drafted the regs tried to be very careful, because we do not want to discourage citizens groups from getting together and, you know, making their points of view known. The key is when we bring together lots of resources to influence legislative action or executive action is sort of the important trigger there. We want to encourage people to be involved in the legislative process and the advocacy process. So there is a bit of a gray area and a thin line between advocacy and lobbying. We do not want to discourage advocacy. We want people engaged in the public policy process. But once they start paying people, or once they start expending significant amounts of money, that trips the trigger of when you have to register and report.

REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: Well, I think anytime that you get into advocacy, you're going to deal with expenses.

You're going to deal with somebody giving up a lot of their own personal time. So it really comes out to, then, how they're doing it. They might be getting reimbursed expenses. I mean, so, anytime citizens really get together, I think they have that. Probably, homeowners organizations have that. And so, I would be very careful about where I think we need to go,

because if you do that, you may start affecting these citizens organizations that are just specifically concerned about an area or a specific industry.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you, gentlemen. Appreciate your time.

Next, I would invite up to the front table Attorney
Richard Sprague, Chief Justice Emeritus Zappala, Ms. DeNaples,
Attorney Hardy, Mr. Smukler, and Ms. Peck.

While we're waiting for our panel to get settled, for the Members' information, we have, since there are three members of the Casino Association, that being SugarHouse Casino, Mt. Airy, and the Rivers, we've invited representatives from the three organizations to be here, and that would be Ms. DeNaples, Mr. Hardy, and Attorney Sprague. And then we also have the principals or affiliates or staff of the Casino Association, and that would be Justice Zappala, again Mr. Sprague, Ms. Peck, and Mr. Smukler. So, if that kind of gives you an overview of who's sitting before you.

Welcome, ladies and gentlemen. Before we get started, I would ask that you all stand and raise your right hand, and we're going to put you under oath.

(Whereupon, RICHARD A. SPRAGUE, STEPHEN A. ZAPPALA,

SR., LISA DeNAPLES, DON SCHIFFER, CHARLES J. HARDY, KEN

SMUKLER, AND MICHELE ZAPPALA PECK, were duly sworn.)

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Attorney Sprague, I understand that you have an opening statement.

MR. SPRAGUE: Yes. I'm going to say may it please the Court, but I--

CHAIRMAN EARLL: And, sir, before you begin, I hate to interrupt you already, but could you perhaps introduce everyone at the table so we know who's who before we get started?

MR. SPRAGUE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you.

MR. SPRAGUE: At the far left here is Don Schiffer, who is the general counsel from Mt. Airy. Next in line is Lisa DeNaples, a member of the board of directors of PCA.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Attorney Sprague, could you make sure your green light is on your microphone?

MR. SPRAGUE: Okay, I'll start over. To my far left is Don Schiffer, who is general counsel for Mt. Airy. Next here is Lisa DeNaples, who is a member of the board of directors of PCA. To my immediate left is the former Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Stephen Zappala. My name is Richard Sprague, and I'll get back to myself in a moment. To my right is Mr. Smukler, who is the executive director of the PCA. To his right is Chuck Hardy, who is a director of PCA and a member of my law firm. And to the far right is Michele Peck, the daughter of Chief Justice Zappala

and an employee of PCA.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you. And as I said, I understand that you have some opening remarks?

MR. SPRAGUE: Yes. And I would like to first thank this joint committee and Chairlady Earll and Chairman Santoni and the Members of this joint Senate and House committee. I thank you for the opportunity to be here, and one of the reasons that I thank you is there has been so much speculation and what I believe is misinformation about PCA that I think it is very good to air it and to present to you what PCA is and to answer your questions.

I want to jump ahead one second, though, because I was kind of taken aback when I heard Representative Schroder talk about the radio ad in this case, and I want to suggest to this joint committee that if it is conceded that the radio ad--and I'm just dealing with that for the moment--does not address any legislation, doesn't refer to any legislation, doesn't ask the listener of the radio ad to do anything, but in Representative Schroder's own words when he asked the question, its purpose is to educate the public--those are the words that were used--I would suggest to you that in no way can a notice that is for the purpose of educating the public be lobbying.

Furthermore, I'll go as far as to say that if this joint committee or any group was to try to suggest that educating the public is lobbying and under control of a

legislative branch, you are flouting the Constitution of the United States. In no way can educating the public by itself be considered something that can be controlled and regulated by a legislature.

But having said that, I think it is important that we understand what is PCA. And I want to say, I talked about the various people that I introduced, and I really didn't introduce myself. My name is Richard Sprague. I wear a number of hats, and I think it's important to understand that. I am an owner of one of the casinos, SugarHouse Casino. In addition, I am counsel for SugarHouse. In addition to that, I am the chairman of the board of PCA. In addition to that, I am counsel for PCA. So I think you have to understand those various hats.

Now, let's talk about PCA. How did it come about?

When I obtained, with partners, a license for SugarHouse, I thought it would be very helpful for the gaming industry that there be a trade association, not for the purpose, then, of lobbying, but for the purpose of facing issues that would be common to all of the casinos that were now being created in Pennsylvania. There are numbers of issues that don't just involve one particular gaming place but are common to the entire industry. And I thought it would be a good idea -- and by the way, I looked at other States. I saw that in just about every other State where there is gaming, there are trade associations. And I thought it would be a good idea that, in

Pennsylvania, there be a trade association to have all of the casinos, frankly, the racinos, as well as the stand-alones, part of this trade group.

I take credit, or discredit, however you want to put it, for that idea, and as a result, I requested a meeting in Harrisburg of all of the racinos and the stand-alones for the purpose of discussing creating a trade association. And we had such a meeting. We had it, frankly, in February, and then March of 2007. At that meeting came all of the racinos that had licenses, all of the stand-alones that had licenses, and we discussed forming a trade association. And by the way, there was nothing secret about that meeting.

And as a result of that meeting, frankly, some differences arose between the racetrack group and the stand-alones, and I left the meeting thinking, I don't want to form a trade association that has disputes right off the bat within the trade association. And I thought it would make more sense to form a trade association of just the stand-alones at that time and, as a result, decided to form the Pennsylvania Casino Association. That's the genesis. That's how it came about. And in March of -- May, I'm sorry, May of 2007, we filed articles of incorporation.

The initial board of directors -- and by the way, the initial members of the PCA at that time were Mt. Airy and SugarHouse, just those two. And the directors at that time

were myself and Louis DeNaples. Now, we went and formed our trade association. The idea was to get the other stand-alone casinos to join. I subsequently had talks with Foxwoods. They have not yet joined, but they indicated when they get their feet on the ground, if they ever do, they will join the trade association. When Neil Bluhm took over ownership of the Rivers in Pittsburgh, the Rivers did join our association.

Now, I'm the person who is on the board, as I said initially, with Louis DeNaples, and from the beginning, I needed people to give me ideas. I'm a lawyer. I'm not somebody involved in gaming in that sense, and I wanted to have the advantage of knowing Pennsylvania. I wanted to know its makeup politically, I wanted to know its makeup in terms of its various interests, and I wanted to get the Chief Justice here, Chief Justice Zappala, to be an advisor, somebody that I could turn to who knew this State, who could give me information and suggestions in terms of how to get this trade association effective. Frankly, he resisted my overtures.

I can try to be persuasive, and in trying to be persuasive, I decided we'll form our original office in Pittsburgh, and I learned that Michele Peck could come to work for me, at least part-time, and I hired her as a director of operations. I also, frankly, hired her thinking it might help in my trying to persuade her father to really come on board. He resisted. And it was not until by March of 2008, sometime

In the early part of 2008, that I persuaded the Chief Justice Zappala to come on board as an advisor. The person who was running it for me then -- we got a lease for a place in Pittsburgh -- was Michele Peck. And at a certain time, and I used Chief Justice Zappala as a consultant, as an advisor. I went through millions of discussions, thoughts, hearing suggestions from him.

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And while this was going on, sometime in about March 2008 as well, Louis DeNaples could not stay as a director, for the reasons you all know, of the charges that have been brought against him, and it was not thought appropriate that Louis DeNaples would remain as a director, so Louis DeNaples then stepped out, and that's how his daughter, Lisa DeNaples, became a director in place of Louis.

And I tried to get other stand-alones to join us, engaged in talks with them. At a certain point -- and by the way, you know, I notice that a Member of this committee is--it's interesting--on the one hand suggesting we're lobbyists, which we're really not, except for very limited lobbying by three e-mails, which I'll get to. But except for that, this trade association is not a lobbyist association. We intend to be, and I want to make that clear, and we are in discussions with various lobbyists that we intend to select one, and as soon as we do, we will register. I want to make that clear as well.

But in the course -- you know, it was said by a

Member of this committee, she hadn't heard of us. Well, I

guess we're not such great lobbyists if you never heard of us.

But one of the reasons the PCA was not, for a period of time,

so active - I'm the guy that was running it, I who was

spending, believe me, all my time in the various courts of

Pennsylvania fighting efforts to stop SugarHouse, as

Representative O'Brien knows well, being very artful against

us, but--

REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: It's such a joy to welcome a corporate constituent.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you. But in any event, a lot of time was spent fighting efforts to stop SugarHouse from being able to proceed in its building, and that took a lot of time. In the meantime, I was meeting with Chief Justice Zappala, getting ideas, thinking of things that would be in the area that a trade association would be interested in.

And let me just jump ahead, just to give you the idea. When I say a trade association, we have an interest right now, and I just had, on behalf of the trade association, a meeting with the people from Parx on what would be an area of interest of an association. Got nothing to do with lobbying. You all passed table games recently. The Gaming Board has to pass regulations. They got to issue some temporary regulations now, because it will take a longer time, but when they issue

the permanent one. So what do we do? I sat down, this is in the PCA aspect with, he's not a member but interested in gaming, with the person running Parx, Mr. Green. We want to see if the casinos -- whether they're a member of the PCA or not is not important -- but the casino, the gaming industry, whether we can have suggestions to the Gaming Board, if they should request it--and they will and do--as to what should be some of the proposed rules. That's an area of common interest.

Another area of common interest, frankly -- you all passed table games. As you know, there is smoking allowed in casinos. What do you do with the table games on that? And one of the areas that we're discussing is should the casinos adopt and suggest a common standard for the table games to be certain ones smoking, other ones not, or no smoking anywhere? These are common issues, and this is the kind of thing you do with a trade association.

Now, in the year 2008, working with Michele Peck as operations director, I kept trying to work with Chief Justice Zappala to find an executive director. I felt there should be somebody over Michele Peck. I tried to persuade Chief Justice Zappala to become the executive director. He refused. We interviewed numbers of people for the purpose of bringing them on board, but none were satisfactory. And I kept persuading or trying to persuade Chief Justice Zappala to take that position.

I did, in the year 2009, when he agreed, on a

temporary basis, to become the executive director of PCA, but with a commitment by me that we will continue to look for somebody else to become the executive director. And when Chief Justice Zappala agreed to become the executive director, I arranged for his salary to be \$275,000 a year for the work he was doing and continuing to do for me. In fact, I had that salary for him when he came on board as an advisor and consultant, and we continued that salary. But we continued to look for an executive director in 2009, and ultimately -- and I have the date here -- in August of 2009, and effective September 2009, we found somebody to become the executive director. That was Mr. Smukler here. And we hired him as the executive director, and I named Chief Justice Zappala as chairman.

Now, when we hired Mr. Smukler, Chief Justice Zappala felt that his salary at that \$275,000 was too high. He shouldn't be continuing to be paid that \$275,000 since we had hired, now, Mr. Smukler. I thought he was worth it. As far as I'm concerned, he is worth it. But over my protests, in this year, 2010, he himself cut his salary from that \$275,000 to \$150,000. Now, as we have told you, and as I said in my letter -- and by the way, I believe everybody's got my letter and the letter that Representative Santoni sent to the board, so I'm not going to read what you already have, if that's all right with you.

But the only thing that I did, and I have the names around here somewhere. Do you have the names of the people that I went and talked to? No, no, the list of -- oh, yeah. I did, and Mr. Hardy, go to the following legislators -- and this is not in my SugarHouse hat; this is in my PCA hat. And I went to, names I'm sure you know, and I may mispronounce some: Representative Civera, Representative Wansacz, Senator Erickson, Senator Pileggi, Representative McCall, Senator Tomlinson, Representative Perzel, Representative Eachus.

