	Page 1
1	THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
2	MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION
3	ADJUDICATORY HEARING
4	(DAY TWO OF TWO)
5	
6	*******************
7	IN THE MATTER OF: APPLICATION OF PENN NATIONAL
8	GAMING FOR PHASE 1 SUITABILITY DETERMINATION
9	FOR CATEGORY 2 GAMING LICENSE
10	*******************
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15	September 19, 2013 1:30 p.m 4:52 p.m.
16	BOSTON CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTER
17	415 Summer Street, Room 109-A
18	Boston, Massachusetts 02210
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	Page 2
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	Page 3
1	I N D E X
2	
3	WITNESSES: FRANK DONAGHUE
4	THOMAS AURIEMMA
5	PETER CARLINO
6	EXHIBITS: PAGE:
7	Exhibit 19, Organizational Chart15
8	Exhibit 20, Philadelphia Inquirer Article25
9	(Exhibits retained)
L O	
L1	
L2	
L3	
L4	
L5	
L6	
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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are ready to reconvene. The Commission concluded the executive session. We are now back into public session of Public Meeting #77 at about 1:30.

I think we have agreed that we are not going to be able to get to the rest of the agenda items on Public Meeting 77, because we have another important matter to get to. I think we're going to have to try to schedule a special Public Meeting, hopefully next week, where we can kind of catch up. But we'll be in touch with everybody about that as soon as we can get a date nailed down.

So, unless there is any other business pending, I would entertain a motion for adjournment of public session #77.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I so move.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor?

Aye.

Aye.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON:

1 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.

2 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? They ayes have it unanimously. Now, we will reconvene our adjudicatory hearing on the Penn National application. And I think, I -- although we're in the midst of hearing witnesses from the applicant, I just want to check with Mr. Mackey and -- and Director Wells whether you've got anything else to start us off with.

MR. MACKEY: Yes, Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners, we do. I think Director
Wells would like to read into the record, a
-- the results of some additional
investigation done last night with respect
to an individual identified during
yesterday's hearings. It's been shared, as
I understand it, with the applicant's
counsel and I don't believe they have any
objections.

MR. ALBANO: That's correct.

DIRECTOR WELLS: Based on the inquiry by the Commission yesterday and a

request for further information, the
members of Spectrum Gaming conducted a
phone interview with Mr. Stephen Ducharme.
Mr. Ducharme is the chairman of Penn
National Gaining Compliance Committee.
He was telephonically questioned regarding
the hiring of Frank Donaghue as compliance
officer in light of the Pennsylvania Grand
Jury report which was discussed yesterday.

Donaghue was replacing Thomas

Auriemma. Mr. Ducharme stated he remembers
the Pennsylvania Grant Jury report but did
not recall specific details of the report
including the specific allegations
pertaining to Donaghue.

He recalls discussing the report with Jordan Savitch and Tom Auriemma, but does not recall specifics of those conversations, other than that they were in agreement that Donaghue should still be hired.

He also telephonically interviewed

Frank Donaghue at Jordan Savitch's request.

He does not recall specific details of the

Donaghue interview, but does not -- and does not recall anything derogatory.

Ducharme's assessment is that the Grand

Jury report did not contain any criminal wrongdoing and did not contain any derogatory information which was significant enough to prevent Donaghue from being hired. His recollection is that the report contained smoke, but no fire. And Donaghue's background, experience, and qualifications far outweighed any allegations pertaining to him.

Ducharme considered the information in the report to be more allegations than proven facts, realized that PCGB and BIE could have done a better job, and attributed this to growing pains.

He, along with Savitch and Auriemma supported the hiring of Donaghue.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Any comment on that additional testimony?

MR. ALBANO: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I think we are ready to go to the applicant to pick

up the ball.

MR. SNYDER: Our next witness is
Mr. Donaghue. Chairman, we do have some,
as you recall, some additional witnesses
who are coming today, who have not yet been
sworn in. If you want to swear them in
once, do it all at once and dispense with
that later on.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, right.

MR. SNYDER: And an additional witness that we had proposed to call, Mr. Auriemma, who is here. We have given notice to Mr. Mackey and we know that --

MR. MACKEY: We have no objection.

MR. SNYDER: No objection. So, They will be brief, the additional witnesses.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Hopefully they and we will be brief. All right. So, any witnesses who -- potential witnesses for today who have not already been sworn in, please stand and raise your right-hand.

WITNESSES, SWORN.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. All have responded in the affirmative. Thank you.

MR. SNYDER: I guess I'll just say,
Mr. Chairman, for the record, those are Mr.
Carlino, Mr. Wilmott, and Mr. Auriemma.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

MR. SNYDER: We will now proceed with Mr. Donaghue who was sworn yesterday.

CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SNYDER:

- Q. Mr. Donaghue, could you start by giving us a quick summary of your background, including your extensive law enforcement experience. I note for the Commissioners' benefit there is an Exhibit 13. And Exhibit 13 will be Mr. Donaghue's biographical statement, so we won't dwell on this. We can just run through some of the high points.
- A. Good afternoon and thank you for the opportunity. Again, I'm Frank Donaghue and I'm the vice president of regulatory affairs and chief compliance officer for Penn National.

I graduated from Catholic University in Washington D.C. in 1990. And Widener University School of Law in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1993. Following law school I was employed as a law clerk for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court with Supreme Court Justice Castile. I then had the opportunity to serve ten years with the Pennsylvania Attorney General's office. I served under former Attorneys General Mike Fisher, Jerry Pappert and Tom Corbett, who, of course is now the Governor of Pennsylvania.

For the final six years I was the Chief Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, which is the largest section within the Attorney General's Public Protection Division. And I oversaw a staff of about sixty attorneys and agents. We handled about 40,000 written complaints from consumers each year. And handled 150 legal actions a year, ranging from small legal actions, all the way up to against large corporations for allegations of wrongdoing that had come to the Pennsylvania's Consumer Protection Law.

During that time period I also had the privilege to serve with Attorney General Mike

Fisher as one of the lead negotiators for the tobacco settlement. Which of course, resulted in \$206,000,000,000.00 in national tobacco settlement funds given to the states back in 1998.

From March of 2006 to 2008, I served as the first chief counsel to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. My duties and responsibilities in that position were to provide legal advice to the Board and to the Agency. 2008 I was named the acting executive director of the Agency while they conducted a review, a national review for hiring a permanent executive director. And then for a year after that, I served as the interim deputy executive director of the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. And during that period, although we had originally allowed for slots, the legislature also allowed for table And so I was -- I helped in the process of writing the regulations for table games in Pennsylvania.

From June of 2010 through 2011 I served as of counsel with the Ballard Spahr Law Firm in Philadelphia. I'm a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. I live in Hershey

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with my wife and three children. A sixteen year old boy, fourteen year old girl, and a seven year old girl. That's my -- that's my background.

- Q. In addition to being a member of Pennsylvania Bar Association, you're also a member of the Bar?
  - A. Yes, I'm sorry.
- Q. A licensed attorney. And speaking of licensing, how many jurisdictions do you hold a gaming license?
- A. I hold a gaming license in nine jurisdictions. In New Mexico; Louisiana; Indiana; Maine; Colorado; Canada; Maryland; Ohio; and Pennsylvania.

And I would also add with regard to Pennsylvania, the -- the Bill Ryan, who's the acting -- who was the acting Attorney General in charge of the Pennsylvania Attorney General's office at the time the Grand Jury report was issued subsequently became the chairman of the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. At the time of my licensure, he was chairman and he voted in favor of my licensure along with all the other members of the Pennsylvania Board.

	Page 1
1	Q. And you mentioned Ohio.
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. You're familiar with an outfit
4	called Spectrum Gaming?
5	A. Sure.
6	Q. They assisted the Commission in this
7	proceeding?
8	A. Right. Spectrum Gaming did my
9	investigation when they did the investigation for
10	the Ohio Casino Control Commission. And I was also
11	voted in favor for my license in Ohio.
12	Q. And that that license in Ohio was
13	approved before or after the Grand Jury report
14	A. After.
15	Q that we discussed yesterday?
16	Sorry?
17	A. Afterwards.
18	Q. Okay. Let's get right to that then.
19	You were here yesterday when there was questions
20	and testimony regarding that Grand Jury report
21	about the Pennsylvania Board?
22	A. Sure.
23	Q. First, could you tell us generally
24	about that report, the background, how it came to

be and your participation in the Grand Jury proceedings.

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A. So, on May 19, 2011, I appeared before the thirty-first statewide Grand Jury as a witness. I was one witness of about twenty or so other current and former board members of the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. There are other individuals who testified not from the PGCB,

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The Grand Jury examined the issuance of licenses in Pennsylvania in 2006, about seven

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years ago. I cooperated fully with the process.

including Fred Cushing.

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Although the report was critical of some of the decisions, there was no finding of any criminal

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decisions, there was no finding of any crimina

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wrongdoing by me. There were no presentment or

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indictments that were issued at the Grand Jury.

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issue a report, and I understand in other

wrongdoing. There was no findings of any

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jurisdictions they can just issue an indictments or

In Pennsylvania the Grand Jury can

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presentment, but in Pennsylvania they can issue a

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report.

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The Grand Jury issued a number of recommendations to improve the regulatory oversight

Page 15 1 of gaming in Pennsylvania. Many of those 2 recommendations I -- I agree with today. I think 3 there's always room for improvement, particularly 4 when you're building a brand-new agency from the 5 ground up, as -- as I did along with many other 6 people. 7 And I'm also extremely proud of the 8 accomplishments that -- that we ultimately had in 9 Pennsylvania. Mr. Donaghue, next, if you could 10 Ο. 11 just briefly tell us how the Pennsylvania Board was 12 organized at the time that you were there and in 13 particular in 2006. And we have, and we've 14 provided to counsel an organizational chart which I ask the witness to identify. 15 MR. SNYDER: And is there an 16 17 objection, Mr. Mackey? 18 MR. MACKEY: I'm embarrassed to say 19 that I haven't seen it. But I'm --20 MR. SNYDER: Would you like --21 distribute that? We'll call that Penn Exhibit 19. 22 23

(Exhibit 19, Organizational Chart, marked)

1 Q. (By Mr. Snyder) Okay. 2 Donaghue, if you could take a look at that, and first, if you could just tell us, you know, where 3 4 this organizational chart came from. 5 Α. It came from the website, the 6 Pennsylvania gaming --7 So, is this to your understanding, 8 an organizational chart for the Board and its staff 9 as it exists today or back in 2006? As I understand it, as it exists 10 Α. 11 today. 12 Okay. Could you just -- you've Q. looked at this before? 13 14 Α. Mm-hm. Could you tell us, is it more or 15 Q. 16 less the way you understood the organizational chart on the Board to exist in 2006? 17 18 Α. Yes, yes, it is. 19 Q. If I could have you, because -- just 20 because there are some names that have come up or 21 will come up, to point out where all these people

fit in this chart. And I want to start with you.

You were the chief counsel, where are you on this

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chart?

1 Α. So, I would be right in the middle where it would say office of chief counsel. 2 3 then you would have several of those boxes that 4 would be underneath. I would report up to the 5 Executive Director and to the Pennsylvania Gaming 6 Control Board, seven member board. 7 And there's going to be some 8 discussion of the Bureau of Investigations and 9 Enforcement. Can you tell us about, generally, 10 what that was and who was the head of that. So, the head of the Bureau of 11 Α. 12 Investigations and Enforcement was Dave Quait. 13 That is to my right of that -- of that box. 14

- Okay. And who was the Executive Q. Director?
  - Ann Neeb. Α.
  - Neeb, N-E-E-B? Ο.
  - Α. Correct.
  - Ο. How about Michael Schwoyer?
- So, he would have been head of the Α. Office of Enforcement Counsel. And so, the Bureau of Investigation and Enforcement and the Office of Enforcement Counsel, they would have administratively reported to Ann Neeb. But they

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Page 18 1 were independent sections for purposes of enforcement on behalf --2 3 Okay. And the last name I want to 4 ask you about is someone named Nan Davenport. 5 Α. Yes. Where does she fit in this chart? 6 Ο. 7 Α. She would fit under the Office of 8 Enforcement Counsel in the central regional office. 9 Ο. So, how this is set up, just so we're clear, were you David Quait's boss? 10 11 Α. No. 12 Were you Michael Schwoyer's boss? Q. 13 Α. No. 14 Were you Nan Davenport's boss? Ο. 15 Α. No. 16 Ο. All right. Could you tell us then, 17 in the Pennsylvania Board, generally how and by 18 whom suitability reports were investigated and 19 written. 20 Sure. So, generally suitability Α. 21 reports would have been assembled by the licensing 22 division. And the general background 23 investigations for those suitability reports would 24 have been done by the Bureau of Investigation and

Enforcement, along with the counsel that work for the Office of Enforcement Counsel. Again, the director at that time was David Quait. The chief enforcement counsel was Michael Schwoyer.

BIE attorneys and agents who investigated wrote that portion of the suitability report, such as Nan Davenport would have reported to Michael Schwoyer. Again, they did not report to me.

- Q. Okay. One other name that I wanted to ask you about, who was the Chair -- in 2006 who was the Chair of the Pennsylvania Board?
  - A. Tad Decker.
- Q. So, he goes up at the top of the top of the -- okay. All right. One matter discussed in the Grand Jury report was the Mount Airy suitability report; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. Could you tell us about that report.
- A. Sure. So, to give you some context on the Mount Airy suitability report, it's -- it was one of a couple of dozen reports that we were reviewing and working on at the time. The Mount Airy suitability report went through almost a dozen

drafts before I saw it for the first time. I saw the first time the draft of the report after the staff's investigation was substantially complete, and shortly before the Board was taking up Mount Airy for suitability considerations.

The draft report contained discussions about issues concerning alleged violations of campaign-finance laws and allegations of improper titling of tractor-trailer as a result of the Katrina hurricane by Mount Airy's principal, Louis Denaples.

In addition to those two categories, the report also contained information about Mr.

Denaples' alleged connections to two people allegedly tied to organized crime. One by the name of Mr. D'Elia, the other one named Mr. Shama Ali.

There was other issues in the report as well, such as Mr. Denaples' 1970s conviction for jury tampering.

I recall participating in a -- in an internal staff meeting in which the report was discussed at length with Executive Director Ann Neeb, Chief Enforcement Counsel Michael Schwoyer, Deputy Enforcement Counsel Nan Davenport, Agent

Roger Greenbank, and Deputy Counsel Moselle

Daniels, and they were among others. I just can't remember, you know, who was in that room seven years ago.

At that meeting, the consensus, decisions were made to revise and finalize the report. The information about the campaign contributions, also referred to as RAM, I think you heard yesterday, RAM, and the truck sales were supported by the -- by the substantial evidence. That information remained in the report. And I also believe that information, there was other information that would -- that that information, I'm sorry, would pose substantial obstacles to Mr. Denaples being found suitable.

With regard to information about allegations of organized crime associations including Mr. D'Elia, decisions were made to attach the Pennsylvania Crime Commission report as an exhibit to the suitability report. My recollection was that there was also a search warrant Affidavit that was attached as an exhibit to the report. And along with other documents. That information, along with other information contained in the

report was discussed in executive session among the
board members where BIE counsel was present, where
counsel for the applicant was present, the
applicant was present, and essentially you had an
adjudication within executive session where those
issues were discussed.

We included those -- those as exhibits basically because we considered those to be, you know, the best evidence we had on the subject. Rather than doing a summary of those -- of information contained in the exhibits.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Rather than doing a summary in the -- in the body?

A. In the body of the report, that is correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You did it as an exhibit why?

A. Basically it was -- it was the best evidence rule. Rather than summarizing what was in the reports and there being multiple issues of hearsay attached to the report. And those exhibits obviously were made available to the Board to review.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Donaghue,

A. Yes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Were you present at that executive session?

A. Yes. As was Ann Neeb. With regard to allegations of Mr. Ali, the staff had been unable to substantiate that association and Mr. Denaples had denied under oath that he -- he knew Ali.

There may have been other substantiated information that I -- that I, you know, cannot presently recall. And that information was -- was not included in the report because a determination was that it was unsubstantiated -- unsubstantiated evidence and could not be included within the report, and should not be included in the report.

No BIE -- no BIE investigator was instructed by me not to try to obtain additional substantive evidence. In this connection I must note that the Agency attempted on multiple occasions to obtain information about Mr. Denaples from law enforcement agencies.

It was later revealed after the license was issued, that there was information

regarding Mr. Ali and his connection to Mr.

Denaples that was not provided to us despite our repeated requests. And that information was later substantiated that they had a relationship. And actually that was the information that was used at a later date after licensing in which Mr. Denaples was charged with perjury for lying to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. But again, that information was not made available to us until after the licensing decisions.

- Q. If I could just interrupt you for just a --
  - A. Sure.
  - O. -- second, Mr. Donaghue.

MR. SNYDER: We have proposed an exhibit which was a Philadelphia Inquirer article, seems to be the paper of record in this case. Having to do with the events that Mr. Donaghue just testified about in more detail. And we offer that at this time for what -- for what it is, I guess, for what it is.

MR. MEYERS: We have no objection.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is exhibit

	Page 25
1	Applicant Exhibit Number
2	MR. SNYDER: This would be 20.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 20. Do you have
4	copies of that?
5	MR. SNYDER: Yes, I do. Mr. Mackey
6	has that.
7	
8	(Exhibit 20, Philadelphia Inquirer Article,
9	marked)
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11	Q. (By Mr. Snyder) Since I've
12	interrupted you, could I go back to something you
13	said about the executive sessions and relating to
14	Commissioner Zuniga's question.
15	What was it that happened in the
16	executive session? What was the nature of the
17	proceeding in the executive session?
18	A. So, again it was an adjudicatory
19	proceeding in which you had the Board present, you
20	would have had the witness would have presented
21	testimony, the BIE counsel would have been present
22	and would have been able to cross-examine the
23	witness.
24	Q. Who was who did the work for BIE?

	Page 20
1	A. My recollection was predominately
2	Michael Schwoyer.
3	Q. Okay. And you've identified him
4	before as the Chief Enforcement Counsel?
5	A. He was the Chief Enforcement
6	Counsel, that is correct.
7	Q. Okay.
8	A. And those, of course those executive
9	sessions were all transcribed and they were all
10	made part of the formal record upon which the Board
11	would ultimately make its decision.
12	Q. And the fact that they were
13	conducted as executive sessions as opposed to
14	public sessions, is that was that a function of
15	the Pennsylvania statute?
16	A. Yes, yes. The Pennsylvania statute
17	in my interpretation was rather clear that matters
18	that were of a confidential nature had to be
19	conducted in executive session.
20	Q. Okay. Please continue.
21	A. Well, I think, and just in the way
22	of the headline here, this Philadelphia article,
23	Police Left and Board in Dark in the Dark, state
2.4	troopers did not pass on information on casino

owner charged with lying about ties to mob.

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Q. The Commissioners can obviously read this for themselves, but I think it probably bears just reading into the record the first two

paragraphs of this article.

(As read:) Months before Louis A.

Denaples received his casino license, the

Pennsylvania State Police realized that he might

have lied to gaming regulators, but kept it secret,

the police acknowledged yesterday. This is in

February of 2008, as Mr. Donaghue has testified

after the license had been issued.

That decision meant that the

Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board was in the dark

about the potential perjury when it voted in

December of 2006 gave Denaples a license to open

412,000,000 Poconos slots parlor.

And I'll just skip down, I guess

it's the fourth paragraph. Interviews top current

and former state police officials said the Agency

decided it could not share that evidence even

though under a deal brokered by a judge, police had

agreed to pass along any damaging information about

Denaples.

Okay. Could you continue Mr.

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Donaghue, there were some questions yesterday, I believe, about this part of the report, and in

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particular respect to Attorney Nan Davenport and

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communications you might have had with -- with her.

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Could you tell us about that.

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Sure. And I think the report

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suggested that I ordered -- was at a meeting where

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I ordered Davenport to remove information, myself

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and Ann Neeb did. I have no recollection of a

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meeting directly with Nan and -- and ordering her

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to remove information from the -- from the report.

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I note that in the IAB's report on page 279, notes that the Grand Jury report is silent on whether PGCB Director, Executive Director Ann Neeb or myself was asked about meeting with Davenport. The IAB report further notes at 283 and 284 that I confirmed that I was not asked about the meeting.

More detail on this is contained in my January 18, 2012 memo to Spectrum Gaming in which EIB -- which is EIB Exhibit 12. I never exerted any duress on Mrs. Davenport. Jury report therefore -- therefore does not

contain, you know, my side of the story. The Grand Jury report, Exhibit 10 states that ultimately Davenport made the requested changes because Schwoyer told her to.

- Q. If I could just interrupt you for a second.
  - A. Sure.
- Q. The memo that's Exhibit 12 that you just referred to, could you just tell us how you came to write that memo.
- A. Sure. It was during the course of my license application before the Ohio Casino Control Commission, in which I met with the investigators from Spectrum. They had a number of questions regarding testimony that I had gave before the Grand Jury. I gave them the memo from which I of course would not have had the benefit of my testimony, because in Pennsylvania, a witness does not get a copy of their -- their testimony. So, I did my best to recall what I testified to.
- Q. Okay. And we'll come back briefly about the Spectrum investigation in Ohio. But if you could continue telling us about the meetings at the Board concerning the Board and your interaction

with Ms. Davenport.