Why did I go to each of them? And let me make it absolutely clear. When I went to each of them, my opening statement to each and every one of them is, I am here, and I don't want you to do a thing for me. I do not want anything. I'm not here asking for anything. I am here just to introduce myself and Mr. Hardy, and to tell you about our association, and to tell you that we have this trade association. I believe I said to each one that I believe the courts are going to knock out the prohibition on political contributions, and by the way, just as a little side, with your thought about reform right now and putting in the new act, your political prohibition, I believe you'll find that's just as unconstitutional as what was knocked out before, but for different reasons.

But in any event, I went to each of these people, not talking about any particular legislation, but just wanting to introduce myself, letting them know that we have this

association, that we want to get to know the Members of the legislature. Why? Because it doesn't take anybody with a brain. It's obvious that in the legislature, there are those legislators that are against gaming, there are those legislators that are for gaming, there are those legislators that are somewhat in between, and we wanted to have some idea of who does what and who's on which side.

Why? Frankly, because I thought that prohibition on political activity someday is going to be knocked out, and I wanted to be in a position, if it was knocked out, that I could support people who I thought were friendly, and I could oppose people that I thought would not be friendly. That's not lobbying, that is just taking a position on who it is you want to support and who you don't. And nothing with any of them in terms of any legislation.

Now, as we said, and I said in a responding letter to Representative Santoni, we have not talked to one legislator about any legislation, first. Secondly, and it's interesting, because if you look at the Gaming Act -- not the Gaming Act, the lobbying law. Excuse me one second. If you look at -- and you were talking here with Mr. Kauffman and others -- in your legislation of the lobbying law, and you talk about intent, what do you have in there? The statement of intent and jurisdiction. "The ability," and I'm reading from it, "The ability of the people to exercise their fundamental authority

and to have confidence in the integrity of the processes by which laws are made and enforced in this Commonwealth demands that the identity," that's the words, "the identity and scope of activity," and I repeat the words again, "scope of activity of those who are paid to influence the actions of the General Assembly and the Executive Department be publicly and regularly disclosed."

Before I get to whether we're under the exemption, what could be more meeting the intent of your Lobbying Act than the three e-mails that we sent which were sent to every Member of the legislature, not sent and given to somebody at a dinner meeting, or not sent to somebody at a private club, but sent by us to every Member of the legislature and made public and disclosed to the news media, and published by the news media. That's the first part.

Secondly, each of those e-mails were done in the same manner. You know, it's interesting, I read, and I'm sure you read, that our Governor was meeting with a lawyer from one of the casinos to get something in your recent act, and there were meetings between the Governor and this lawyer and some of your leaders in the legislature behind closed doors, not out front. What is it that we did? We published to everybody so that, in fact, there is nobody who is unaware of, one -- yes, this was an effort to influence the General Assembly. No dispute, that is lobbying. The issue is, one, we come under the broad

statement of intent. We disclosed it.

But more importantly -- and you may call it technical, but it's the law as you wrote it, as you know and from what we have presented to you -- there is an exemption. So not only did we -- this isn't our meeting with any of you. Not one of you met with us. When one of you said you never heard of us, well, we didn't meet with any of you. But we publicly published what our position is. Yes, that comes under lobbying. I do not dispute that. But it was an e-mail to every Member of the legislature. You all use e-mail. It costs you nothing to push that button and send it God knows where and to everybody. We gave you the benefit of the doubt and said \$10, probably \$9.55 too much. And we took Mr. Smukler, because we didn't get paid for this, but we took Mr. Smukler's salary, figured it out on an hourly basis, he spent four and a half -- what was the number?

MR. SMUKLER: One and a half hours on each e-mail.

MR. SPRAGUE: All right, so four and a half hours. So we spent \$450. Now, under your Lobbying Act -- and by the way, for you all to be upset about this, when all that we did is publish to everybody what we did, I think there's other things for you to be upset about, not this, but -- and I'll finish shortly. I can always sense those looks. But my point is that you've got an exemption in the act for if it is under 20 hours. This was under 20 hours. There's an exemption in

the act if the expenses are under \$2,500 in the quarter. This is clearly under that. So you do not, therefore, under your act, register. If you don't like that act, and you want to change the act, you know, I think it's silly, and I don't think this is an issue to be fighting here when all we're talking about is something that was mailed to everybody.

Now, there's one other argument, and I detected that in some of the questions being asked, about a principal, as though the principal, even if he spends nothing, has to file and say, I spent nothing in that quarter. But if you look at the language there in the Lobbying Act, the language is a "registered principal." We're not registered in the first place because we've done nothing to cause to be registered. Once you're registered, then yes, you have to, every quarter, file your report. But you don't do that until you are registered.

Now, we have done nothing other than what I have just said. I know, and, you know, it's beyond me what the legislative purpose is, and that's where your limitations are, even a committee of the legislature. But somebody raises whether Chief Justice Zappala should have filed on his tax form, Federal tax form. I don't know what your legislative purpose is in terms of a Federal tax form, and I never have known the Pennsylvania legislature to be an arm of the United States government in terms of its tax policies, but things

change.

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But I want to make clear to you, first place, all of the insinuations that have been made, and I think, unfortunately, trying to smear the good name of the former Chief Justice, suggest that he didn't file for 2008. He was not an officer in 2008. He became an officer in 2009. form does not get filed until 2010, as you know. In addition, on the form that was filed, and we have it here, and we'll give it to you in evidence if you want, the accountant for PCA -and I don't know if any of you fill out your own tax returns. I couldn't possibly do it. I rely on accountants, and I would be lost without them. But I have the document from the accountant here. He wanted a list of the officers and directors. Chief Justice Zappala is not an officer. So there was nothing that was filed in terms of what the accountant asked for that was in any way a failing, improper.

The bottom line is PCA has done absolutely nothing that is in any way wrong, that violates the spirit of anything. You can take your most liberal readings. We have done it the reverse way. We have done it the liberal way, by the three lobbying activities, publishing them for the world to see, not doing it behind a closed door, not doing it just meeting somebody for dinner. That's where we are. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Does anyone else on the panel have any comment before we begin the questioning?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Questions?

Senator White.

SENATOR D. WHITE: Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Sprague, I can't tell you how relieved I am, because I'm one of Senators that did not, in his district, get a casino, and I voted, in both cases, both times, positively for slots and then also the expansion to table games. So to hear you describe or have described by others to have PCA be a citizens group or a trade association, I breathe a sigh of relief, because I thought it was maybe something much more than that. So I thank you for that.

But I wanted to ask Justice Zappala, in regards to your expertise in trade associations, what exactly were your duties? I mean, from the time that you were approached by Mr. Sprague and conceded to go ahead and join PCA, did you have a contract? Was it written? Would you provide any details to us or a copy of that transaction? Just how formal was this, or was it just some form of just sitting around drinking a cup of coffee?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: First, let me start by saying,

I'm extremely prejudiced. I spent 23 years in the judiciary,

and I have such great respect for the courts. I also have

respect for the equal branches of government. In my tenure as

a jurist, I had been called upon to do various and sundry

matters involving the courts, and I think Representative

Caltagirone knows this. We started on concepts which people
said did not exist, could not be done, and yet we did and
turned it around while I was on the courts. I'm referring
specifically to what I had done as it relates to the
implementation of the entire computer program of the judicial
system. We did it without one dollar of tax money. As a
matter of fact, the only money that we got was given to us as a
loan by Senator Tilghman, which was insisted it be paid back.
Every dollar, every dime that was spent and has been spent by
the State judicial computer fund are all fee-generated by
users.

I enjoyed the courts. Upon my retirement, I was asked by Chief Justice Cappy to remain in the position of Chief Justice Emeritus. An order was appropriately drawn in January of 2003. The order named me as a Chief Justice Emeritus. I was delegated to do nonadjudicatory matters. I was answerable directly to the Chief Justice, and I was paid on a per diem rate like any other senior judge on the number of days which I would work. I enjoyed that work.

I stayed in that position until 2007. And I'll get to your question. In 2007, it became apparent to me, because of my close relationship with Chief Justice Cappy, that he was going to retire from the bench. At that point, in the latter part of 2007, I had taken the choice of whether to remain,

which I could have, under Chief Justice Castille, seek the return of my license and practice law, which I refused to do, or possibly entertain another area which was novel and fertile, as far as I was concerned, which was the gaming industry. And as Mr. Sprague had indicated before, he had approached me on several occasions, which I was not interested.

But because, at the time, and I'm referring somewhere around September of 2007, knowing what was going to happen with the Chief Justice, I decided maybe to give it some thought. I then gave it some thought but did not become an official person with the Casino Association until March of 2008. I only took that position predicated upon two things -- three things. One, I want no contract, I have no contract, and I sought no contract. And I could leave tomorrow, because that's the way I wanted it. You shake my hand, and I'll shake yours.

Number two, I insisted that my office and my title would never be used for lobbying purposes. I have known many of you sitting here, and you know me, and there isn't one who has ever said I've contacted them relative gaming or any other matter. And number three, I said I would not, under any circumstances, renew my license to practice law, because I felt it would be a prostitution of my position.

On that predicate, I did go to work, and I was giving as much counseling as possible as relates to Mr. Sprague and the association. I do have a varied field, not only in the

judiciary for 23 years, but involved with Allegheny County 1 2 politics, which Mr. Ferlo is aware of, for 15 years prior to 3 I was involved with the county commissioners, I was involved as far as the director of planning and development, I 4 was the county solicitor, I was responsible for 129 5 6 municipalities, and I was the one who structured the Police and 7 Fire Academy. If you want to know about Erie, I can talk about 8 Tullio and things that I had done with him. If you want to 9 10 talk about Scranton, I've done that. So when you talk in terms of what I had to offer, I think it was a myriad of varied 11 12 possibilities of knowledge across the State. 13 Now, do you have any other questions, Senator? 14 SENATOR D. WHITE: Yes, I sure do. MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: All right. 15 16 SENATOR D. WHITE: So, once again, my question is 17 whether you had a contract, whether it was written--18 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: The answer is no. 19 SENATOR D. WHITE: No. And your compensation in 2007, or 2008, did you have specific duties that you were asked 20 21 to do in this organization or --22 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: In 2007, I was not employed by the association. 23 24 SENATOR D. WHITE: All right, 2008.

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MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: In 2008, I can't even tell you

the number of meetings I had with Mr. Sprague, some of the principals of the associations, talking in terms of some other people who I talked to personally about coming on board in trying to captivate this idea of a new industry in the State of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR D. WHITE: Did you have a job description?

SENATOR D. WHITE: Did you have a job description?

There wasn't anything formal at all then?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: No, I did not have a job description, Senator.

SENATOR D. WHITE: And was your daughter -- then, she helped recruit you into the PCA, according to Mr. Sprague. Is that right?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: No, she was enticed to come in to bring me in. It was in reverse, Senator.

SENATOR D. WHITE: Okay, in reverse of that. Now, all right -- so, it doesn't look like I'm getting anywhere where it comes to any defined duties under the PCA for anybody. Is that--

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: That's not necessarily true. It said the defined duties I had was anywhere, anytime, anyhow, where there was information needed by the PCA, by Mr. Sprague, by any of the members. My accessibility was there on a 7/24. Now, I can't divulge what we discussed, whether it would be strategy or other matters. But you can ask him, and if it wasn't worth it, he should have fired me. So I did have

defined duties as it relates to consulting with him and a resource person.

SENATOR D. WHITE: I thank you, Chief Justice, and I'll wait for questions later.

Madam Chairman, thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Just for the record, there was, in the packets that were handed out, job descriptions for executive director and director of operations. So it should be in the packets of all the Members.

To open up questions on the House side is Chairman Schroder.

MR. SPRAGUE: May I say, Representative Santoni?
REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Please.

MR. SPRAGUE: Yes, once we do have the regular executive director, we do have the job description that you have, and it was sent to you, and I think, and also the director of operations, which is Michele Peck. The one other thing I would like to add, which I forgot to say, if I may:

When I got the letter from Representative Santoni -- and I want all the Members of the committee to know this -- I not only responded, but I called Representative Santoni, because I didn't want any mystery here. And I asked him, could we meet?

And I would have Chief Justice Zappala with me, and we intended to meet in -- Representative Santoni picked Reading, at his office, and Chief Justice Zappala came from Pittsburgh for that

meeting, which was set up for January 2nd. Unfortunately, the Representative's office did not mark it down, and Representative Santoni was in Harrisburg. But we conferred on the phone with the idea of yet meeting and answering questions.

And then, of course, when we got word of this hearing, I must suggest, maybe you all know it, but again, I did make the offer -- I want you all to know it -- to Chairperson Earll as well, that we would be glad to come in and meet with Chairperson Earll and Chairman Santoni. But they felt -- and I'm not finding any fault with it -- that since a hearing had been set up, and all you got to do to arrange a hearing, you know, let's have the hearing.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Well, actually, Attorney Sprague, that's not the reason we didn't meet privately. The allegations and the circumstances surrounding the association and your activities have been raised in a very public way, so we thought that it might be better for you to address them in a very public way. It had nothing to do with already having a hearing scheduled.