A. Yeah, and again, I mean to be clear,
I supported the modifications to the report. I
think I had indicated earlier that there was a
meeting that I recall, an internal meeting with a
large group of people where it was discussed. That
-- decisions were made to include information in
the report that was factual and could be
substantiated. Raw unfiltered intelligence, rumor,
unsubstantiated information in my opinion and in
the opinion of my colleagues should not be part of
that -- that report.

On that -- that particular point, I would draw your attention to the Grand Jury report at pages 43 and 44 in which Chairman Decker expressed essentially the same -- the same opinion.

And again, you know, my position under Pennsylvania law was that adjudications that that Board would reach have to be supported by facts and substantial evidence. And Pennsylvania case law is very clear on that. While in some jurisdictions administrative agencies can make decisions where the rules of evidence are not as stringent. In Pennsylvania there are -- there are

limitations to those rules. And under Pennsylvania case law adjudications must be supported by the substantial evidence.

- Q. Okay. So, there were some discussion of modification to the report. Did you agree with those modifications, disagree, how did -- how did you come out?
- A. Again, I agreed with the modifications. And to be clear, the -- the information that was included as exhibits to the report and other information in the report was fully vetted again in executive session. My recollection is that it was just for Shama Ali information that ultimately was not included. There could have been others, but that my recollection was just the Shama Ali information.

So, while there is discussion about, you know, revisions to the report and that sort, it was just that one issue. There could have been others, but it was just that one issue that I can recall and ultimately that issue was the subject of a -- of a perjury charge when information was later developed about Mr. Denaples' relationship.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There's maybe here

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something that I don't understand. -- I -- you made, and according I guess the investigative report, you made a strong and in other places, you made a strong point about what administrative law required in Philly, and how you didn't want to muddy the waters of the case. I understood that you felt that beyond the RAMS and the trucking issues, that the rest of the material, the crime commission report and the jury prior conviction, the D'Elia the Shama Ali, whatever his name, all that stuff would not be helpful, that the report ought to be limited to the two issues. misunderstand that?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

A. Yes, so at the end of the day, again, the report contained those two issues that you just discussed, RAM and the Katrina trucks.

But it also contained other information, such as the 1970s conviction, and -- and other information that again was discussed and vetted before the Board. There was other information that was

originally summarized in the report regarding for example the crime commission report. The determination was rather than do a summary, go with the best evidence, include it as an exhibit, which was made available to the Board for their review.

And --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And you had no problem with that part being -- you didn't think that was muddying the waters?

A. No.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. I misunderstood that.

- Q. (By Mr. Snyder) And when you say a decision was made, a decision was made how and by whom?
- A. My recollection, it was -- it was a consensus among the group that was -- that was in that room. I made recommendations. I mean, how people would -- interpreted my recommendations related to that, basically I felt I was doing my job as Chief Counsel to make sure that there was not information included in the report that ultimately the Board might rely upon and then the Supreme Court overturn because it was not

	Page 34
1	substantiated.
2	Q. Did you think there was any was
3	this merely a theoretical concern, or did you think
4	there was a real prospect that if the Board denied
5	this license there might be further litigation?
6	A. The counsel for Mr. Denaples, John
7	Donnelly, he had raised several issues with regard
8	to unsubstantiated efforts.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why would he want
10	it out if it would be reversible error?
11	A. Well, because I would suspect that
12	he would his his issue was he didn't have the
13	ability to essentially challenge the issues because
14	it was like triple hearsay. That was his position.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: He also would
16	want to win, wouldn't he?
17	A. He would that's right. He would
18	want to
19	Q. (By Mr. Snyder) His first
20	preference would be to win, his second preference
21	would be to have grounds to take an appeal; is that
22	correct?
23	A. Yeah.
24	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have a

question.

Q. Albeit distant second.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Donaghue, what about the -- can you speak to the matter that investigators testified before the Grand Jury that they were not allowed to try to verify the information; that they were told no more interviews. Do you have knowledge of that, do you have information regarding that testimony?

A. Not other than what, you know, reading the Grand Jury report. I don't think any of those allegations were made toward me, that I essentially thwarted those -- those efforts. I think that was made regarding other people.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Did -- did, to your knowledge, when information which is very serious in nature comes from the investigative arm of the Commission, did anyone say look, this is information we should try to verify, this is significant.

I mean, rather than -- maybe you don't have any knowledge of someone saying no, don't.

But did anyone say let's try to verify this

information, it's really important if this were accurate.

A. My recollection is that the investigators, the agents were always attempting to do the best job to attempt to verify that information.

Q. (By Mr. Snyder) I think -- I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, I --

- Q. (By Mr. Snyder) I think you mentioned, just to follow-up, earlier that there were some efforts made in particular with respect to obtaining information from other law enforcement agencies. Maybe you could just give us a little bit more detail on what that is.
- A. So, when an applicant would apply for license in Pennsylvania, one of the BIE's standard protocols was to send a letter to all law enforcement, the Attorney General's office, to State Police, to the Feds, and would ask if they had any information in their possession which would preclude an individual from being licensed.
- Q. And just circling back to the point about the law in Pennsylvania about administrative

agency determinations and what constitutes substantial evidence, we have included the as Exhibits 15 through 17, the pertinent statute in Pennsylvania and two cases that fill out the -- what that standard was at the time in 2006. There's another case that's included as part of the Board's exhibits, the number of which escapes me at the moment.

Okay. We won't -- we won't go into -- the panel can give you those 15 to 17. Could you talk just generally, Mr. Donaghue, about as Chief Counsel to the Board what your goal was with respect to the presentation of these suitability reports, and in particular the Mount Airy report.

- A. Yeah, again, you know, I think staff's goal, my goal as Chief Counsel to the Agency was to make sure that there was an appropriate presentation of the facts based upon the substantial evidence at issue. And there that's -- that's where we worked towards.
- Q. Okay. And now, the eventual result was that Mount Airy was granted the license, correct?
  - A. Correct.

1 Q. And so, Mr. Denaples' lawyers didn't 2 take an appeal, but did somebody? 3 Yes, yes, there was Mr. Denaples' 4 application would have been one among the at-large 5 casino licenses in Pennsylvania. I believe there 6 was about four or five other applicants. And I 7 know at least Pocono Manor, one of those other 8 applicants, that was basically vying for a casino 9 in the same region filed an appeal to Mr. Denaples' award of a license. 10 11 Okay. And that -- did that Q. 12 eventually end up in the Pennsylvania Supreme 13 Court? 14 Yes, that -- that -- actually, the 15 Pennsylvania Supreme Court had original jurisdiction. And for any appeals for the Board's 16 licensing decisions, so it immediately went up. 17 18 And they upheld the Board's decision in the Mount 19 Airy case. 20 MR. SNYDER: All right. 21 opinion is Penn Exhibit 18 in the -- the 22 Pocono Manor appeal in the Mount Airy 23 license.

Q.

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And that

(By Mr. Snyder) Just in general,

Mr. Donaghue, could you just sum up what you've just told us by way of summary of your efforts with respect to the suitability report.

- A. Sure. I mean, I can assure you that at the end of the day, the modifications were made for the appropriate reasons. To this day I'm not aware of any reason which was, you know, improper or untoward. Again, the decisions that I were part of -- that I was part of was based on my read of Pennsylvania law, and the evidence that was before us at that time. You know, and I was just doing the best job that I could -- that I could do.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Donaghue, there were a couple questions yesterday I believe to Mr. Savitch about your role in the drafting of this Mount Airy suitability report. So, let me just ask you straight up, did you play a prominent role in drafting the Mount Airy suitability report?
  - A. No.
- Q. I think you said that by the time the suitability report got to you it had been -- it had gone through several drafts?
  - A. I -- I --
  - Q. According to your best recollection?

- 1 Α. I received draft eleven. And I 2 think there was a total of twelve. 3 And when you received that draft, in 4 what stage was the process? 5 It was substantially complete. Α. 6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It was what? 7 Α. Substantially complete. 8 (By Mr. Snyder) Did you play a Q. 9 prominent role in editing the dozen or so drafts in that Mount Airy suitability report? 10 No, again I supported the decisions 11 Α. 12 that were made with regard to modifications of that 13 report.
  - Okay. Now, there were some questions yesterday also about your January 18, 2012 memo to Spectrum Gaming. That's the Board's Exhibit Number 11. And in particular there was reference to a paragraph on page 3. First, could you tell us how you came to prepare and provide this memorandum.
  - Α. Yeah, again, I was asked to provide a memorandum by Spectrum Gaming about the testimony that I gave before the Grand Jury. I think I stated before that I didn't have a copy of that

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testimony. In Pennsylvania, a witness is not entitled to receive that. I think I actually -- we actually asked if we could have it, and -- either asked or just -- I think we are asked or we examined the law in Pennsylvania as to whether a witness was entitled to that information. And a witness is not. And so, I just, you know, based on my best recollection of the information and testimony that I gave, I put the memo together.

Q. Okay. And -- and so, I think in particular you were asked -- you were asked about yesterday as to a statement in the memo that it was your best recollection that you told the Grand Jury you were reluctant to criticize another attorney's performance. Could you just give us some background and context as to what that particular paragraph of your memo is about, and that statement.

A. Yeah, again, I was not Mr.

Schwoyer's boss. And, you know, I -- I was not going to do a comparative analysis in terms of what Mr. Schwoyer had done, and whether I had -- could have done a better job than Mr. Schwoyer.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Why not? I mean,

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I -- I was the one who asked the question,
as you know.

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A. Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: There was a misunderstanding that that is not trivial. I didn't -- I hadn't computed that the lawyer didn't work for you. I thought that he did. And it wasn't until you reminded the Schwoyer relationship. So, that -- I get that there's a difference there. would certainly want our general counsel to tell us whatever she thought about the performance of any of our lawyers, anywhere in the operation. And in a situation like this, there was -- I mean, something happened. You -- you made the judgment that you had a very strong case against this guy. You had every, it looks like, it sounds like you had every expectation that he was not going to get a license. And you were wrong. Something happened. Either your judgment wasn't very good or the case that you supported being prepared wasn't very good, or it was poorly delivered, or you were

grossly out lawyered. Something happened. What happened, and when the Grand Jury was trying to figure out what happened, why would you not contribute your analysis to that?

A. I -- Mr. Donnelly, who represented Mr. Denaples did a substantial job of refuting a number of the issues that were -- that were raised. He did a very good job of that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But you dealt with Mr. Donnelly, too. He -- he didn't change your mind. You had -- there had been a series of negotiations with staff and Donnelly, and you ended up staffing it up -- taking the strong position that you took.

A. And again, he just did a very good job of -- of dealing directly with those issues in executive session. I also recall for an example, that there was a Penn DOT employee who was there, and was discussing the issues related to the retitling of the trucks. And ultimately Mr. Donnelly got that employee to admit on examination that the two forms that should be utilized when going through the retitling process, that they were

confusing. And that one might use the form that Mr. Denaples' people used when they retitled the trucks, as opposed to being the appropriate one.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is -- this is new information at the hearing?

A. This was -- this was information that was developed in executive session. So, when the Katrina trucks issue was being discussed, Mr. Donnelly got the expert from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation to admit essentially that the forms were confusing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, you were -- you were out lawyered pretty seriously.

A. Mr. Donnelly did a nice job.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a minor point in a way, I mean, I -- my thoughts about this are evolving. But you've heard me say that particularly in the positions that you're in, somebody needs to make hard calls. So, you are reluctant to be critical of Mr. Schwoyer here. You're mincing your words, you know, so as to not be critical of the performance of him, or his staff, or whatever. And, you know, as a

-- as a characteristic in this context that seems inappropriate to me.

A. Well, I've been a managing attorney for -- for most of my professional career. I am not afraid to make difficult calls. I've made them when I was at the Attorney General's office; I made them when I was at the PGCB. I -- I make them today. I am not reluctant to make difficult calls at all. I think Mr. Schwoyer did an adequate job. I think there were times where he was -- micromanaged issues and others. There's some things that I would do differently than Mr. Schwoyer did, you know, sitting in hindsight. But, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you I -- I can make difficult calls, and I -- I do it regularly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Has there been an example, just out of curiosity, since you've been Compliance Officer, where you've had to go to your bosses and tell them something that they did not want to hear?

A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Can you give us an example.

A. Sure. And of course, I don't -- I

don't think it would be, since it's an employment matter, wouldn't be appropriate to get into names. But I can recall an instance in which we had a compliance officer at one of our properties who had made certain allegations of wrongdoing with regard to the management team. And I -- the -- one of the senior vice presidents and our HR folks wanted to immediately terminate the individual because of some of the things that he had done. And I, along with Carl Sottosanti, I put the stops on it and said no, we've got to investigate this matter fully before we make any decision to terminate this particular individual.

We did that, we did a full investigation. I directly participated in that investigation. Ultimately this employee's allegations were -- were held to be unfounded, and I did a report on that. And I sent that report to I believe Mr. Wilmott and the senior vice president who was dealing with the issue as well as the HR director.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And Mr. Wilmott wanted to fire this person right off the bat?

	Page 45
1	A. It wasn't Mr. Wilmott, it was the HR
2	folks and the senior vice president.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: To whom you
4	report?
5	A. I don't report to them. They're
6	I report to Mr. Savitch.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So, that wasn't
8	somebody that I was saying is there
9	somebody that you report to you had to say,
10	bring word to somebody you report to
11	A. Yeah.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: tell them
13	something they very much did not want to
14	hear?
15	A. I report to Mr. Savitch and I report
16	to the Compliance Committee. Mr. Savitch and I, we
17	regularly engage in very at times we have very
18	good and good discussions about issues. And I
19	am not afraid to express my opinion at all.
20	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Is that
21	the same would apply with respect to the

meetings and interactions with the members

of the Compliance Committee?

Absolutely.

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COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I didn't mean to interrupt.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

- Q. (By Mr. Snyder) All right. Mr. Donaghue, why don't -- you mentioned -- I might just have a moment. You mentioned earlier that Spectrum Gaming was involved in conducting the investigation for the Ohio Casino Control Commission, this was back in 2012?
  - A. Right.
- Q. Could you tell us a little bit about that. By the way, that was after the Grand Jury report information that was --
  - A. Correct.
  - Q. -- that was out there.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Could you tell us about that process that Spectrum Gaming used to investigate that matter.
- A. Sure. Again, throughout the investigative process, I was extremely cooperative with them. I met with them in person. I ended up providing them with two memos in terms of follow-up conversations, had telephone calls with them, and

then also they asked that I give sworn testimony as to a number of questions that they had related to my testimony before the Grand Jury and the licensing process. And again, I completely cooperated with that. And I think all that information was made available both to Ohio and to this Board.

- Q. Okay. And then what was the -- I think you mentioned before, what again was the result in Ohio?
- A. Ultimately the Ohio Casino Control Commission voted in favor of my -- my license. I think in the Spectrum report they said it was unhesitantly and without question.
- Q. That's at page 277 of the Bureau's report. And you are licensed elsewhere?
- A. Again, I'm licensed in nine jurisdictions.
- Q. And when -- you come up for renewal from time to time?
- A. Yeah, I just recently -- well, I get renewed every year in Indiana. So, yes, from time to time I get renewed.
  - Q. So, the renewals that come up where

your -- your Grand Jury report, your name being mentioned in the Grand Jury report is out there?

- A. Sure. Absolutely. Something that I indicate on any one of the applications that I would file. I -- I put information in about my testimony that I provided as a witness before the Grand Jury.
- Q. And then you've -- you've obviously reviewed the Bureau's report in this case, reporting on the work that Spectrum Gaming did in this matter for the Massachusetts Commission, right?
  - A. Mm-hm.
- Q. And what did the -- Spectrum checked your references like they checked all the other individual qualifiers?
  - A. Yes, and --
  - Q. And what did they conclude?
- A. Their conclusion was that all of the references indicated regarding myself as of the highest character and integrity, with no negative or derogatory issues noted. No derogatory information was developed which would preclude Mr. Donaghue from being licensed by the Massachusetts

Gaming Commission.

Q. Okay. Now, I want to talk a little bit, there was some discussion yesterday about your being -- the events surrounding your being hired by

Penn. Could you tell us about your recollection of

that process.

A. Sure. I was -- I was with Ballard Spahr Law Firm, and was contacted in the spring of 2011 by Mr. Savitch and by Mr. Sottosanti. They expressed that Tom Auriemma was moving on. It -- was essentially retiring, and I -- had asked whether I was interested in pursuing the position.

Q. Okay. And then what happened after that? Why don't you run us through the process, who you talked to and --

A. Sure. There was the -- I -- I met then with Jordan and other members, including -- well, ultimately I interviewed with the CEO of the company, Peter Carlino. I interviewed with the chief operating officer, Tim Wilmott. I interviewed with the chief financial officer, Bill Clifford; the senior vice president of HR, Jean Clark; as well as Deputy General Counsel, Carl Sottosanti.

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Q. Okay. How about the Compliance

Committee, did you have any contact -- you also

mentioned Mr. Auriemma who was retiring. Did you

have any contact with those folks?

A. Yeah, shortly after Jordan had originally discussed the issue with me, I met with Tom and had an interview with Tom. And then subsequently to that I also had interviews with Mr. Ducharme over the phone, as well as Mr. Handler, was on the Compliance Committee.

- Q. And Mr. Ducharme, again, is?
- A. He's the chairman -- he's the Chairman of the Compliance Committee.
- Q. Okay. And in any of those discussions, did the subject of the Grand Jury report come up?
- A. I remember discussing those issues directly with Jordan Savitch, who was -- again, had originally contacted me about those issues. I let him know that -- I had let him know that I was subpoenaed to testify, that I was -- had been a witness and that a Grand Jury report had been issued. I think I actually forwarded the report directly to him. I also recall him saying that he

had discussed the issue with Tom Auriemma.

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Q. Okay. Did you also interview with Mr. Auriemma?

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A. Yes.

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Q. Okay. Last topic I'd like to have you talk about is, if you could just give the Commission an overview of the compliance structure and process at Penn National Gaming.

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A. Sure. So, again I'm the Chief

Compliance Officer. I oversee all aspects of

compliance related to Penn National Gaming. There

-- our gaming businesses, our racing businesses.

And I serve as the company's primary -- primary

liaison with the regulatory authorities in all

jurisdictions in which PNGI operates. It's part of

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my job again, Chairman, I -- I ask the hard

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questions and I'm not afraid to ask them at all.

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of the Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, licensing

The -- I've got a staff internally

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analysts and an admin. And we have property

and maybe one or two -- one or two other

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compliance officers at each one of our properties.

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I think with the exception in -- in Mississippi,

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jurisdictions where one compliance officer covers

the three properties there. That's something that

we got clearance through the regulators, and they

were perfectly comfortable with that.

Again, I report to General Counsel Savitch and the Compliance Committee. The compliance program, we have a number of documents that essentially is our Charter. For example our Compliance Charter is -- was set up, I think in early 2000, and outlines essentially what the compliance plan is for Penn National.

We also have a Code of Conduct as well as a Responsible Gaming Plan. Penn adheres to the AGA Code of Conduct for responsible gaming, which concerns problem gaming, underage gaming, unattended minors, responsible alcohol service, and responsible advertising.

We also obviously have money -anti-title 31, anti-money laundering programs at
each one of our properties. Each property has a
developed a written anti-money laundering
compliance program that covers currency
transactions and suspicious activity reports. And
actually one of the first things I did when I -when I got on board is I developed a foreign

corrupt practices plan that was ultimately inserted into our audit committee charter and speaks to violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

And essentially how our executives are supposed to be governed by that -- by that.

- Q. If I could interrupt you on that -on that point. Without getting into any
  confidential details, was there a proposed
  transaction in Asia that you had input on,
  particularly with respect to FCPCA -- FCPA
  concerns?
- A. Yes, we had a development interest in Asia. And we did quite a bit of due diligence on a number of the potential partners out there.

  We ended up hiring an outside firm, consultant that had experience in foreign matters. And ultimately they -- they issued a report to us. I believe actually that report would have been provided to you during your compliance review of Penn. And ultimately we did not enter into a business with that organization.
- Q. Okay. And the other thing I wanted to ask you about by way of follow-up is you mentioned the responsible gaming matters, and the

various heads that you ran through fall under your jurisdiction. Have there been any employees who have been fired for violation of the company's responsible gaming policies?

- A. Been terminated?
- Q. Terminated.
- A. None that I can think of off -- off the top of my head.
- Q. Let me, just to follow-up on one other point that you made was -- was the plan about discipline for violation of responsible gaming.
- A. Again, it's just not coming to me.

  Oh, oh, oh, I got you. oh, yeah, we have -- we have instances in which we'll have unattended minors or individuals who are over served. And as part of of our responsible gaming program, we will often, at the property, will conduct investigations into those issues. And often they result in terminations if a person was over served or if you had unattended minor type of issues. So, yes, we regularly have disciplinary actions related to responsible gaming.
- Q. Okay. That is something that you direct and have input in?