MR. SPRAGUE: Okay. Well, that's fine. All I want to make sure is I want everybody to understand that we offered to make ourselves available from the get-go.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you.

We'll move to questions with Chairman Schroder, please.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I think,
earlier, we saw an example of Mr. Sprague's legendary courtroom
advocacy on display here, and I want to go back to where he
sought to characterize my remarks about the issue of the radio
ad. And I would just like to state that at no time did I say,
concede, or suggest that the radio ad did not fall under
indirect communications. All I was suggesting was that at the
very least, it constituted an educational component, which
brings me, I guess, to the crux of the one question that I
have.

Under the definition of indirect communication, it includes educational campaigns on public interest. So I guess my question to you, Mr. Sprague, is this: Do you argue that your ad does not fall under an educational campaign on public interest, or do you argue that that part of the bill is unconstitutional, or both?

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, let me say this. I think you got to look at the first part there, Representative Schroder, which makes it clear that this indirect is, and the words are there, "to take action" -- and that is an essential part, if you read that whole paragraph -- and to take action is what has to be part of that to come under your Lobbying Act. Just information is not to take action. That lets the listener just listen.

I mean, it would be a sorry state in this country if

you just put something out, informational, and people don't take action on it, and you try to suggest that's lobbying? You know, free speech, and I don't mean to sound corny on this thing, is basic. The Supreme Court of the United States -- you saw the ruling. Those that argue it maybe went too far in the rights it's given corporations, but the bottom line is that unless you can say there is no other interpretation, then you can't have that held constitutional.

So I guess my answer to you really is, I think that if you take the phrase that's in there "to take action" as modifying the rest, this is not a radio ad. By the way, you heard even Mr. Kauffman. I don't know if he meant to give us credit. He said this was very well drawn. Well, maybe it was well drawn, but it meets what is the exemption there. And yes, if you interpret it broader than that, it is unconstitutional, and, you know, you want to take me to court on it? Be my guest.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Well, I guess the question is, will you, or will you be recruiting a plaintiff to take to court on that issue, as well as the campaign contribution issue, which you raised?

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, I'm glad you asked me that question. I have really been in discussions on the issue of whether or not I should, on behalf of myself -- remember, I'm an owner in SugarHouse in that capacity -- take this litigation

on, since it now, and it would be violative of our present election law for a corporation to obviously have commercials favoring or disfavoring a candidate, whether I should have the Casino Association take it on, or stand by and see if someone else does it.

And that reminds me. Can I take up, and it's in answer to your question, because I know part of the attack is the matter of Peter DePaul's attack on the earlier act in getting the campaign contribution part declared unconstitutional. I would like to get across, because--

SENATOR ORIE: Madam Chairman, I'm just going to ask

-- there have not been any questions he's going off. I hope

there is some control and constraint in regards to questions

and him answering questions. I mean, I'd love to hear his

dissertation all day, but there are Members here that have

pointed questions and would certainly like--

CHAIRMAN EARLL: I understand, Senator. I would expect that the Member that asked the question would be able to determine whether the response is responsive or not and corral the witness if it's not.

I will give you leeway, however, though, on this issue of -- because we're all curious about why the association paid Mr. DePaul \$100,000, and at what time that payment was made, and what the purpose of that payment was.

MR. SPRAGUE: I thought that really rose from

Representative Schroder's question, what would I do about the present act? So I wanted to get that clear.

Let me make it clear. Mr. DePaul brought his litigation strictly on his own. There was a suggestion somewhere that we paid his law firm for it. Not true. Mr. DePaul brought his litigation. He brought it because he had always made campaign contributions. He felt this was unconstitutional. He paid, with his own money, the law firm. We had nothing to do with that. We were not the law firm. That was a law firm out in Pittsburgh.

When Mr. DePaul was successful in that, because of my view that we were a trade association and we were interested in gaming from the whole standpoint of the State, the Commonwealth, I felt this was something that was favorable for the whole gaming casino, the whole gaming industry. And I suggested that we then pay Mr. DePaul after the fact and reimburse him for what he had paid. That's the short and simple of it.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: And let me be clear, just to make sure I understood part of your earlier comments. One of the reasons that you might want to have the more recent legislation prohibiting campaign contributions struck down is so that either you or your organization can go after those Members who are opposed to gambling.

MR. SPRAGUE: Absolutely.

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REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay, thank you.

Now, moving on to--

MR. SPRAGUE: Can I finish my answer?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I thought you did.

MR. SPRAGUE: No, I didn't.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Oh, my apologies.

MR. SPRAGUE: That's all right. You know, we in SugarHouse were a bit disadvantaged because the people that were opposed to gaming and did not want SugarHouse to be developed, they could raise money, they could support you legislators, they could raise money and oppose you legislators that wanted to be either helpful or harmful. But under the law as it existed at that time, our arms were behind our back. The opponents could raise all the money they wanted to, and we had to sit there and get smacked in the face. So yes, I am very much in favor of the gaming industry being able to take part in the political process. And I know that you say, well, there's an aroma of corruption in it. If you read the recent Supreme Court opinion of the United States, they'll tell you that that of itself isn't sufficient.

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I read the opinion in the DePaul case, and it very much does speak to that aroma that you talk about. However, your opponents didn't have the power of direct appeal to the Supreme Court, though, did they?

MR. SPRAGUE: My opponents? In which matter?

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: The opponents you were just speaking of that supposedly raised all that money to support opponents of gambling. All I'm saying is that under the law, you might have had some capabilities that they didn't.

MR. SPRAGUE: That's true.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay. Now, on your letter concerning the e-mails, you calculated the personnel costs spent preparing and sending those. Mr. Sprague, what I didn't see in this section is any mention of office expenses. Did you calculate office expenses, such as whatever lease or rent your office in Pittsburgh would cost, such as utilities, such as, you know, light, you know, electricity, leasing of computers, copying machines, whatever those office expenses would add up to? I didn't see any mention of them in here. Was that a -- what was the reason for that, I quess?

MR. SPRAGUE: The reason for that, Representative Schroder, is that office is not, as I tried to make clear, a lobbying office. I did not think -- to answer your question, I did not compute those expenses in here because I don't think that is appropriate. But I did take Mr. Smukler's time because he was doing something at that moment for lobbying. But that office is not a lobbying office, as I've tried to make clear.

MR. SMUKLER: And may I just add, the e-mails were generated out of Philadelphia on my computer out of

Philadelphia, which is where I am based. And that's -- and the time, I mean, for the three e-mails was calculated as my time to do it in Philadelphia. None of the activity of generating that e-mail was done in the Pittsburgh office. Not to say that what Mr. Sprague says is not controlling, it's just so that you understand that the generation of the e-mail was done in a Philadelphia office.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I appreciate that clarification. So none of the salaries of any of the principals were apportioned into the personnel time of \$450 to make these e-mails, it was just your efforts, Mr. Smukler?

MR. SMUKLER: That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay. Just give me one moment.

All right. Just so I'm clear, I had thought in your letter, Mr. Sprague -- and I admittedly am characterizing it here, but this is how I read it, with regards to the e-mails -- you were not arguing that that was not lobbying, just that you hadn't met the \$2,500 threshold.

MR. SPRAGUE: You're absolutely correct, and I want to make it clear, that is lobbying. That is exactly what lobbying is, and I was trying to influence the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I understand that, and I guess that's what brought to my mind the question about the office expenses not being in there. All right, I'm going to

need to think about that for a moment.

Finally, I will close by this question or two. You state in your testimony that you have tried to interpret and comply with this law in the most liberal way, I guess, meaning the most expansive reading of it. Yet I then hear you testify that you walk into leadership offices and issue a disclaimer saying, oh, I'm not here, you know, I don't want you to do anything for me, I'm not asking for anything, just want to introduce, and this, that, and the other thing. Are you suggesting that anyone can use such a disclaimer to avoid compliance with this act? Because that's what it sounded like to me.

MR. SPRAGUE: No, no, no. What -- no, sir. What I was saying was that the only meeting that I had with legislators were those meetings, and I wanted them to feel -- I didn't know these people. I'm introducing myself to them, and I wanted them to feel comfortable that I'm not here to talk to you about any legislation. I'm not here asking you for any favors or anything. I wanted them to feel right off the bat--

I mean, Representative Schroder, you don't know me, but I believe in being candid. I believe in being blunt. I don't like to beat around the bush. I'm meeting these people, and I know what kind of lives you all live, I know -- I've been around long enough. I know the concerns you have when somebody, a stranger, comes in your office. I wanted them to

know right off the bat, I'm not asking for a thing. l 2 mean to say that I could say that and then do something that, 3 in fact, is violative of the lobbying law, and then I toot my 4 horn and say, oh, I said I didn't want anything. I said it for that reason, for them to feel comfortable, and if you want to 5 6 go on with your hearings and invite every one of them in, if 7 you want, and you can establish that's exactly what occurred. Nothing was asked. 8 9 REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: And I will certainly take 1.0 your word for that. 11 Finally, I just want to say that I do take exception 12 to the suggestions, and sort of the scolding and what I saw as mockery, about us, you know, having more important things to be 13 14 concerned about than really the public integrity that is the Lobbyist Disclosure Act. So--15 Sorry, do we have any water? 16 17 Well, I'll just close on that, and thank you. 18 MR. SPRAGUE: Can I comment, though, on what you did say, Representative Schroder? 19 20 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Yeah, we need to move on here, please. 21 22 Senator Orie. 23 SENATOR ORIE: Thank you. Mr. Smukler, maybe one of the problems I have here is 24 25 the quotes that you and Mr. Hardy made to the paper in 2009.

Are you an attorney, sir, Mr. Smukler?

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MR. SMUKLER: A nonpracticing attorney.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. In your statement on October 25, 2009, to the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, you were asked specifically about the organization, and your quote, if I may use it, "The association has been inconspicuous until this month, but that doesn't mean it's been inactive, Mr. Smukler said Mr. Smukler said ... until now, the association's focus had been on litigation rather than legislation. 'There was a lot of litigation...going on.'" And when you refer to this litigation, I just wanted to see, and I was looking that over, on 7/12/07, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rejects the appeal challenging DeNaples' license. And I believe at that time, Mr. DeNaples was represented by you, Mr. Sprague. Am I correct? MR. SPRAGUE:

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And then on 10/2/07, a stay is entered by Justice Castille by the Supreme Court involving Mr. DeNaples. Again, I believe that's you, Mr. Sprague, in the role of attorney for Mr. DeNaples, your board of director? MR. SPRAGUE: You're correct.

Yes.

SENATOR ORIE: And then on 11/28/07, Peter DePaul, represented by Buchanan Ingersoll, files an order saying, about the constitutionality of prohibiting casino owners. And then on 12/11/07, the Supreme Court orders DeNaples to appear before the grand jury. On 5/2/08, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court

exercises King's Bench, and again, that's filed by you, am I 1 2 correct, Mr. Sprague? The petition. MR. SPRAGUE: Well, you had a whole lot of predicates 3 4 in there. If your question is just on the last, yes. 5 SENATOR ORIE: Yes, the King's Bench, that's what And on 4/30/09, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in a 6 7 5-to-1 vote, invalidates the provision barring casino owners from making contributions to political campaigns, something 8 9 that you didn't have anything to do with the lawsuit but 10 certainly supported this. And then on 5/1/09, the PCA pays \$100,000 to DePaul. 11 Is that what you were referring, about litigation, 12 13 Mr. Smukler? I misspoke. 14 MR. SMUKLER: No. SENATOR ORIE: You misspoke in regards to those 15 16 quotes? 17 MR. SMUKLER: No, no, no. With regards to the litigation, I misspoke. I was taken to the woodshed. I was 1.8 19 told that I had misspoken. I will say--20 SENATOR ORIE: Who took you to the -- who's the one who admonished --21 MR. SMUKLER: Chuck Hardy, Dick Sprague. 22 23 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. There is no shortage of people around 24 MR. SMUKLER: 25 here that would take me to the woodshed.

SENATOR ORIE: And Mr. Smukler, maybe you could answer for me, too. You indicate that as far as you're concerned, Mr. Zappala was with this casino organization since the onset. Did you get taken to the woodshed over making that statement as well, in that same article?

MR. SMUKLER: I was not taken to the woodshed for that comment, but I don't know -- since the onset--

SENATOR ORIE: So, does that mean it's true or not true? Because I don't know, today, because I'm hearing he now started in -- well, I'm going to get to Mr. Zappala. When do you understand Mr. Zappala--

MR. SMUKLER: I started in September of 2009.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay.

MR. SMUKLER: And so he was clearly there before I was there. He was there well before I was there. Whether technically that meant the onset of the incorporation documents, frankly, I was talking to a reporter who was not that concerned with the technical aspects of when he started his service.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Hardy, now, you took Mr. Smukler to the woodshed, so I'm going to ask you some questions. In this same article, you're indicating, in this article, that both the Zappalas were with this organization from the very beginning. "Mr. Hardy said he didn't know the extent" but that both of them "had been

with the association from the [very] beginning."

MR. HARDY: To my mind, they both were in from the earliest days that I was actively involved. At that time, as Mr. Sprague explained, he was trying to convince Chief Justice Zappala to take a role, and they were talking about the Casino Association, which was going -- was formed by that time, I believe, and being formed. And from the very first employee that I'm aware of who came onboard was Michele Peck, who came on, I believe, in -- I don't want to -- the first year that we filed a tax return, I believe, in 2007, and she was not a W-4 employee but a 1099 employee for a few months.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. Ms. Peck, could you answer a question for me? In 2008, the salary for the PCA was listed as \$400,000. Can we assume, since you were the only one who supposedly worked for them in 2008, that that entire salary went to you?

MS. PECK: I --

MR. HARDY: I didn't say she was the only one working. She was the first one who came onboard and was paid.

MS. PECK: Well, I have no problem, as long as Mr. Sprague's all right with this, I can disclose my salary? Do you have any problem with that, Mr. Sprague?

MR. SPRAGUE: No.

MS. PECK: I make \$65,000 a year, so that salary is not \$400,000.

1 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. 2 MS. PECK: That first year of set-up costs was 3 setting up the office. I was hired November 1st to start 4 setting up an office in Pittsburgh. 5 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And were you provided with what your roles were as the financial operator? 6 MS. PECK: No. 8 SENATOR ORIE: Your duties? MS. PECK: 9 I was told to establish an office in Pittsburgh, and that's what I did. 10 11 SENATOR ORIE: Okay--12 MS. PECK: I looked--13 SENATOR ORIE: So you're the financial operator, and 14 you're listed under the IRS forms as that. You were not given 15 a job description as to what that entailed? 16 MS. PECK: I was not the financial operator. We 17 hired -- I hired an accounting firm to come in. I have a bookkeeper that pays all our bills, but I oversee the payment 18 19 of bills and the filing of forms. SENATOR ORIE: So when Mr. Sprague describes your 20 21 role in the letter that he provided to us that you are the 22 operations director and one in charge of the financial records, who did you hire? 23 24 MS. Peck: I hired Lally and Lally, and our

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accountant's name is Randy.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay, and what were your specific duties for the Pennsylvania Casino Association?

MS. PECK: When I was hired in November of 2007, I went out and I searched for a location for the office. I set up the office. I did everything from decorate the walls to bring in a tech person to set up the computers. I put the telephones in, I brought in the accountant and a bookkeeper so that we could have our bills paid. I sign the checks, they send the checks out. I work on a day-to-day operation with whatever needs to be done. And--

SENATOR ORIE: Who did you report to?

MS. PECK: Mr. Sprague.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And what were your specific skills, training, or experience for this job?

MS. PECK: Well, I think he was lucky to have me, because when I was hired in November of 2007, I was--

MR. SPRAGUE: May I enter an objection? She can answer, but, you know, there's got to be questions related to a legislative purpose, and I suggest to the Members of this whole committee, joint committee, questions of this nature have nothing to do with the Lobbying Act or a legislative purpose.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Attorney Sprague, I do think that we need some leeway in this line of questioning because we don't know what the association has done, what your individual members of the association are responsible for, or your staff.

So -- and that's not our fault that we don't know any of that. So there is going to be some leeway here.

MS. PECK: As a background, I am a business graduate. I was in retail and marketing before I went to law school and got my law, my J.D. When Mr. Sprague asked me to come to work in November of 2007, I had just been appointed onto what's called the Board of Viewers in Allegheny County. In my role as operations director with the Casino Association, I told him upfront that I would do whatever I could, but my first priority was with the Board of Viewers as a Special Master.

With my background in business, I knew how to set up an office and operations, and I knew how to work with the day-to-day business that was going on in the office, and that's what I did. So whatever came up in the office, I addressed.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay, and what records -- under the job description that you never saw but Mr. Sprague shared with us in the letter that he responded to the Majority Chairman in the House, it says that you're responsible for the records, the office records. What records do you keep on behalf of the PCA?

MS. PECK: Well, I keep all of the, I guess all the payment records, anybody that's been paid. I have all the bookkeeping that our bookkeeper gives me for the years of '07, '08, and '09. Whatever records the organization needs to keep, I have.

SENATOR ORIE: And when you say you work for the PCA

and you were appointed to the Board of Viewers, how many hours 1 2 would you work for the PCA, and how many hours would you work 3 for the Board of Viewers a week? MS. PECK: I worked for the Board of Viewers as many 4 hours as was needed. I worked for the PCA in whatever extra 5 6 hours I had and whatever time was available in order to get 7 everything done. So if I had to work weekends, I worked weekends; if I had to work nights, I worked nights. 8 SENATOR ORIE: And did you have a written contract as 9 10 to your --MS. PECK: No. 11 SENATOR ORIE: No written contract? 12 13 MS. PECK: No. SENATOR ORIE: Just, you'd work when you had to work, 14 15 and--MS. PECK: We didn't have a problem. Things were 16 17 getting done. SENATOR ORIE: Okay. Chief Justice, I have a few 18 questions for you. In 2007, you were working for the courts, 19 20 the AOPC, and you were still working for the Supreme Court, is 21 that correct, as a senior judge on the technology? And that --22 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: No. No, that is not correct. SENATOR ORIE: Okay. What would your role have been 23 in 2007 with the Supreme Court? 24 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: 2007, I probably was doing the 25

same things I was doing in 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, and that is working closely with Chief Justice Cappy on any issues which Chief Justice Cappy deemed appropriate as far as me handling, whether it was budgetary, whether it was a computer, whether it was an issue involving something involving problems with other judicial districts, whether it was the center which was built. I'm trying to think of all the various things that I have done with the Chief Justice. But anything involving the court. Chief Justice Cappy and I were very close, as far as administration.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay, and I have in front of me your financial interests. It says you were paid by Sprague and Sprague, indirectly.

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Yes.

SENATOR ORIE: Could you explain that to me?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: In 2007, I think it was in the early part of 2007, I was approached by the Sprague law firm for the purpose of doing some independent work which involved nonlitigation. The nonlitigation work as was given to me was the issue as to the propriety of billing by a law firm. There was guaranteed, in which I was assured, there was absolutely no litigation pending, and this was strictly in the preparation of whatever need the Sprague firm had for their client. I then approached Chief Justice Cappy, discussed the matter with him, and as long as it was nonadjudicatory, as long as it had no

relevance as far as any lawsuits, either pending or possible, I 1 2 was able to do what I wanted to do. I had no problems. 3 Therefore, I did the report, submitted it to the Sprague law firm, and whatever happened, happened. And it was reported on 4 my form. 5 6 SENATOR ORIE: Could you tell me, Chief Justice, when 7 was the first time you worked for the Pennsylvania Casino Association, and what amount were you paid for working for 8 9 them? MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: The first time I went to work 10 with the Casino Association was, I think, March or April of 11 12 2008. SENATOR ORIE: And what was your salary at that time? 13 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: The salary, I think, agreed 14upon at that time, I think Mr. Spraque indicated, was going to 15 be \$275,000 a year. 16 17 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And Ms. Peck, when I asked you about 2008, you said, and you got permission, I apologize, I 18 forget, how much were you paid? 19 20 MS. PECK: \$65,000 a year. 21 SENATOR ORIE: And Chief Justice, since you were the executive director, and the total costs for salaries were 22 \$400,000, where -- who got paid this other amount of money? 23 24 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Well, I wasn't the executive director, I don't think, until 2009. I had no title in 2008. 25

1 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. 2 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: So where was the other money 3 paid? 4 SENATOR ORIE: Do you know of anyone else that was 5 paid? Because this--MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Oh, yeah. We had one gentleman 6 7 that's been with us from the inception, I think, Mr. Alberts. 8 There was other amounts paid. I'm trying to think who else, 9 but that wasn't my bailiwick. I don't know. 10 SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Sprague, when you provided your letter of December 1st where you list all the employees, is 11 there a reason why Mr. Alberts isn't listed, since he was with 12 13 this organization since the onset? MR. SPRAGUE: I never hired him. He was hired by--14 15 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Michele. MR. SPRAGUE: --Michele Peck. 16 17 SENATOR ORIE: But you would agree, you're counsel to the Casino Association. 1.8 MR. SPRAGUE: Pardon? 19 SENATOR ORIE: You're counsel, sir, to the Casino 20 Association. You -- they can hire whoever they want, and you 21 22 don't know who they hire? 23 MR. SPRAGUE: I didn't say I didn't know. I said she hired him. He was a low position. It's not somebody that I 24 25 thought of.

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SENATOR ORIE: So when you -- so let me make this
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     clear. So as of December 1st, other than Mr. Alberts, is there
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     any--
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               MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: December 1st of what year,
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     madam?
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               SENATOR ORIE: The letter he wrote, December 2009,
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     that he wrote in response, other than Mr. Alberts, are all
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     other -- are there any other employees that we do not know of
     today that we should know of?
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               MR. SPRAGUE: I don't know. Could I have my letter,
     please?
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               SENATOR ORIE: And while you're looking at that,
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    Michele, since you hired him, how much was he paid?
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               MS. PECK: Who?
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               SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Alberts.
               MR. SPRAGUE: Excuse me, let me just go back to your
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     question. This individual that you're just talking about--
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               SENATOR ORIE: Um-hum.
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               MR. SPRAGUE: --is the only other person I'm aware,
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     unless you include the accountant.
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               SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And Ms. Peck--
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               MR. SPRAGUE: And the bookkeeper, I'm told. I really
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     don't pay attention to some of those details like that.
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               SENATOR ORIE: Ms. Peck, how much was Mr. Alberts
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    paid, and what was his job responsibilities, since you hired
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him? And that's it. 1 2 MS. PECK: Well, since Mr. Sprague knew that I would 3 not be there on a full-time basis, I hired Mr. Corky Alberts to come in when I wasn't there. His salary is \$50,000 a year. 4 SENATOR ORIE: And his job duties? 5 MS. PECK: Mr. Alberts would answer the phones; he 6 7 would take care of any day-to-day things that I wasn't there to handle until I got there. 8 SENATOR ORIE: Thank you, Madam Chairman. 9 I'll wait 10 for the second round. REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Questions from 11 Representative O'Brien. 12 REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 13 Mr. Sprague, let me start off by saying in public 14 15 something that I've said to you in private. Hail to the victor valiant. We've tussled. We've had contrary opinions. Your 16 17 project's in the air. Congratulations. MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you. 18 19 REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: Now, I have one simple question. I mean, obviously, your lawyering is second to none. 20 You're a powerful and influential man in this Commonwealth. 21 You're--22 MR. SPRAGUE: Flattery will get you nowhere. 23 ahead. 24 25 REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: It will get me everywhere,

and you know it, Dick. You're on the Supreme Court -- or were on the Supreme Court Disciplinary Board, which oversees lobbyists. Why not? Why wouldn't you register? We've just spent approximately two hours, plus the prep time, in this. I don't understand, for a lousy hundred bucks, why wouldn't you?

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, I'll tell you. As I said, we are in the process of looking for a lobbyist. And whether it's just the way in which I approach things, I thought we will register as soon as we hire a lobbyist, and that's what my intent is, and that's where we are. You know, if we had been more involved in lobbying than these three e-mails and been doing it, surely, we would have registered. But we weren't.

And I'll tell you one other thing. It was not really our intent to get involved in the lobbying. We were a trade association. You know why those three e-mails went out? And that's the only thing we did, and I say it's lobbying, but it comes under the exemption. I saw -- and this is me -- I saw in this legislature, which you are all a part of, the fighting going on between the various factions. And I saw the fight going on -- shall that table game tax be what I thought was an absurd amount, 30-some percent, which if you're trying to put in table games, maybe you don't want table games, but then just say so. Don't put in a tax that's absurd. I saw that. And then I saw all the fighting, and then I saw the Governor in here, and he was making his terms.