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A. Sure.

Q. Okay. You mentioned documents that govern and provide guidance with respect to your compliance efforts.

MR. SNYDER: Just for the Commissioners' benefit, we have included the Compliance Review and Reporting Plan as our Exhibit 2. And the Code of Business Conduct as our Exhibit 3.

- Q. (By Mr. Snyder) And with reference to that Exhibit 2, which I think you referred to as the Compliance Committee Charter, could you just briefly outline for us the Compliance Committee and how that operates at Penn National Gaming.
- A. Sure. Again, Penn is very committed to compliance issues. We have a Compliance Committee to which I report. Our Chairman is Stephen Ducharme. Mr. Ducharme was the former head of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. And another member who is here today, and you'll hear from him is Mr. Auriemma. He's the former head of the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement. I think between the two of them they have fifty, maybe sixty years of gaming and law enforcement

experience. They're a great resource for me.

They're always available, either by e-mail or by

phone. And I call them frequently and see what

their view is on particular issues related to

compliance. We also have two of our directors, one

who had recently retired, who also serves on the

Compliance Committee.

On a quarterly basis I provide them with a Compliance Committee report, in which I run through, you know, a series of information for the Compliance Committee that we report on.

And to just, you know, give you a quick laundry list material transactions that the company's going through, such as joint venture projects; development projects; transactions with suppliers. If we have vendors who are doing more than \$100,000.00 in business with either Penn directly or with one of our affiliates, we do a background check on those suppliers. That all gets run up to the Compliance Committee.

When new directors are brought on board, that director has to go through a compliance review and a background check. Ultimately the compliance review that we've conducted will go up

to the Compliance Committee and will be informed about the status of an incoming director.

Material litigation compliance laws, and acts of wrongdoing, you know, if we've gotten fined in a jurisdiction. For example, an underage person gets on the floor and we've received a fine from the jurisdiction, I advise them as to all the material issues that we face on a quarterly basis.

- Q. Okay. You mentioned that Mr.

  Ducharme is the Chair of that committee. And he is the individual that we heard that the report and conversation with earlier from Director Wells?
  - A. Right.

MR. SNYDER: And this is for the Commissioners' benefit, a biographical statement is -- with respect to him is Our Exhibit 14. And also included in Exhibit 14 is a biographical statement from Mr. Auriemma, who you'll be hearing from later this afternoon.

- Q. (By Mr. Snyder) Let me ask, with respect to the Committee, before we move on, does it have committee meetings?
  - A. Yeah, yeah, we meet on a quarterly

basis.

Q. All right. And other than the members of the Compliance Committee, who usually attends those, you?

- A. I attend those. Jordan Savitch attends those. Our Chief Operating Officer, Tim Wilmott attends the meetings, as does our internal Audit Vice President, Greg Hart; as well as our Deputy Compliance Officer, Jim Valbeche.
- Q. Just give us some idea of the source of matters that fall within the Compliance Committee's review and jurisdiction if you will.
- A. I think I went over some of that already. One of the -- one of the things that we have is a network hotline complaint, where any employee, either from a corporate perspective or from any one of our properties, if they have an issue that they believe violates, for example, the Code of Conduct that Penn has, they can file anonymously, a complaint. We receive that complaint through the compliance office, and then we essentially initiate an investigation.

Some of those are complaints about their boss. But some of those are very serious

complaints and we run them down; we investigate them. And there are numerous resulting employment actions as a result of those complaints. It's a great system and it works well.

- Q. With respect to that outline and complaint process, has there ever been anyone in a position of general manager who has been terminated?
- A. I can't remember off the top of my head a general manager. But again, there is numerous instances in which individuals at management levels and -- and above, you know, have been the result of an investigation that was initiated through the hotline.
- Q. Those are decisions and investigations that occur through the compliance group?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. The last thing I wanted to ask you about is do you have any involvement with the Board of Directors Audit Committee?
- A. Yeah, so I regularly attend the

  Audit Committee meetings. And I also, I'm twice a

  year we give the Audit Committee a code of conduct

review and essentially inform them of, you know, significant thefts that we -- that we have had, or any major code of conduct issues that would fall within the purview of the -- of the Audit Committee.

For example, we did have an issue at our Indiana property in Lawrenceburg where our surveillance director and his -- one of his employees was stealing from the company.

Ultimately I think he stole about \$450,000.00 by setting up a sham corporation and purchasing surveillance equipment through -- through the company. And -- but he was recently convicted. As soon as we found out about that, it was actually our internal control and audit section that discovered it. We immediately turned it over to the Indiana State Police, as well as the gaming regulators in Indiana.

- Q. Okay. And what happened to his employment?
  - A. He was -- he was fired.
- Q. Okay. All right. I think -- I think I've covered -- anything else that you want to say before we turn the mic over --

	Page 63
1	A. No, I I just want to again thank
2	you again for the opportunity. I understand that
3	you need to be thorough and cautious as you
4	proceed. And I thank you for the opportunity to be
5	here today.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
7	Mr. Mackey.
8	MR. MACKEY: Thank you, Mr.
9	Chairman, Commissioners.
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11	CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MACKEY:
12	
13	Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Donaghue.
14	A. Good afternoon.
15	Q. Minor matter just to begin with,
16	Applicant Exhibit 7, which is the collection of
17	biographical information about Penn National
18	officers, do you have that in front of you?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. And your your bio is on page 9.
21	A. Mm-hm.
22	Q. And it just says in the first
23	sentence, Frank T. Donaghue became Vice President
24	Regulatory Affairs and Chief Compliance Officer

	Page 64
1	in July, 2010.
2	A. No, that's a it was 2011.
3	Q. Okay. I I take it that was a
4	typo?
5	A. Yeah.
6	Q. Okay. So, you, in July of 2010 you
7	are at Ballard Spahr, correct?
8	A. (Witness nodding.)
9	Q. And you were performing compliance
10	functions for Penn National when you were at
11	Ballard Spahr?
12	A. Compliance functions no, but legal
13	counsel on some issues, yes.
14	Q. On an on an outside counsel
15	basis, okay.
16	MR. SNYDER: I'm going to ask you
17	to face the Commissioners, just for the
18	sake of the mic. I think you're getting
19	lost.
20	THE WITNESS: Oh, sorry.
21	Q. (By Mr. Mackey) So, going to the
22	Grand Jury report that's gotten quite a bit of
23	attention in the last day or so, Bureau Exhibit 10.
24	Do you have a copy in front of you?

Page 65 1 Α. Hang on a minute. 2 Now, Mr. Denaples, as an applicant Ο. at the time he -- I shouldn't say he was applying, 3 4 but he was the sole owner of an entity that was 5 applying for a casino license in Pennsylvania, 6 correct? 7 Α. Correct. 8 Okay. And at the time he applied, Q. 9 he had a federal felony conviction on his record? 10 Α. Correct. 11 And did you investigate the 12 circumstances surrounding that federal felony conviction? 13 Well, again, the Bureau of 14 Investigations and Enforcement would have 15 investigated that. 16 17 Okay. Do you have an understanding Ο. 18 about what the conviction was for? 19 Α. My recollection it was for jury 20 tampering. Are you referring to the 1970s --21 Ο. Correct. 22 -- conviction? Yeah, it was for Α. 23 jury tampering. And again, my recollection is that 24 that conviction was fully developed in the

1 executive session before the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. 2 My understanding is, and let me just 3 4 say I have no firsthand, non-hearsay evidence of 5 this, that the conviction was actually for 6 defrauding Lackawanna County in connection with a 7 flood cleanup. Does that ring a bell? 8 But I believe it was ultimately the 9 conviction was a jury tampering related to --10 Ο. Related to that, correct. Okay. 11 And are you aware that -- that Mr. Denaples, he was 12 convicted for fraud in the underlying case, 13 correct? 14

- I -- that could be, I don't recall Α. specific.
- But that other individuals were Ο. convicted of the jury tampering in a subsequent case.
  - Again, I don't recall. Α.
- Ο. And do you recall whether one of those individuals who was convicted of paying a bribe to a juror was associated with a known organized crime family?
  - That sounds familiar.

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Q. Let me draw your attention now to -to the Grand Jury report, pages 64 and 65. I just
want to go through very quickly some of the
material that -- that was edited in one of the last
versions of the report.

Again, though in the context you're dealing with an applicant with a federal felony conviction on his record, correct?

- A. Correct. In Pennsylvania, that was not a precluder if fifteen years had gone by since the date of the -- I think the end of the conviction.
- Q. Right. But fair to say it wouldn't enhance his application?
- A. It would not enhance, I -- I think that's fair.
- Q. Okay. Now, on page 64 of the Grand Jury report, there's a reference to some testimony before the Grand Jury from an individual named Greenbank.
  - A. Okay.
- Q. Do you see that, it's in the -right before the blocked quote, there's a reference
  to Greenbank considered this information and area

	Page 68
1	of interest.
2	A. Mm-hm.
3	Q. Who was Mr. Greenbank?
4	A. He was the head investigator from
5	our Philadelphia office.
6	Q. Okay. And there's a discussion
7	about some discrepancies in Mr. Denaples'
8	interviews regarding his ownership of safe deposit
9	boxes on that page. Do you see that?
10	A. Yes.
11	Q. That material did not appear in the
12	report, as I understand it.
13	A. I have no recollection one way or
14	another as to whether it did.
15	Q. And do you have any do you have
16	any recollection about seeing in any form, in any
17	draft of the report, or in any other way any
18	information about these safe deposit boxes?
19	A. No recollection recollection
20	about the safety deposit boxes.
21	Q. Okay. And it's your testimony that
22	you were not involved in a decision to edit or
23	remove material about the safety deposit boxes from
24	the report?

A. I, again, have no recollection about the safety deposit boxes.

- Q. Now, on page 65 of the Grand Jury report, there's a summary of some of the edits that were made to the final draft of the report.
  - A. Mm-hm.
- Q. And I want to draw your attention to paragraph -- the first paragraph beginning on page 65 at 11:00 a.m. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I'm going to read, just the sentence, the beginning, the original section four was approximately four pages long, and included information from Pennsylvania Crime Commission reports, the results of an IRS PSP search warrant executed at the residence of Delia. Denaples' testimony regarding Delia and the search warrant, the exclusion of Delia by the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement, Delia's indictment in May and October of 2006, and a meeting between the alleged kingpin of Philadelphia's Black Mafia, Shama Ali and Denaples. And my question to you, Mr. Donaghue, is that consistent with your recollection of -- of the four pages of material

about those connections?

A. Again, what I recall was the information about the crime commission report and the information about the search warrant. Those are the two items that I recall that were attached as exhibits. As I said, there could have been others, but that's what I recall.

Q. And then the next sentence is in the final version of the report, we're over on page 66 now, section four was retitled Other Sources of Information that name Louis Denaples. And reads as follows, and then there's two sentences that follow.

And if you could just review those two sentences and tell the Commission whether that's your -- consistent with your memory of the way the final text of the report looked once it was issued to the Commission.

- A. Again, my recollection in terms of the information that was included as an exhibit was the Pennsylvania Crime Commission report and the Affidavit.
- Q. Right. And I understand that much of the material reflected on the previous page was

included as an exhibit. So, I'm asking you is, is the material reflected at the top of page 66, is that consistent with what your recollection of what was in the body of the report?

- A. In terms of what was in the body of the report?
  - O. Yes.
- A. In terms of what was being summarized, for example in terms of the summary of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission Report --
- Q. Yes, I'm talking about the body of the report.
- A. Yes, so there was summaries of this information. And again, the decision was made to include the Pennsylvania Crime Commission report as an exhibit, and to include the Affidavit information as an exhibit, rather than summarizing that information because of the hearsay issues that it -- that it developed. Basically again, it was our best evidence rule.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. There may have been -- there may have been other information that was included as exhibits and there may have been other information

that was not included, but that's again what I can remember.

- Q. You described in your direct testimony the choice to remove some of this material as a consensus choice?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. But it would be fair to say at least as reflected in the Grand Jury report that the Agency did the investigation were very upset about the changes that were made?
- A. Again, I can't -- in terms of the decisions that I made as chief counsel in those meetings, again I supported those. I made those recommendations. How people interpreted those decisions, I don't know. But in terms of agents being upset about that, I -- I don't remember that.
- Q. Okay. Let me just ask you what the report says. The final paragraph beginning on page 66, that first sentence, Greenbank and the case agent assigned to conduct the background investigation of Mount Airy were upset with the changes made just hours before the final report was submitted. Did I read that correctly?
  - A. Yeah.

Q. Okay. And then on the page after that, page 67, this is a discussion with Nan Davenport. And in the middle of page 67 after a question about, you know, the back and forth about what was going to be in the report, she answers yeah, we fought a little bit, especially BIE.

BIE is the Bureau, correct?

- A. Mm-hm.
- Q. They were very, very upset. Did I read that correctly?
- A. Yes. And again, the BIE, they did not report to me. They would have reported up to Dave Quait and Nan would have reported up to Mike Schwoyer.
- Q. Now, I want -- I want to look at -spend some time on Bureau Exhibits 11 and 12, which
  were memoranda that you created following the
  issuance of the Grand Jury report. Do you have
  Bureau Exhibit 11 --
  - A. I do.
- Q. -- in front of you? Okay. And you testified earlier this was a document that you prepared in connection with -- this was in connection with the Ohio --

A. Yes.

2

Q. -- due diligence investigation? And it was written and prepared by you, Mr. Donaghue?

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A. Yes.

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To Mr. DiGiuseppi at Spectrum?

6

A. Correct.

7

9

Q. Okay. And then on the second page,
I want to focus on the last paragraph on the second
page. The sentence that begins I testified, and
again this is -- this is you recollecting your
testimony before the Grand Jury.

1112

10

A. Mm-hm.

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Q. I testified that Mr. Denaples' attorney, Mr. John Donnelly, had objected to several areas of concern that were raised in the suitability report as being unsupported or based upon hearsay to which he had no ability to disprove

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or refute.

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A. Mm-hm.

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areas of concern being referenced there were the

And I take it that those several

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organized crime connections that had been the

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subject of discussion by what's edited from the

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main body of the report, correct?

A. I believe so, yes.

Q. Okay. Now, in -- would it be fair to say that your primary concern about much of those four pages would be the fact that that information about those organized crime associations were hearsay?

A. Yes.

Q. And you would -- you would acknowledge for this Commission that it's very often a hybrid for an investigative bureau to put together non-hearsay testimony about an individual's association with an organized crime figure?

A. Again, I -- I know that the Bureau was doing the best that they could to pull

information together that could be substantiated.

Q. But in order for you to be comfortable including it in the main body of the report, you wanted it to be admissible, non-hearsay evidence of these connections, correct?

A. We wanted that to be substantiated evidence, correct.

Q. Then on the next page of Exhibit 11, there's, at the very top, a decision was made to

remove information based on hearsay that could not be proven. And to make reference to other information in their entirety as an exhibit to the suitability report. And I -- I take it that was a decision made by you and the Executive Director?

- A. Again, it's my recollection that through that internal meeting when we met and discussed that, it was supported by me, it was supported by Ann, and my recollection, it was supported by others.
- Q. And then the next paragraph down, the last sentence of that paragraph, and this is the last sentence of that next paragraph is thus, under Pennsylvania administrative law, the Board could not rely upon or make adjudicatory decisions based upon hearsay and/or unsubstantiated evidence. And I take it that was your view of Pennsylvania law when you were involved in review of the suitability report?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And that was your understanding of Pennsylvania law at the time you created this memo for Mr. DiGiuseppi?
  - A. (Witness nodding.)

Q. Then let's look at Bureau Exhibit -Exhibit Number 12. Could you just very briefly
describe -- describe what this memo is.

- A. Yeah, again this was a memo that -- a follow-up to the interview that I had with Spectrum.
- Q. The bottom of the second page, again this is largely repeating a theme, the bottom of the second page you say before the footnote, I was concerned that the Board's reliance upon unsubstantiated evidence or rumor could lead to reversible error by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court if the Board denied the license based upon unsubstantiated evidence. And then in that regard well-established Pennsylvania administrative case law requires that a Board's decisions of an adjudicatory nature must be based upon the substantial evidence and not hearsay or rumor.

Did I read that correctly?

- A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. Okay. And again, that was your view at the time you wrote the memo.
  - A. (Witness nodding.)
  - Q. And there's a citation then to the

Wintermeyer case, which I'm presuming you added there because it supports the proposition that you --

- A. Right. And I would also add the Pennsylvania code 2PACS 704, that a Board's Order must contain findings of fact and conclusions of law supported by credible, legally competent and substantial evidence.
- Q. Okay. And that's Exhibit 15 that your --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- counsel has put into the record today. So, this standard that's identified in Exhibit 12, the decision had to be based upon substantial evidence, you believed that that was the standard -- that was the standard that you applied when you were assessing -- when you were involved in the -- in the assessment of the suitability of Mr. Denaples, correct?
- A. Again, as a Pennsylvania lawyer, my read on that statutory provision and Pennsylvania case law was that rules -- I'm sorry, decisions of and adjudicatory nature have to be supported by the substantial evidence.

Q. And so, just to put a finer point on if the Board, if the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board had a substantial amount of hearsay evidence about an applicant's organized crime connections, it -- it could not rely on -- it would not be able to rely on that for its decision?

A. I'm sorry?

- Q. If -- if all a Board had was a substantial amount of hearsay evidence about an applicant's organized crime connections, that would be insufficient for it to deem an applicant unsuitable?
- A. Yes, again, in -- in Pennsylvania, an adjudicatory decision made by an administrative agency has to be supported by the substantial evidence. Understanding that some jurisdictions that standard is not as high. But in Pennsylvania, the courts have regularly come back and said while there's a limited nature in terms of the hearsay or other evidentiary rules, there's numerous cases where they've overturned administrative agency decisions based on that standard.
- Q. Now, page 71 of Exhibit 13, this is your sworn interview in front of, I believe again,

this is the -- your sworn interview in connection with the Ohio due diligence proceeding; is that correct?

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A. Yes. I'm sorry, what page?

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6 you're asked a series of questions here about these

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issues that we've been discussing, the burden of

It's Exhibit 13, page 71. And

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proof and so forth. And on line 20, on page 71,

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you say again, Pennsylvania administrative law is

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very clear that when a Board is making a decision

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of an adjudicatory nature relating to the

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underlying rights or privileges in this instance,

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privileges related to an applicant due to

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adjudication, the Board has to rely on what's in

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the record, has to rely on substantial evidence.

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So, I believe these reports in fact reflected that.

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Did I read that correctly?

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A. Yes.

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Q. So, going back for a minute to the

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Grand Jury report, there's, you know, as we've

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talked about at length, some significant criticism

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in the report about the manner in which the reports

23

were edited at the end of the day. But there was a

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further critique of the gaming control Board's

handling of the burden of proof in these suitability hearings. Do you recall that?

3

2

A. Yes.

Q.

4

5

these proceedings, and it's true in Massachusetts law as well, the applicant always has the burden of

Now, you would acknowledge that in

Well, on page 47 of the Grand Jury

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proof to demonstrate by clear and convincing

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evidence that suitability -
A. I agree.

10

Q. -- for a license. And that the Bureau has no burden, it's the applicant's burden?

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A. I agree that it's yes, the applicant's burden to establish that by clear and

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convincing evidence.

Q.

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report, I just -- I want to -- in connection with

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the reports review of this issue regarding the --

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it's concerns about the way the burden of proof was

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applied, there was reference to a statement made by

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a licensing attorney with significant experience in

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jurisdiction and they may have different laws that

New Jersey. Which I understand is a different

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are applicable. But at the top of -- a third of

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the way down the page on page 47, I'll just read

this.

On the issue of hearsay, a licensing attorney with significant experience in New Jersey's explained, yes, I believe that hearsay does belong in a suitability report. I believe that it's a suitability report is to take into consideration the character of the individual. And the hearsay, you know, goes to that, then it's the burden of the applicant to refute that information.

Now, would you agree with that statement?

- A. I think you may have said it best.

  I mean, it's a New Jersey attorney, not a

  Pennsylvania attorney. I was applying Pennsylvania
  law.
  - Q. Okay. Let's -- if we could just -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. Meyers, if I

    could just interrupt you for one second.

    I would like to get a sense of the

    Commission. I have a little bit of the

    feeling that we're beating a dead horse.