And I really decided at that point, even though we're not a lobbying firm, we are going to -- and I did become aware, and I think I saw the Chairwoman having a hearing, I'm not that good on names, but I saw on PCN, Chairwoman Earll, with some economic group making reports, and I heard them testifying that a certain percentage is what ought to be the tax for table games to be economical and profitable for -- remember, the Commonwealth, your Commonwealth is a partner with us. And I saw this group telling what was the best thing economically for Pennsylvania. And when I saw that, I decided, God, we're going to send out something to all the legislators urging them, and that's what our e-mail is really what that economic group was pressing to Chairwoman Earll at those hearings that I saw. So I jumped into that.

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The only other thing that I jumped into was I felt that this legislature, when they passed the original bill, had said there would only be two resorts. And all of a sudden, I see monkeying with that. And I frankly had my own suspicions as to what was the reason that was going on for the monkeying, and why was there, all of a sudden, this push for more resorts. And I have my own belief about that, which I'm sure Representative Schroder is fully in accord with. But I said enough's enough. And so for that area, I jumped in.

I wasn't thinking this is now making me a lobbyist. But we're interviewing, and when we've got them, we will

register.

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REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: Well, hearing that you and Chairman Schroder are on the same page on an issue, obviously, I have nothing further. Thank you.

I would like to thank the Chair.

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Attorney Sprague, just to follow up on that line of questioning for a moment. As I connect these dots, and feel free to correct me if I'm wrong, but we have a very incestuous group of people who are involved, on a variety of different levels, in a significant percentage of this gaming market in Pennsylvania. We have the Casino Association, of which you are legal counsel, you're board of directors, and you're a part owner of SugarHouse, which is a member of the association. We have two other members of the association, Mt. Airy and the Rivers. Sprague and Sprague, your law firm, represents Mt. Airy, as well as SugarHouse. Your general counsel to SugarHouse represents the Rivers. We have a couple other law firms that do piecework for these member organizations of your association. All three of your member organizations have the same lobbyist, Wojdak and Associates. mean, clearly, there's a group of you who have -- wear very many different hats in three different casinos, as well as the association. In addition to that, you bring on some very high, powerful people -- Chief Justice Zappala -- and then you kind

of sit there and wonder why we are concerned about whether you're following the law or not. And even if we agree that the letter of the law does not require registration, it seems to me that you're violating the spirit of the law, because we have worked very hard, some of us, to make sure that this industry has credibility in Pennsylvania, and so that the usual taint and suspicion that is associated with this industry could be avoided in Pennsylvania, and by your refusal or cutesiness with not registering, you make it seem suspicious, even if it's not suspicious.

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Then I look at your articles of incorporation, and your articles of incorporation for the association does say that you are going to "represent the industry before the Legislature and elected and appointed officials in addressing issues and related matters of importance to the industry generally." Well, clearly, whatever we're legislating involves issues of importance to the industry. So excuse some of us if we're very chagrined by your lack of disclosure, whether it's required technically by the law or not. By not registering, you look like you're hiding something, and that affects all of us in this legislature, particularly those of us who have tried to be fair to a new industry.

So, again, why wouldn't you just register? What is the big deal?

MR. SPRAGUE: It's no big deal. Let me make that

clear. It's just that you have a point of view, if you don't have to, why don't you lean over and do it? Maybe I've been a lawyer too long for you. I believe in - the law says you register if certain things occur. That's what I do. I don't just do things because somebody else thinks I should do it.

But you raise other issues, I think, there, and I think you intertwine them. One, you raise the issue of wearing many hats. And you raise the issue of interrelationships, having the same lobbyist here and there. And that is -- I'm not quarreling with that, and if your hearing got nothing to do with the Lobbying Act but has to do with whether or not one person can wear, in the gaming industry today, different hats, that's an issue.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Don't misunderstand me. I don't think any of that's illegal, and I congratulate all of you who have figured out a way to get your fingers in all of that.

Good for you. But my point is that because you have your fingers in all of that, you certainly do at least make the appearance of influencing that. And you have relationships. You're all shrewd political operators. You have been for years. You have relationships in the executive branch as well as the legislature. So why -- if you don't have anything to hide about your involvement in any of this -- why don't you just register?

MR. SPRAGUE: You know, it's very nice to say, if you

have nothing to hide. You know, it's great to say, we'll be for motherhood and against sin. We're dealing with what the law is, and I have made it clear that under the law, we have done absolutely nothing wrong. Now, let me say this. I got a great respect for you. If you had called me on the phone, and my good friend Representative O'Brien had called me on the phone, and said, hey, Sprague, you know, I don't think your Casino Association's violated anything, but you know, we feel uncomfortable about you. Do me a favor, register. I'd have registered.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Oh, please. That's not my responsibility to make sure you're registered, as nice as that suggestion is. What I'm saying is that considering the nature of this industry and considering all of the skepticism and all of the aura of the industry, why wouldn't you bend over backwards so that none of us would be in this position of having to have a public hearing where you're being cross-examined on even maybe some irrelevant information? You could have avoided all of it.

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, you know, my response to that is, as I said with Representative Santoni, we offered to come in, and everything I've said to you now, I was willing to say to him, I was willing to say to you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: That's nice, but we're not the only ones paying attention. We have a whole Commonwealth out there

1 of a variety of different constituencies that are paying 2 attention. 3 MR. SPRAGUE: Well, you've taken that whole 4 Commonwealth, and you're facing this issue. And I suggest to 5 you -- I wasn't facetious when I said earlier -- what is more open than what we have done? When you're talking about 6 7 lobbying, everyone here -- and let's be very blunt about it, 8 you all know, Representative O'Brien knows, somehow in your gaming bill, there was snuck through certain provisions that a 10 lot of you didn't know about until it was too late to act upon. 11 And how did that happen? Because lobbyists dealt with some of 12 your Members, not in an open mailing to everybody, but meeting with them privately. 13 14 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Well, I would suggest it wasn't only 15 lobbyists that were having private meetings and private conversations. 16 17 MR. SPRAGUE: Pardon? 18 CHAIRMAN EARLL: I would suggest it wasn't just 19 registered lobbyists having those conversations. 20 MR. SPRAGUE: Whoever it was, but I'm suggesting to 21 you, if I was in your position, I'd take a look at that rather 22 than this Mickey Mouse thing.

Representative O'Brien wants to make one second comment, and

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Representative Santoni.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: I'm going to --

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then I'm going to go to Representative Vereb.

REPRESENTATIVE O'BRIEN: Mr. Sprague, please register.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Vereb.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SPRAGUE: I may do that for you.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Chairmen, respective Chairmen.

Mr. Sprague, I'm going to go back and forth with you, if you don't mind. It's a great honor to have you here to testify before us, and I echo the sentiments of my good friend and colleague, Representative O'Brien, in terms of your stature in the court and the system that we so depend upon day to day.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: You mentioned you had a meeting with a number of Representatives and Senators, and I might have missed a date or approximate date. When did you go and introduce yourself to the Members that you had listed? And I realize it may be a couple of days. Just an approximate timeline.

MR. SPRAGUE: I'm going to have to estimate the dates. I have an appointment book in my office, and if you really want the dates, I could get them from my appointment book, and I'll mail them to you, if you want. I would estimate they were in 2008, maybe going into 2009.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: You mentioned the names, and you had said you wanted to introduce yourself. You did not mention my leader, Representative Sam Smith. Now, either you like Groundhog Day, or you know each other from some other way. Is there a reason you wouldn't have gone to my Leader?

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MR. SPRAGUE: No, there's no reason. As a matter of fact, what my instructions to Mr. Hardy were, I really wanted to go ultimately and meet with -- I wanted to meet with every legislator that was in office. I never got to do it. But there was no cutting anybody off. It was just time for -- limitations.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: And because we're a couple months off on the timeline, do you remember if you met with Senator Fumo for purposes that you met with these other Members?

MR. SPRAGUE: Uh, well, you raise a very interesting question there. I had obviously -- at one time, I represented Senator Fumo, so obviously, I had many meetings with Senator Fumo. But there came a time in -- what was the year?

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: In an effort of time, you can get back to the committee, if it's okay with the Chairs. If we don't know the dates and times, you could certainly get back to us, Mr. Sprague.

MR. SPRAGUE: There came a time in 2008 where my relationship with Senator Fumo terminated, and from then on, I

have never talked to him again, other than to appear against him in court.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you. And you said the purpose of these meetings was to go introduce yourself to these particular Members of -- some leadership, some not leadership.

MR. SPRAGUE: And to identify our Casino Association to them.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Would you be suggesting, then, that you would not have known former Speaker Perzel when you would have gone to have met with him?

MR. SPRAGUE: I did know Perzel from previously.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. Justice Zappala, thank you for your service to the court, and I'm sure you yourself are appalled at some of the investigations that are going on and just how much of a mockery it's made and how much we are trying to work to make our operations, both in the Senate and the House, a little more transparent. And we are really trying to do the right thing, regardless of how minute people may think this issue is. These investigations are a far cry from the mopery with intent to gawk charges that we used to insinuate on the minor summary charges in police work, Justice.

But moving on to your post-Justice career here, you know, you've said your role, you've said you've been attending meetings, you've said your salary. I won't go back through that, but let me just ask you this: What do you have to show

for it?

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2 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Pardon, sir?

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: What do you have to show for everything you have done for this group?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: In what respect? I don't understand the question.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: With your salary--

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: What has it brought to me?

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: With your -- I'll try to rephrase it -- with your salary and your efforts and everything that you have done, what has, what do you have to show for it in terms of what is the end product of your salary and your efforts in all of those meetings that you obviously can't disclose, but what is the end product of what you've done?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Well, again, the end product has not yet been achieved. And as I said to you, the only reason I became involved is because I thought that it was something which was novel and something which had not been done, and that is the housing of the stand-alone casinos, together with the other part of the gaming industry, under one roof. Unfortunately, when I became involved initially, there was all this litigation, there was all confusion, and that was almost an impossibility. Can I now pull it back together again? I don't know, Mr. Representative. I have no idea. Would I love to try and do it? The answer is yes.

So what have I accomplished by it? Right now, there's three -- let's see, we have three representations, we're trying to see if we can maybe get a couple more and go on with this theory that you can speak with one voice, which is permeated throughout the Commonwealth, which has sense on what is achieving. That's all.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: One voice to what audience?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: To all audiences. In other

words, an audience that whether you're in the banking industry

or whether you're in the health industry or whether you're in

the pharmaceutical, that you can speak as one voice

representing that group. And that's a pretty tough thing to

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay, so also, the long-term goal, as Mr. Sprague has said, you're working on it currently, but it's also a long-term goal to register this group as a lobbyist -- as a lobbying group?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: That's their choice to make, sir. I'm not part of the directors. Whatever they decide to do is fine with me.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. Although he said it, you're involved. Has the mission or goal been to ultimately register -- I'm asking you -- has it been the goal of this group to register as a lobbying firm or a lobbyist?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Well, Mr. Representative, I

1 can't answer that question. I'm not on the board of directors. 2 I'm not there making those policy decisions. I'm only a 3 resource person when they have other issues to raise. Whether they do or not has no bearing, as far as I'm concerned. 4 5 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay, but you are the 6 chairman, correct? 7 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Am I the chairman? I don't 8 know, am I chairman? 9 MR. SPRAGUE: Yes. 10 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Yes. Okay. I guess, yes. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Mr. Sprague. 11 12 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: I guess, yes. But a chairman 13 without a portfolio. 14 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Then what is -- and, 15 obviously, we're just trying to figure this out. It's a lot to absorb. What is the role of the chair? 16 17 MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Well, again, you know, I wasn't sure if I was the chair. But I'm assuming the role of the 18 19 chair is to follow through with the policies which were 20 established by its members -- and, again, all the policies come 21 through the three casinos, through Mr. Sprague -- and try and 22 carry out those policies. And one of the policies is having everything under one roof, if possible. If possible. 23 24 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Justice. 25 Ms. DeNaples, you've been sitting there very

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patiently all morning, and I just -- very brief questions.
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     you attend, there was a meeting March 12 of '07 at the
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    Harrisburg Hilton. That meeting was mentioned by Mr. Sprague.
    Do you know if yourself or -- I'm not sure of the timeline, if
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    your father or someone directly that works directly with Mt.
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    Airy was at that meeting? It was regarding this.
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               MS. DeNAPLES: Yes, I was there. I attended.
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               REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: You attended. Can you tell
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    me, walking out of that hotel, what your impression was of the
     future of this association?
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               MS. DeNAPLES: I think, after that meeting, you
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     couldn't take anything, because it was just the initiation of
     the awareness of the meeting. And then it ended up being a lot
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     of disagreements and agreements about other things that were
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    happening in the casino industry.
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               REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Can you mention some of the
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     disagreements?
               MS. DeNAPLES: They started -- like smoking. I mean,
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     they started to bring up some issues that they had problems
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     with, so.
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               REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: More policy issues?
               MS. DeNAPLES: Yes.
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               REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Do you recall any
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     disagreements over lobbying?
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               MS. DeNAPLES: It was not discussed, to my knowledge.
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REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Lobbying was not discussed in 1 2 that meeting? 3 MS. DeNAPLES: I don't -- I do not recall that. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Lobbying in the future part of 4 that conversation at all? 5 MS. DeNAPLES: I'm sorry, sir? 6 7 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Was the future of your organization to lobby, was that a discussion? 8 9 MS. DeNAPLES: I do not believe it got that far. 10 mean, this was a while ago. There was other things happening in Harrisburg. I cannot recall the exact details of the 11 12 meeting, but I don't -- do not recall it got to that detail. 13 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Were there any meetings subsequent to that, that you attended, regarding this before 14 the formulation of the association? 15 MS. DeNAPLES: I do not remember. 16 17 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. Did you attend any board meetings in which members were appointed to the board or 18 chairs or--19 MS. DeNAPLES: No. 20 21 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: No? Thank you. 22 Mr. Sprague, I just want to talk -- I'll try to be as quick as I can -- about a little bit about the association. I 23 just want to kind of summarize, and you can correct me if I'm 24 wrong. The idea of the association was your idea? 25

MR. SPRAGUE: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: How did you approach the startup of it, the running of it, to get started?

MR. SPRAGUE: I told Mr. Hardy here to get a hold of the principals of each one of the racinos and each one of the stand-alones and ask them if they would be interested in attending a meeting that I would arrange for here in Harrisburg to discuss forming an association, and he followed through and set up and got a hold of everybody, and they attended the meeting.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. When describing the purpose of the association to the potential members, either before the meetings that we had talked about, or, you know, during those meetings that we've talked about, did you ever advise anyone that the purpose of the association would be to lobby the Pennsylvania State government on behalf of the gaming industry in the Commonwealth?

MR. SPRAGUE: I did discuss with the whole group there that I thought that eventually, in forming an association, if we could speak as one voice, we could then be effective in lobbying with the legislature, ultimately, on many issues, such as the high tax rate, as something to consider, and issues of that nature. So the answer to your question is yes. It was an area of disagreement, by the way, but I raised it.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: I can imagine your disagreement was vocal, for sure. MR. SPRAGUE: Yes. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: So this was at the same meeting that I was just asking Ms. DeNaples about, or do I have a different meeting? MR. SPRAGUE: No, I think it was the same meeting. This was in March 2007. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: So you thought the central effort and central fight of this group, to lobby something like the tax issue, would be an effective purpose for the group long-term? MR. SPRAGUE: Long-term, absolutely. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Did you advise any member or anyone else that you, the association director, association staff, or anyone else associated with or working on behalf of your organization would be lobbying on their behalf? Sounds like you wrote that question, Mr. Sprague. MR. SPRAGUE: I didn't hear the last part.

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REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: It's a very worded question.

I guess my purpose is, were any of the people that I mentioned,
were they told that they would be working on behalf of your
organization to be lobbying on their behalf?

MR. SPRAGUE: The original idea was to have this as a trade association, and then we would have each of the entities

do lobbying. There wasn't any thought of taking away the lobbyists from each of the entities, but having a trade association to then have each of the groups be able to lobby for what we jointly agreed upon, and that's one of the areas that fell apart, because there was a lot of disagreements as to the entities working jointly.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you. And actually, this is obviously to you, but if anyone else has background on this, it would be great, at the table there. Is anyone aware of any other statewide association that advocates in Harrisburg on behalf of issues important to its members that doesn't consider such advocacy to be lobbying and therefore follow all the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to lobbying Pennsylvania State government?

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, that's just, again, that, you know, that's the kind of broad question against--

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: I'll rephrase it. Is there another group like yours, Mr. Sprague, that you're aware of?

MR. SPRAGUE: I don't study other groups in

Pennsylvania. I'm sure -- but if you're saying that they're

lobbying in violation of the Lobbying Act, that's one thing.

Don't -- I have never said these three e-mails were not

lobbying. They are. But under our law, they are not violative

of the Lobbying Act. That's all I've said. So don't ask me a

question about other groups, because it depends on what they're

doing.

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REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: And just, I'm trying to cut out all the questions you've already answered, because you certainly have answered a lot. I want to talk about the lawsuit and how Mr. DePaul came to the conclusion, or who solicited him -- I don't want to use -- how about recruit Mr. DePaul to file the suit involving campaign contributions. What was your role in that, at all?

MR. SPRAGUE: If you know Mr. DePaul, nobody recruits him, first. Mr. DePaul felt very strongly about the prohibition on political activity, and as a matter of fact, I don't know how much you know in terms of the background here. When Mr. DePaul applied for a gaming license -- and under the law, once you're an applicant, you are prohibited from political activity for anybody running for any office, by the way. Mr. DePaul went and made political contributions even after he was an applicant. He did not realize that that law applied to an applicant. He thought the law applied only once you got a license. When he found out that it applied to an applicant, he immediately wrote to all the people he had made contributions and had them refund his money.

He nonetheless was fined by the Gaming Board \$100,000, and his casino, Foxwoods, was fined, I believe, \$100,000. And he paid that fine on his own. But he thought this law was unconstitutional. No one had to urge him. He's

lived his whole life as a businessman making political contributions to both parties. And he felt very strongly that this law was violative of his rights, and he wanted the first opportunity to sue, and he did sue. I'm sure nobody solicited him at all, and he has now got a suit against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that's in the Commonwealth Court to get that \$100,000 fine back.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Mr. Sprague. Just one quick follow-up to that. I am familiar with Mr. DePaul. I don't really know him personally. I also realize that the \$100,000 that it costs to make that fight in court wasn't going to set anyone back too far. Why would you have not solicited the remainder of the industry in Pennsylvania to help pay that \$100,000? Why did the three members of this association feel it so important to reimburse him?

MR. SPRAGUE: Because, frankly, while I'm still trying today, I have not gotten others in the gaming industry to work with us. Some of them feel, let you do it, and why should I have to join you? Others feel that they have their own goals to go on. So I've given up trying to get them on a broad base. Frankly, what I'm trying to do now is inch my way. Get one to join and then another one. I want to conquer Europe, but I don't want to jump right to Berlin. I want to start at the beaches.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Who actually did the check go

to? Who was the reimbursement written out to?

MR. SPRAGUE: I don't know. It was written to Peter DePaul.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Senator Wozniak.

SENATOR WOZNIAK: Thank you, Madam Chairman. I apologize for my communicator. I got it yesterday, and I have no bloody clue how it works.

Counselor; Counselor; nonpracticing Counselor;
Counselor; Chief Justice; Ms. DeNaples, I don't know if you're
a Counselor or not; Counselor; we've been here almost three
hours, and boy, they say that lawyers are paid by the word,
then everybody has done pretty well here. I just want to
preface this that I have no interest in inquisitions, and I'm
glad that we do not come up with every trade association in
front of us. But gaming is sexy by its own interests. I never
heard the radio ads. I don't know who Mr. DePaul is. I don't
have a horse in the race. I don't have a casino. I wish I
did. You people are creating hundreds of thousands of jobs and
hundreds of millions of dollars in revenues to the State and in
those employees.

Obviously, there's been three hours of discussion about, you should've did this, you should've did that, you stepped into the gray area. I'm asking you, please register.

Chief Justice, I'm going to make the assumption that

you came on board because you were a Chief Justice. You're experienced in the law, you know the four corners of Pennsylvania, and I doubt very much that anybody that's going to be in the casino industry is going to make any kind of foul play or trip up when all eyes, including, I see, the reporters out here, because they sure want to find every little chink in the armor. I think you've done an excellent job today expressing yourself.

I would never want to go against you, Counselor Sprague. You are a very articulate individual. I know the feint within the feint within the feint that's going on here, but I appreciate that you came out here today and expressed yourself. I don't know March 13, 2008, September 21, 2010. I don't really care. Personally, I think this is much ado about nothing, and I want to put that on the record.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you. May I make a comment, then? If -- and this is the lawyer in me -- if it is understood there is no suggestion that we did anything wrong by not having registered up to this moment, even though we have not yet hired our lobbyist, we will register. Now, that's my proposal. But I don't want any suggestion, oh, you're now going to register because in some way he's saying he did something wrong, because if that's it, our linchpin is we did nothing wrong.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: We have, there's actually

four or five more House Members, and the Senator and I agree that we want to conclude the hearing by noon, so I would respectfully, respectfully ask both people posing questions and those answering questions to be as brief as possible. We would really appreciate it.

Next questioner is Representative Barbin.

REPRESENTATIVE BARBIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you, Mr. Sprague, Chief Justice Zappala, and all the members that have provided testimony under oath, although I note that the same oath wasn't provided or requested by the prior panel of testifiers. I'd also note today that the only issue that has any merit at all appears to be the question as to whether a trade association should, upon formation, be required under our State lobbying law to register as a lobbyist.

Mr. Sprague, when you formed the trade association, was the Pennsylvania Casino Association required as a trade association to register as a lobbyist?

MR. SPRAGUE: Absolutely not.

REPRESENTATIVE BARBIN: Okay. Then I'll make my comments very short. The bottom line is that the law did not require you to. The bottom line is there is a provision that Mr. Schroder, or Representative Schroder, pointed out that says that if a trade association is embarked in an education action but does not take or does not request follow-up action by the

public or a movement to persuade an individual legislator, that's not lobbying. There's been no lobbying that's gone on here today. No discussion has gone even close to that particular issue. And unless we're prepared, either Senate or House, to amend the lobbying law today and say that registration is immediately required of all trade associations, then this hearing should be over.

And I would say this just for my own responsibility as a representative of the people of Pennsylvania. I was lucky enough to be a law clerk for Chief Justice Henry O'Brien. And when he left office, he served as counsel for Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay, and he was paid a salary probably close to what Justice Zappala was, but that was because he was a tremendous personal lawyer, and he had every right to make a salary as a former member of a public body. There is nothing wrong with the salary if you are worth the salary, and Chief Justice Zappala, in any industry group, is worth that salary. So any insinuation to the contrary bespeaks badly on our whole institution, and I'm not going to participate in any more hearings that are called for this type of purpose.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: I'll respond to that. The purpose of the hearing was to get some facts on the record so that we could make a determination as to what the casino industry, or the Casino Association, was up to -- it was as simple as that

-- instead of trying to glean information from the newspapers, which we would all agree is probably not a good thing to do.

That is the sole purpose of the hearing.

Senator Ferlo. Oh, I'm sorry, I guess he didn't want to wait any longer.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Clymer.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYMER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome, ladies and gentlemen, to this hearing. I'll try to be very brief.

October of 2009, PCA issues a release including
Foxwoods about pending legislation. After PCA retracts
Foxwoods as part of the group, Cozen begins lobbying on
Foxwoods' behalf. Has there been any communication between
Cozen and PCA? And is he still counsel to the association?

MR. SPRAGUE: The answer is there has been no communication between PCA and Cozen, and Cozen is not counsel to the association. The only part where Cozen was counsel to the association was in incorporating it, period.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYMER: Thank you. And two other questions, briefly. We all know that the casino proponents pushed very hard to legalize slot machines and table games here in Pennsylvania. Now, the same people who were involved are part of the Pennsylvania Casino Association. So if I propose legislation to increase the costs for the table games license--we all recognize \$16.5 million is a giveaway, so I'm

going to increase it--where is the trade -- where will be the Pennsylvania Casino Association as a trade association? Where will you be on that issue?

MR. SPRAGUE: If there's an effort to increase the tax or the license fee, my position, and I believe I, as you gathered, speak for the association, will be to oppose it.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYMER: And you'll do that through education or how, as an association?

MR. SPRAGUE: I'll sort of have to get the lay of the land. I would think right now, your chances of getting this legislature to change the license fee or the tax are like nil. So I don't think I'm going to have to do anything.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYMER: All right. Well, we're going to have a budget crisis coming up, and of course, we need the additional money. So we want to be reasonable and fair.

All right, I'll go to another question. The smoking issue has been brought up, smoking in the casinos. Now, the Pennsylvania law prohibits smoking in all public places, and of course, the casinos were to be included. You know, they were to be no smoking in casinos. Guess what? Somehow, the casinos were exempted. You can now smoke in certain parts of the casino, the places where the gambling is done the most. Now, Mr. Sprague, sir, you are director, you are counsel, and you are owner. Now, you know the reason that the casinos want the smoking is because it brings in more revenue.