    And if there is new stuff, I don't mean

    just you, I mean we, that we want to

    continue. Is there more to pursue, or have

	Page 83
1	we talked about these issues and Mr.
2	Donaghue enough?
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I want to
4	spend three minutes with Mr. Donaghue.
5	Just just to make sure I understand.
6	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have a
7	couple of additional questions as well.
8	MR. MEYERS: I will conclude this
9	line of testimony very quickly.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
11	MR. MEYERS: And I apologize
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's fine.
13	MR. MEYERS: for how long it's
14	gone.
15	Q. (By Mr. Meyers) Applicant Exhibit
16	15, that's the statute that reflects the general
17	standard in Pennsylvania that counsel has put into
18	the record. Title 2, Subchapter 7, Subchapter A.
19	A. Mm-hm.
20	Q. That's the statute you referenced
21	before with respect to the substantial evidence
22	standard applying to a proceeding like this. Okay.
23	And then your counsel has also put into the record,
24	the Pocono case. And you were referencing the

	Page 84
1	Pocono case earlier today. And it's in the record,
2	your exhibit
3	MR. SNYDER: 18.
4	Q. (By Mr. Meyers) 18. The bottom of
5	page 8. And at the lower right
6	MR. SNYDER: He's still getting
7	there.
8	Q. (By Mr. Meyers) The lower right-
9	hand corner of
10	MR. SNYDER: He's still getting
11	there.
12	Q. (By Mr. Meyers) Oh, I'm sorry.
13	A. I'm still getting there. I'm sorry,
14	the bottom of page 18.
15	Q. Yes, the bottom of page 18, lower
16	right-hand corner. Beginning a headnote.
17	A. Okay.
18	Q. And then there's a citation there to
19	the standard of review that applies in the gaming
20	context. Do you see that?
21	A. Mm-hm.
22	Q. And it cites the statute, the
23	provision of the Gaming Statute that provides that
24	standard of review.

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_	-	

A. Mm-hm.

Q. And what it says is notwithstanding the provisions of Title 2 Pennsylvania CS, Chapter 7, Subchapter A, which is the statute that you were relying on in Exhibit 15, the Supreme Court shall affirm all final orders, determinations or decisions of the Board involving the approval, issuance, denial, or conditioning of a slot machine license unless it shall find the Board committed an error of law or that the order, determination, or decision of the Board was arbitrary and there was a capricious disregard to the evidence. Did I read that correctly?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So, what Pocono -- would you agree with me that what the Pocono decision is saying is that your Exhibit 15 and the statutes that are therein does not apply in the gaming context?

And maybe this is picking up on the Chair's point. We are now talking about as printed in the Supreme Court decision that was decided after the events at issue.

MR. MEYERS: Decided after the

MR. SNYDER: Could I just object.

events at issue, but well before the witness' quite clear consistent and repeated testimony justifying the approach taken in the Mount Airy suitability report.

MR. SNYDER: In 2006. Objection.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, it's noted.

Are you -- are you -- have you finished your point?

MR. MEYERS: I've finished my point.

Q. (By Mr. Meyers) In connection with this burden of proof, I have only looked at the material that you and your counsel have brought to the attention of the Commission through the exhibits and in your interview. But certainly based on the Pennsylvania gaming statute, which provides its own standard of review, based on the Pocono Supreme Court decision that describes what that standard review is, there's certainly at least a position to be taken here that the substantial evidence test doesn't apply here.

A. Again, my best professional judgment at the time as Chief Counsel to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board was that that adjudications that were entered into by the Board had to be

supported by the substantial evidence.

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Did anybody -- presuming that you had many, many discussions with your legal colleagues on the Board during the period of time you going to suitability determination, did anybody on the team, any of your colleagues say hey, let's take a step back here because there is this standard of review that applies specifically in the gaming context that maybe is the applicable standard of review?

- Actually, one of the deputies that I Α. hired, a gentleman by the name of Doug Sherman who ultimately became the chief counsel to the -- to the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board, one of the best public attorneys I know, he completely agreed with the position. We had many discussions on t.hat..
- If you were in the position, and I Ο. presume you are in the position now, of on occasion vetting the background of an employee with your Compliance Committee, there is a provision in your Compliance Committee Charter that talks about suitability determinations that sometimes do go to the Compliance Committee; is that correct?

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A. Sure.

Q. If you were dealing with a situation, a Penn National employee, any employee, who was working on the floor of one of your casinos and you came into possession of information that was equivalent to the information on the four pages that were moved from the body of the report, would you report that information to the Compliance Committee in connection with that person's employment?

- A. Sure. Absolutely. The Compliance Committee would not be engaging in an adjudication.
- Q. And it would be -- so it would be appropriate, then, for your Compliance Committee to act on that information, correct?
  - A. (Witness nodding.)
- Q. So, your reading of Pennsylvania law is that the law would not protect Mr. Denaples' employment if he were dealing cards on the floor of your casino, but it would protect him if he were the sole owner of a company trying to get a lucrative casino license from the State of Pennsylvania?
  - A. My reading of the law and in terms

of the facts and circumstances at the time was, you know, I was exercising my best professional judgment. And there were others who were in agreement with me.

- Q. And just a little bit closer to home, standard review for Massachusetts key gaming officials and for licensure, generally the same as Pennsylvania, clear and convincing evidence, correct?
- A. As I'm not a Massachusetts lawyer, but I'll take your -- your word for it.
- Q. If you're in my position, you're -you're advising the investigative bureau here, and
  it turns out Mr. Denaples has applied for a key
  gaming license, you're in possession of those four
  pages, do you report that information on to the
  Commission?
- A. Again, I'm not a Massachusetts attorney. I -- I don't know Massachusetts jurisprudence and I think it would be unfair for me to opine on that.

MR. SNYDER: Mr. Chair, I guess I have to -- he's not here applying for a position with the commission.

	rage 50
1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't
2	particularly disagree and I think that I'm
3	going to sorry. Are you finished?
4	MR. MACKEY I'm concluded, thank
5	you.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other I
7	mean, there are
8	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have a few
9	questions for Mr. Donaghue.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I have
11	concluded the horse has no life.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just a few
13	questions.
14	Mr. Donaghue, were there lessons
15	learned from your experience as chief
16	counsel, things you may have done
17	differently?
18	A. Absolutely, hindsight.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Would you
20	just quickly outline some of those for me.
21	A. I mean, look, you know, when I as
22	I sit here today in your public forum, I read
23	Pennsylvania law very strictly as it related to
24	conducting matters in executive session. And as I

recall there was also sanctions associated with violating Pennsylvania's gaming control law as it related to dealing with confidential information, and if you publicly disclosed it, there were -- there were sanctions.

You know, as I have -- as I have grown professionally, I certainly would support changes to Pennsylvania's law dealing with how matters are dealt with in a public forum.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

As your -- new topic, as your present position, in your present position, compliance -- vice president of compliance, do you oversee the racing aspect for Penn National as well?

- A. From a compliance standpoint, yes.

  COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Compliance
  with racing --
- A. Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: -- and the gaming side of the house, correct?

A. Yes.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: As you may or may not know, the Racing Commission in

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Massachusetts was disbanded and we now have responsibility for racing. We've taken that responsibility very seriously and instituted regulatory reform, hired a director with tremendous credentials and is on the cutting edge of racing reform, instituted accreditation for our judges and stewards, just a number of -- a number of reforms. Just wondering about Penn's position with racing, a number of tracks, for example. For example, our standard bred track here has voluntarily entered into accreditation, which is certainly something. We've worked with them and they've advocated for change with us. Could you just briefly give me an idea of Penn's position on accreditation and regulatory reform.

A. Yeah, you know, and we also have Mr. Wilmott here today and Mr. Carlino, and from an operational standpoint quite frankly, they may be better to talk about, you know, those racing related issues. You know, my dealings are both with racing commissions and gaming commissions throughout the jurisdictions that we -- that we

have been in have been very good. But from -- but from an operational standpoint -- a reform standpoint, probably Mr. Carlino or Mr. Wilmott would be --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So you have no role in, you know, whether it be safety, medication, any of those issues with your tracks? It's not something your job as -- A. No, we have a senior vice-president

of Penn for racing who deals with those issues.

is, I was reviewing all of the compliance issues that are listed, enumerated here in the report. And it struck me -- and I'll be specific with you, I'm looking at pages 40 through 51 in the report. And I just -- I've just read over and over again, and this is in numerous, numerous jurisdictions, so it crosses -- it's not one facility, in other words, violations and fines for late paperwork. I mean, I have 20 some odd violations here for late paperwork, and then a couple others for failing to notify the regulator. It just -- it just seemed to me

to be somewhat of a pattern very different than, say, underage gaming or, you know, drinking, where, you know, there may be training issues. This looked to me to be a pattern of just consistent paperwork, and I'm just wondering about those -- the amount of fines for this particular violation.

A. Yeah, and again we have compliance officers at most of our facilities. We work to do our best, but we are a large operation, we have a lot of subsidiaries. And -- and we do, at times, make mistakes. It's my job and the compliance officer's job to make sure that we improve upon them, that we're communicating those issues to the regulator, and I'm communicating those issues up to the Compliance Committee.

Failure to report is a very serious issue and we don't go for that at Penn, and we get -- we get those corrected as soon as we can. So, I can tell you that I'll continue to do my best to work with our compliance officers to make sure those issues are addressed.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who's turn?

Did you change your mind?

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COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just a couple of quick questions. How was it that you came about being appointed interim Executive Director?

Α. The interim, So Ann Neeb, who was the Executive Director, she had left the office. And they asked if I would be the interim Executive Director. And shortly thereafter I made the determination that I wanted to try the private So, I let the Board know that I was not sector. interested in applying for the full-time Executive Director position. And so they engaged in a rather extensive search and ended up landing Kevin O'Toole, who in my opinion has done a wonderful job for the Agency.

> COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So, it was the control board that asked you to step in as interim Executive Director?

Yes. And then once Mr. Α. Yes. O'Toole came on, I stayed for another year in capacity and basically helped Mr. O'Toole through the transition. And then as I mentioned, helped with the table games regulations.

Page 96 Thank you. 1 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: 2 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else? 3 Redirect, recross, up, down, sideways? 4 MR. SNYDER: Maybe -- well, let me 5 just say --6 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It's your horse, 7 man. 8 MR. SNYDER Yeah, well, if it's dead 9 -- if it's dead, I'm not going to beat it 10 and I'm not going to stab it. So I get the 11 sense that you don't want to hear any more 12 about the Grand Jury report. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We may or may not, 14 but it's your -- your call. 15 MR. SNYDER: All right, I'll be 16 quick. 17 18 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SNYDER: 19 20 Ο. But just on the last point of 21 Commissioner Cameron's questions about racing. I 22 understand you've testified there is a senior VP 23 who is in charge of that aspect. But are you aware 24 whether the Penn has any Code of Conduct with

respect to the racing side of the --

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A. Yes. Yes, we do have a Code of Conduct that I think Mr. Sottosanti put together.

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Q. All right, then, very quickly then.

On the -- do you have the Grand Jury report I -
I'll follow very quickly up on Mr. Mackey's

6 7

questions about the Grand Jury report.

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A. Where at?

Ο.