So, there's proposals out there to make the -- to prohibit this, you know, somehow prohibit smoking in the casinos, and you yourself said that this is an issue that the Pennsylvania Casino Association will discuss. What's there to discuss? It looks like it's a done deal. It's not going to happen, because of the reasons I just articulated.

MR. SPRAGUE: The only area I was talking about on smoking was that in some talks, as I said, particularly with Parx, there's a question as to, on table games themselves, should the casinos -- you know, they can place the table games where they want. Should they try to place them where there is no smoking, so that somebody is not, let's say, at a poker table and somebody else goes to light up. I don't know the answer to it. All I'm saying is this is an area that we're discussing. And that's the purpose of a trade association - to talk about these things. So I don't have an answer for you on that.

REPRESENTATIVE CLYMER: And my final comment, and there's no answer to it, and that is, you had mentioned about Foxwoods and SugarHouse being at a disadvantage because the people could raise money. Well, ladies and gentlemen, those two licenses for Philadelphia were put in there behind the closed doors. The people of Philadelphia really never had an opportunity to voice their opinions. So they're the ones that are the disadvantaged. They're the result of this political

politics that took place. 1 2 And with that, I conclude my remarks. 3 MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you, sir. REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I 4 think. 5 6 Representative Caltagirone. 7 REPRESENTATIVE CALTAGIRONE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. For the record, and for the benefit of the Members 8 9 here, I just want to share with you, you know, I think I'm probably the senior Member here in this body, House or Senate -10 34 years. I helped to craft the legislation, and I worked very 11 12 closely with the Chief Justice on the court computerization, which is statewide. His management and business skills were 1.3 14 second to none. And he brought to the table a lot of respect 15 and ingenuity in crafting the system that we have and use 16 today. And I want to let you all know that he's an excellent 17 person, he has an impeccable reputation, and he's worked very, 18 very hard in establishing, I think, especially with the court 19 system and the computerization, something that we can all be 20 very proud of. And I just want to get that on the record. 21 Thank you. 22 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Thank you. Representative Swanger. 23 24 REPRESENTATIVE SWANGER: Thank you. I'm looking at the job description for executive 25

director of your association, and I'll be very brief here. 1 I'm just going to pick out a few of the duties and 2 3 responsibilities. "Fosters an environment that facilitates broad support for Pennsylvania's gaming industry....Develops 4 and maintains relationships with key stakeholders to assist 5 6 them in creating an environment in which the gaming industry 7 can thrive in Pennsylvania....Acts as a knowledgeable advocate in the public sphere for the gaming industry...[and] Maintains 8 9 effective relationships with the Pennsylvania General Assembly." 10 Now, obviously, if your executive director is doing 11 12 his job, he is already performing these duties and responsibilities. And I'll address my question to Counselor 13 14 Sprague. Is it my understanding that you feel that these activities are not lobbying? 15 MR. SPRAGUE: No, I don't think they're lobbying. 16 17 REPRESENTATIVE SWANGER: Thank you. CHAIRMAN EARLL: I think we're on second round 18 follow-ups. Has everybody has the opportunity to ask one 19 20 round? 21 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Representative Wansacz has a question for the first round, and then very brief second round. 22 23 Jim. 24 REPRESENTATIVE WANSACZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Obviously, I think it's come out here today that you 25

guys are a trade organization, and a trade organization is not registered -- is not required to be registered, under law, as I think that's become very, very clear. mentioned earlier to Mr. Kauffman of the Common Cause is, if we were to do that, we'd be really cutting off every organization I can tell you as a Representative, I'm sure every Representative and Senator here at this table has met with a trade organization in their lifetime, because that's your job, is to go ahead and discuss what is important as an organization to you. Just like the General Assembly - we could kind of be a trade organization if we wanted because we have disagreements all the time. I'm sure when you guys meet, as Ms. DeNaples said, you guys disagree. That happens. That's why you try to come together and find common ground on what is important to grow the industry.

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Mr. Zappala, I think you've done a great job. I mean, with steering this board, the industry is going to create over 10,000 jobs, plus the thousands already created on through the slot machines, the millions of dollars in economic development, the \$25 million that our volunteer fire companies get, the hundreds of millions more in taxes that we're going to get in.

You know, I just looked at the revenue numbers the other day coming in from our Appropriations, and they said, you know what, we're going to be faced with a budget deficit again

this year because our personal income tax is off, our sales tax is off. Well, once we have 10,000 people to work, I very hope that the personal income tax is going to go up, the sales and goods that people are buying are going to go up. So that is going to help the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. So I have no problem with a trade organization meeting, talking about that, because I think that is your right, just as any home organization, trade organization, just as the tavern industry, just as the insurance industry, just as any other industry can do it.

Also, what I would like to talk to you about is I know a lot of people talk about the campaign contributions.

Well, I introduced an amendment onto the House floor that many Members voted as unconstitutional when I tried to ban another industry from contributing to, and let me tell you, gaming is important. But so is insurance. So is healthcare. So is utilities. These have effects on everyday people's lives. Why are we -- why do we say to them, oh, you can contribute, but, you know, gaming can't? So I'm pretty confident that when the courts, if this is challenged and goes in front of the courts, that they're going to strike it down, just as Members of this General Assembly said it was unconstitutional.

So I just wanted to add my comments. Thank you.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Attorney Sprague, when the radio

advertisement ran, what market did that run in? How many days 1 2 did it run? MR. SPRAGUE: May Mr. Smukler answer that? 3 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Please. 4 MR. SMUKLER: The radio ads ran in five media markets 5 6 across Pennsylvania. It ran for four days in all of those --7 it ran for four days in those markets. CHAIRMAN EARLL: Do you have receipts for the buy 8 times? 9 10 MR. SMUKLER: I can get them. CHAIRMAN EARLL: Could you please submit those to me? 11 MR. SMUKLER: Sure. 12 CHAIRMAN EARLL: And I'm not trying to play a game of 13 14 qotcha here, because I really am trying to understand maybe 15 where our lobbying disclosure law needs to be amended or tweaked, but, for example, Attorney Sprague, have you had any 16 conversations personally with the Governor on any gaming 17 issues? 18 19 MR. SPRAGUE: At any time? 20 CHAIRMAN EARLL: At any time. 21 MR. SPRAGUE: Yes. 22 CHAIRMAN EARLL: And your suggestion is that because you weren't spending any money doing that --23 MR. SPRAGUE: You didn't ask me what the conversation 2.4 25 was.

1 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Were you compensated to carry 2 messages forward to the Governor? 3 MR. SPRAGUE: Pardon? 4 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Were you compensated to carry 5 messages forward to the Governor? 6 MR. SPRAGUE: The conversation was the other way. 7 The Governor called me. 8 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Okay. How about with the Gaming Control Board members? 9 10 MR. SPRAGUE: Have I had any conversation with any of 11 them? Other than when appearing in front of them at a hearing, 12 no. 13 CHAIRMAN EARLL: No private conversations? 14 MR. SPRAGUE: None. 15 CHAIRMAN EARLL: Okay, but just hypothetically, if 16 you did have a private conversation that you instigated with 17 the Governor, for example, are you suggesting that because -and that you were actually talking to him about some issue of 18 19 the day relative to the industry -- you're saying that the law, 20 in your opinion, the lobbying disclosure law doesn't require a 21 registration for you to do that because you're not spending any 22 money in that effort? 23 MR. SPRAGUE: Well, it would depend how much time, because I think it's in the alternative. It's not just one or 24 25 the other. If, for example, I was spending over 20 hours

trying to persuade the Governor in terms of supporting and working on certain legislation, I think, absolutely, I am under the Lobbying Act and have to register. But if it's less, then no.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Less than 20 hours?

MR. SPRAGUE: But, you know, let me say this. I'm not a lobbyist in that sense. And to the suggestion, why not pay the hundred dollars and register? If I was spending my time, not 20 hours but 15, a significant amount of time with the Governor, or with Representatives, trying to persuade you to enact legislation, I wouldn't hold on to the technicalities there. I'd register.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Justice Zappala, I'll ask you the same question. Have you had any conversations with any of your brethren or ex-brethren on any level of the bench in regards to the Casino Association's business?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Absolutely not.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: Thank you. How about on any gaming issue, not just Casino Association related?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: Absolutely not, and I think the last conversation I had with Chief Justice Castille, it was when he was swearing in Sallie Updyke Mundy. That's all I know.

CHAIRMAN EARLL: But you weren't talking about gaming during that swearing-in?

MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: No, there was no need to talk 1 2 about gaming, Senator. 3 CHAIRMAN EARLL: And Senator Orie, you have follow-up questions? 4 SENATOR ORIE: Yes. 5 6 CHAIRMAN EARLL: And again, we're going to keep the 7 follow-ups brief so we can recess. SENATOR ORIE: Ms. DeNaples, could you tell me how 8 9 much Mt. Airy paid in dues in 2007? 10 MS. DeNAPLES: I believe it was 405. SENATOR ORIE: 405. And could you tell me how much 11 you paid in 2008? 12 13 MS. DeNAPLES: It was just one payment. 14 SENATOR ORIE: And can you tell me -- one payment? 15 MS. DeNAPLES: The payment of 405. SENATOR ORIE: For 2007? I'm talking about 2008. 16 MS. DeNAPLES: It was just one payment for the 2007. 17 No additional payments. 18 19 SENATOR ORIE: Okay, and what about 2009? 20 MS. DeNAPLES: No additional payments. 21 SENATOR ORIE: So when they have revenues coming in in 2007, Mr. Sprague, as \$800,000, and 2008, \$425,000, where 22 23 did that money -- who all contributed --24 MR. SPRAGUE: In that year, it would have been the 25 payment by Mt. Airy and the payment by SugarHouse.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay, and that would have been in 1 What about 2008, where it has listed \$425,000. 2 3 would have contributed to that? MR. SPRAGUE: I believe that was a payment by Rivers, 4 which came in then. 5 SENATOR ORIE: Okay. And when you look at that \$1.2 6 7 million over a two-year period, and you're not lobbying, you 8 have employees with no contracts, neither one of them that can describe their job descriptions or ever saw their job 9 10 descriptions, even though you've provided them to us, it leaves 11 the question is, what are you paying \$1.2 million for to get one voice when you haven't even reached that goal yet? 12 MR. SPRAGUE: Because we're working on it, and we're 13 14 trying to achieve it, and as you will see, Rivers has made one payment; Mt. Airy, as you just heard, has made one payment, 15 going back from the start of 2007; the only one that has paid 16 17 twice is my place, SugarHouse. And we are working, trying to 18 get this trade association to be effective. And, you know, I must say, it picks up on what Representative Caltagirone said--19 SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Sprague, I only have a limited 20 21 amount of time, so I'm going to interject here. 22 MR. SPRAGUE: Okay. SENATOR ORIE: In 2009, is that when you paid again? 23

And how much did you pay, if you paid twice? How much is it this year?

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The last payment by SugarHouse was last MR. SPRAGUE: 1 2 year? Last year or the year before, and that was \$350,000. 3 SENATOR ORIE: Okay, so I quess my point is, when you add that, that's 1.5, and that's what I'm saying. That leaves 4 5 an impression of, if this is just a trade association, that's a lot of money; nobody knows what their job descriptions are, 6 7 nobody knows; there's no contracts for any of these 8 individuals. It leaves one to wonder what the purpose is. I believe you're making a speech. 9 MR. SPRAGUE: 10 That's not a question. And you have a copy of the job 11 description for executive director. You have a copy of the job description for director of operations. We have just gone 12 through what we have done, and just to say, nobody knows what 13 you're doing, you've just been listening to us for three hours. 14 15 SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Spraque, could you also answer for me that -- you indicated that Cozen and O'Brien are the ones 16 17 that filed your articles of incorporation. MR. SPRAGUE: Cozen and O'Connor. 18 19 SENATOR ORIE: Correct. And then your mission statement changes from the articles of incorporation, the 20 21 rider. When were those changes made, and why? MR. SPRAGUE: I have no recollection. 22 SENATOR ORIE: And the fact that the rider indicates, 23 "helping to represent the industry before the Legislature and 24

elected and appointed officials in addressing issues and

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related matters of importance to the industry generally," that
doesn't -- I guess my question would be, your mission
statement, this is more descriptive of lobbying, if you ask me.

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, it may be. I really don't -- I'm
surmising, as I said. I really don't recall. It may be that

surmising, as I said. I really don't recall. It may be that that was changed when the law was knocked out affecting political contributions. I don't know. I'm just guessing at that.

SENATOR ORIE: Okay. Well, maybe you could get back to me on that.

And my last question would be, when you gave the duties of everybody on December 1st, is there a reason that you left out the duties of the chairman?

MR. SPRAGUE: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that question.

SENATOR ORIE: You did a letter on December 1st to

the Chairman of the House Gaming Committee, and in that letter,

you described everybody's duties, and when I asked Ms. Michele

Zappala Peck if she knew what her duties were, if she had seen

that, she had indicated no, and I wanted to ask you, why the

omission of the duties of the chairman?

MR. SPRAGUE: Well, the question that Representative Santoni, if you looked at his question, the question, you see, your question is a misleading question. His question was, quote, "What are the duties of the Association senior staff, including its Executive Director?" And that's what I answered.

SENATOR ORIE: Are there duties that you -- because 1 2 in asking Mr. Zappala, and I think it was asked by 3 Representative Vereb and others, he didn't even know he was the chairman. Are there specific duties for the chairman that you 4 can provide this committee? 5 MR. SPRAGUE: Yeah. Let me tell you. If it wasn't 6 7 for Chief Justice Zappala, I would --8 SENATOR ORIE: Mr. Sprague, I'm just asking you, do you have duties for the chairman? 9 10 MR. SPRAGUE: Yeah, I'm answering it. 11 SENATOR ORIE: Do you have them in written form like you did for executive director? 12 MR. SPRAGUE: No, I don't have them in written form, 13 14 but in trying to get this trade association yet with more members, more effective, so we can speak as a common voice, the 15 fact that I have Chief Justice Zappala working with me, just in 16 17 all the things that Representative Caltagirone said, is what 18 gives me a voice. If you think those people give one hoot about if it's Dick Sprague, no. The fact that it's Dick 19 20 Sprague with Chief Justice Zappala, that is what is attractive 21 to them. SENATOR ORIE: And what is -- for a trade 22 organization to have \$1.6 million in revenues raises a red flag 23 as to what else and what the purpose of that association is 24

That is our bottom line.

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MR. SPRAGUE: What do you think we're doing? You make a statement like that, and you're just surmising, just like you said at one point you never heard of us. And so because you never heard of us, what, that makes us some weirdo? There is a lot of things you never heard of.

SENATOR ORIE: No, Mr. Sprague, when you're looking at the money, and you're looking at the nature of the gaming industry, transparency is something that I've been pushing for from day one, and that's all I'm putting on record with you.

REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Follow-up from Chairman Schroder.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I will be brief.

Mr. Sprague, earlier on, you suggested that had
Representative O'Brien or someone just made a friendly
suggestion to you, that in fact you might have registered the
PCA, you know, as a principal, as a lobbyist organization. I
guess my question, then, is this: You know, this hearing was
called because of, you know, a number of things, articles that
started to appear in the newspaper about the role of the PCA,
questions that were raised in those articles about, you know,
lobbying or the extent of lobbying. Then you receive a letter
from Chairman Santoni raising, you know, direct questions about
the activities of PCA and whether or not the organization, in
fact, lobbied. So my question to you is, in light of that, did

you go seek an advice, an opinion, from the State Ethics

Commission under Section 1308(C) of the act to get the Ethics

Commission's determination as to whether or not your

association should lobby -- or, should register, excuse me?

MR. SPRAGUE: No. I think I'm a better lawyer than
they are.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Well, I don't -- that's an interesting statement. Does that show a certain disdain for the Ethics Commission?

MR. SPRAGUE: No. It means that I can read the law, I can read statutes, I can see what they say, and where it is very clear what they say. I don't need to go to somebody else for their interpretation.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: But you're aware that had you done so, and had you received a favorable advice to your position, that you would have protection under the law, under the act, by complying in good faith with that. So in light of that, wouldn't a reasonable person in your position just say, eh, let me go get the advice of the Ethics Commission. We're sure of our position. Once they affirm that, we'll have protection under the law. All this will go away. There wouldn't be any need for a hearing today.

MR. SPRAGUE: Representative Schroder, all my life, I have never accepted just the easy way if what I thought I was doing was right.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Let me ask this: Has the PCA or any individual, up to this point, received a notice of noncompliance from the Ethics Commission?

MR. SPRAGUE: No.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: Okay.

In closing, I just wanted to, you know, make a couple observations. There seems to be an effort by some towards the end of this hearing to state a conclusion, and I'm mostly talking about members of this panel, and this is not necessarily directed at Mr. Sprague and the other individuals, that a trade association, you know, cannot lobby, and we shouldn't even be talking about this because PCA is a trade association. I believe that's an oversimplification and a misreading of the Lobbyist Disclosure Act.

As Mr. Sprague has pointed out, there are triggers in the act, and if an individual or organization goes beyond those triggers, they are in fact required to register. And the question before us today, and as Chairman Earll has adroitly stated, it's to get to those facts as to whether or not certain activities occurred that would trigger it. And we may agree or disagree, and some light has been shed on some of those questions. But I just wanted to put that on the record. I also think the--

MR. SPRAGUE: Representative Schroder, may I say this? I totally agree. Being a trade association, as such,

does not require you to register as a lobbyist, but a trade association can do lobbying, which, if it does it in a certain way, will require it to register.

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REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I think we were in complete agreement, until perhaps the "in a certain way," only because I don't know what you meant by that.

MR. SPRAGUE: I just meant that if you exceed or go above what the exemption is.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER: I understand.

The other thing I would like to say, as to suggestions that have been made that it is constitutionally impermissible to prohibit campaign contributions on the part of this particular industry in comparing it with amendments that were offered to, you know, prohibit contributions from other industries, I just suggest that everyone who has not done so actually read the DePaul decision of the Supreme Court. fact, they made it quite clear that it was constitutionally permissible, and it met the strict scrutiny test for free speech to prohibit contributions from people in this industry. Then, they veered down a different path, looking at the difference between the legislative intent of the original statute and what the statute actually did. And that's the basis upon which that original prohibition was struck down. So I would just advise everyone to read the DePaul decision. in fact is very enlightening.

And Madam Chairman, I thank you for your time and the 1 2 hearing. Thank you. 3 REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: Follow-up from 4 Representative Vereb. 5 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess my only question is, what would you do 6 7 different today, knowing all of the questions that have arisen, whether -- we're not suggesting you did right or wrong. 8 9 would you do differently today? I'd actually like to ask the 10 chairman--he didn't even know he was chairman until he got here 11 today -- so now that you know you're the chairman, Justice, what would you do differently today for the organization you head 12 13 up? MR. JUSTICE ZAPPALA: I'm not the chairman. 14 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Oh, you're not the chairman 15 He fired you that quick? I'm kidding. 16 17 MR. SPRAGUE: I'm the chairman of the board. 18 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. And he's -- the Justice is chair of --19 20 MR. SPRAGUE: The association. REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Of the association. 21 22 MR. SPRAGUE: So is the question to me? 23 REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Actually, yes. MR. SPRAGUE: In one sense, I would do nothing 24 25 different, but to the extent that I have seen what has appeared in the press to be what I call sort of some malicious, defamatory publications, if I could have avoided that, just from that standpoint, my friend Representative O'Brien is right, pay the \$100 and register and avoid it. It's costing me a lot more than that \$100 to be here, spending this time. And I said earlier, if I believe I'm doing what's right, I don't take the shortcut on it.

For myself, I'd probably stick to the same thing. I am very offended and bothered by how this has been used to attack and smear the Zappala family. If I could have avoided that, I'd have paid the \$100.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREE: Well, I'd just make a comment on that. Mr. Sprague, in all due respect, the fact that he's a former Chief Justice, this is the only industry that I'm aware of in Pennsylvania that has direct access to the Supreme Court by any appellate issue, and they go right to the Supreme Court. I'm not aware of any other industry that has that. So, you know, maybe I'm wrong. But I didn't write this bill. You know, so that brings this to a whole other level of discussion. And as the Chairwoman said, you know, we're trying to find out exactly what happened and what's going on here, and, you know, that's the purpose of today's hearing. So I'm not making an attack. I think it's a great honor to be able to have the reverse, to be able to ask questions of a Justice. I've never been in front of the Supreme Court.

Let me just say this, though.

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MR. SPRAGUE: I'm not suggesting that this committee here has said or done anything improper. No, no.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay.

MR. SPRAGUE: My comment was, as a result of things, things have appeared in the press -- and I'm a great one for suing the press -- that have been, I think, false and defamatory of the Zappala family.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: I want to stick to my commitment of time to the Chairperson and just ask you this:

Do you think that the association was helpful with the final taxation that was put in this last piece of legislation? I know that was one of the things that you were advocating for in your message. Do you feel your message worked, either directly or subliminally?

MR. SPRAGUE: I think -- and maybe I'm taking credit for what I don't deserve -- I think that our e-mail, where we suggested that to go and create another, a third resort, and that we took that as violative of the previous law and that we could sue for the \$50 million license fee, I think that was helpful in having it stay, at least until the year 2017, of two resorts. I don't think that our position in terms of the table tax -- I think that was worked out by all of you, and I don't think we meant two cents in that whole thing.

REPRESENTATIVE VEREB: Okay. Thank you.

And just a follow-up comment, Madam Chair, is, you 1 2 know, the one thing I've learned today is this association 3 actually has done less since its inception than the House of Representatives has done on some of these gaming issues over 4 the last two Sessions. And I got to tell you, I don't want to 5 hear from any lobbyists or any of the licensees ever again 6 7 about taxation with the money they're spending for your association. My hope, honestly, is that -- you're a very brilliant attorney. You're a former Chief Justice. 9 register, become the lobbying firm that everyone may think you 10 11 do or not, and then we don't have any more hearings, potentially, and we live happily every after. And when we do 12 13 revisit trade association legislation, Mr. Spraque, I would hope you would accept an appointment with me so we could help 14 15 craft the language, since you have a great way of interpreting 16 it.

MR. SPRAGUE: I would love to, and I'll repeat what I said earlier -- I don't think Representative O'Brien was here -- if it is agreed by this committee that there was no need for us to have registered under the facts, I will, even without our yet getting a lobbyist, register and pay the \$100. But I will not do it if there's any suggestion that we were wrong in not having registered.

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CHAIRMAN EARLL: You are wily, Mr. Sprague. I don't think you're going to get a consensus opinion out of this

committee whether you were wrong or not, so the burden is on you to choose to register or not, regardless of what we think about your prior activity.

I would like to just, in closing, say that I do appreciate everyone's time. We have heard a lot of information this morning, some of it relevant, some of it not. We're going to take some time -- at least speaking for myself and my staff -- we're going to take some time and digest what we've heard. But I think going forward, you clearly now understand the concerns. So, you know, your course of action is up to you, but I do appreciate your testimony this morning.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you.

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REPRESENTATIVE SANTONI: And if I could just conclude with some brief comments. I didn't make many because I know there were many questions, but I do want to thank all seven of you for coming to Harrisburg to testify. I know you came from far and wide. And I know there were some questions as to whether this hearing was necessary. But as a strong proponent of gaming, I led the charge in the House on the table games. I stood on the floor for many, many, many, many, many hours. And one of the criticisms that we always hear from the opponents is that things are done secretively, things are done behind closed doors. There's that out there, that element out there, with regard to gaming. So Chairlady Earll and I decided that it was important to get the information out with regards to your

organization. We do appreciate all the information.

I think, it's said pretty clearly in my second letter, my second paragraph to Mr. Zappala, and I'll just, it's only a sentence or two, "At the outset let me make clear that I fully support and encourage the Commonwealth's licensed gaming facilities to organize and speak with one voice on various legislative issues before the General Assembly. As you are well aware, all issues surrounding casinos will continue," stress this point, "will continue to receive greater scrutiny, and so the industry must rise to the occasion and meet these higher standards." And that's all we were trying to do.

Thank you so much for your time, and I wish you a safe trip home.

MR. SPRAGUE: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 12:25 p.m.)

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me during the hearing of the within cause, and that this is a true and correct transcript of the same. ANN-MARIE P. SWEENEY Chief Official Reporter Senate of Pennsylvania THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATION DOES NOT APPLY TO ANY REPRODUCTION OF THE SAME BY ANY MEANS UNLESS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL AND/OR SUPERVISION OF THE CERTIFYING REPORTER. ANN-MARIE P. SWEENEY Chief Official Reporter Senate of Pennsylvania Room 644, Main Capitol Building Harrisburg, PA (717)787-4205