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going to 47, 66 and 67. Attorney Mackey asked you

Let's start at page 47, and I'm

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about some unidentified New Jersey attorney, but

12

immediately thereafter kind of skipped over a

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sentence. And I want to draw your attention to --

14

sorry, I need the Grand Jury report. Here's the --

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what's the number on it? You've got it, 47?

16

A. Yeah.

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Q. Immediately after the opinion

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expressed by that anonymous New Jersey attorney, do

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you see where it says removal of hearsay

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information from the suitability reports was at the

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direction of Schwoyer?

22

A. Okay.

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Q. And Schwoyer, he's the chief

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enforcement counsel that we've been talking about?

Α. Correct.

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And then 66, if you go to 66. Ο.

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Okay. Α.

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Q. Mr. Mackey asked you about, I think it's around a various quotes from this page, but if you look at the first full paragraph, after the sections of the report that he asked you about.

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Right. Α.

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Ο. Do you see that there's a sentence there that says, Schwoyer testified that he had no recollection that Neeb and Donaghue met with Davenport and ordered that remove information from the suitability report. Do you see that?

12 13

> Yes. Α.

14 15

And then if you skip over to the Q. next page, at the top of that page, third line down, told them that we -- Davenport made the requested changes because Schwoyer told her to. Do you see that?

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Α. Yes.

Ο.

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And then the last point, just to go down further, really, on the same point and then I will stop. There's some question and answer from the Grand Jury proceedings. There's a paragraph

	Page 99
1	over to the margins as A, yeah, fought a little
2	bit, especially BIE. They were very, very upset
3	and Mike Schwoyer talked to all of us and said, you
4	know we have to do this. Do you see that?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. I have no further questions, thank
7	you.
8	MR. MEYER: No further question.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you, Mr.
10	Donaghue.
11	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
12	Thank you for the opportunity, I appreciate
13	it.
14	COMMISSIONER CROSBY: All right,
15	let's take a real quick break, better make
16	it five, and then we will reconvene.
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18	(A recess was taken)
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20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're reconvened,
21	I think we're back to the applicant for your
22	next witness.
23	MR. ALBANO: Thank you, Mr.
24	Chairman. John Albano, good afternoon. Our

next witness is Thomas Auriemma, who is a member of the Compliance Committee and a special consultant to Penn. He also has a prior employment history at Penn. Our plan here is a brief testimony by the witness.

And I think that with that testimony we'll allow the Committee to assess whether -- the Commission to assess whether there are follow-up questions that the witness can be held for.

## DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ALBANO:

- Q. Sir, could you please tell us your name and give us an overview of your experience in the gaming industry.
- A. Good afternoon members of the Commission, my name, as you know is Thomas Auriemma. I'm an attorney admitted in New Jersey and also in the state of New York. I got my start in New Jersey as a criminal prosecutor. I worked for the state of New Jersey for over 30 years, mostly, though, in the regulatory field of gaming, regulatory matters.

I also spent about a year or so in private practice early in my career. But I was -- as a young lawyer, a very younger lawyer, in the 1970s I was part of a group of individuals that worked in the Jersey Casino Control Act. I was, essentially a day one employee of the New Jersey Casino Control Commission. In New Jersey there are two agencies, Response Before the Regulation of Gaming, I was a day one employee there working my way up to become the deputy director of their legal division.

In 1986, I became one of the very few employees to work for both agencies. I transferred, and was allowed to transfer, to the Division of Game Enforcement, which is a law enforcement agency that has criminal, regulatory and civil responsibilities. I became its deputy director and was it's long-time deputy director. Directors came, directors went, but I was the deputy director for many, many directors.

Ultimately in 2002, the Governor of New Jersey appointed me as the director, that's a governmental appointment, and I served four or five years until 2007. I'm still the longest serving

director in the history of New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement.

At that point, I was eligible to retire, I had been eligible to retire for some period of time. And an opportunity at Penn

National arose, and I accepted the position as vice president and the chief compliance officer. I moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania and served in the capacity of vice president chief compliance officer from March of 2007 until I retired at the end of July 2011.

At that point I was not expecting to work, but circumstances changed. And then Penn asked me to stay on. I think they saw some value in me, and they asked me to be a member of their Compliance Committee, and I accepted that. They also asked me if I would be a special consultant because of my knowledge of gaming matters around the country. As they were engaging in a real estate investment trust transaction, they asked me if I would be of great assistance to them in doing presentations, both private and public around the country, and I said that I -- that I would.

And yesterday I was in Maine, and I

was supposed to be in Maryland today, but I got redirected here for this particular hearing.

I also -- while I do -- while I am partially retired, I do work, I'm also on the chair of Compliance Committee of Cadillac Jack, Inc., they are a slot machine company based in Georgia. I also sit on the Compliance Committee of Casino Rama, which is managed by Penn National.

Ontario law requires that that entity have a Compliance Committee, and I sit on that Compliance Committee.

For two years I was the chairman of the Compliance Committee for the Relic Casino in Atlantic City. I was responsible for setting up that Compliance Committee, also setting up its Audit Committee, which I sat on, and its Compensation Committee. But that ended in May of this year.

So that is my -- that is background. I am, as you know, a lawyer.

- Q. Would you tell the Committee what your major duties and accomplishments were during the period from 2007 to 2011 at Penn.
  - A. Prior to 2007, I mean, I knew of

Penn National, but didn't know them very well.

They did not operate a casino in New Jersey, but I knew a few people who -- who were at Penn National.

And Penn National, you know, had grown quite dramatically from the 1990s. They were a small race track company, you know, publicly traded.

They were a small race track company and they grew in the 1990s, they really started to grow in the early 2000s.

They hired as their chief operating officer, Kevin Desanctis, who is a very well respected gaming operator. Had -- he had worked for many, many gaming companies at that point in time. They paid him quite well to advance the gaming opportunities of Penn National and he certainly did.

The company grew, it had an individual turn of compliance and level individual lawyer, but a lower level individual.

And I just want to digress for a second, their early compliance matters in the beginning field. Compliance committees, compliance lawsuits are relatively new to the gaming area, they started in Nevada in about the 1990s.

In fact, New Jersey didn't even require companies operating in New Jersey to have compliance committees until about 18 months ago, although many did on their own in a voluntary way.

But there has been an evolutionary process with respect to compliance committees and chief compliance lawsuits. And that process really started to pick up speed around 2006 and 2007. I guess from -- I don't want to put words into Penn's mouth, you can hear from Mr. Carlino with respect to that, but Penn clearly was looking to enhance and refine their compliance function.

When they sought me out, they actually sought me out in 2006, but I wasn't quite ready to retire yet, and I held them off for a little bit. And then I did retire and join them in March 2007. They had another compliance committee already, Stew Leshrine, who I've known for 25 years or 30 years. He's a chair, as you know, is in the gaming control board, a very well respected member of the gaming community.

But Penn wanted to enhance the operations of compliance. They hired me, I did a survey and it was clear that Penn National has a

now major publicly traded gaming and race track company. It needed to enhance itself based on its staff. While everyone was spending money unwisely, it was necessary to have a deputy chief compliance officer and licensing coordinator. Ultimately, there was a second licensing coordinator.

Absolutely necessary given the amount of jurisdictions that Penn National operates in.

I systematized the way reports to the Compliance Committee were written. They are much more detailed than what they were previously. and Frank Donaghue has continued with that format, very detailed reports to the Compliance Committee.

Also, I made it a mission of mine to attend every audit committee meeting at Penn National. And as you've heard from Mr. Donaghue, the vice president of internal audit attends every Compliance Committee. You might say that it's a little redundant, and yes, it is. In a lot of respect it is redundant, but it is a redundancy that I think is vital because it aides in the compliance function around the country, and ultimately assists Penn National in achieving its goals.

accomplishments.

Q. Based on your approximately 30 years of experience, is there such a thing in the gaming industry as a compliance culture?

So those, I think, are my general

A. Yeah. I mean, there -- in this sense, every gaming company, whether it's Penn National or any of our competitors, wants to be compliant. There's -- and there's many aspects of compliance, and I attend gaming conferences, I speak at gaming conferences.

And what we are concerned about as compliance professionals is that our companies -- but not only that the individuals we hire, especially in the casino levels, that the companies that we are doing business with, and again, you heard from Mr. Donaghue, the threshold that we use is \$100,000.00 from vetting individuals and companies that we've done business with as vendors. Other companies have a much higher threshold, 250,000, even \$500,000.00, but we have a lower threshold and we think that's important. And we're going to keep it at that threshold because we think that's -- adds in the -- in our compliance process.

But what we have done and what we seek to do is to professionalize compliance officers. Many companies, even today, do not have separate compliance officers. In many card gaming companies their general counsel will double as a compliance officer. Penn chose not to go down that road. They gave me a separate vice president position and gave me full authority to do what I thought was necessary to enhance the compliance function at Penn.

And that compliance function also deals with all of the properties, both gaming and race track properties, to a certain extent, that Penn operates. We have to be concerned with complying with all of the internal controls that we have at these properties, with all of the regulations that are imposed upon us by the various jurisdictions that we operate in.

- Q. Now that it's a public company, are there other watchdogs that Penn has to address?
- A. There are numerous watchdogs that we have to be concerned about and attend to, including the gaming and racing regulators. They are always watching what we do, we report to them. We have an

obligation to make self-reports if there is a violation. And so, many of the -- many of the complaints that you might see around the country, from whatever the violation is, have been self-reported. Some are not, but I would say the vast majority involves self-reporting by the company to the gaming regulators. That's our obligation, that would be our obligation here in Massachusetts.

If there is a minor on the casino floor, if there's some other issue and we become aware of it, as we should through our own process and our compliance process, we would report that to you without -- without question.

But we must be very vigilant in complying with all of those regulations. You heard Mr. Donaghue run through a litany of what we do and how we operate with respect to our 24/7 hotline system, with respect to responsible gaming and whether we have ever disciplined individuals. I know you just put him on the spot. I had a little time to think back there on this.

We have -- we have disciplined and terminated individuals for over serving customers, for failing as security guards to do their job with

respect to keeping minors off the floor. That is a firm commitment that we have. And yeah, I believe in progressive discipline, so we obviously look at the individual before we make any -- any decision.

But yes, it's something taken very seriously by Penn National. And I don't know if Frank discussed it, but we do have also, a corporate responsible gaming committee, which, you know, meets periodically during the course of the year. The senior executives of Penn attend that, including Mr. Wilmott, who also attends that and is very active in it. And we discuss ways to improve in the area of responsible gaming.

- Q. So, last question, there is an understandable interest in whether the culture at Penn supports or promotes the ability of people to ask the tough questions. Based on your experience at Penn, could you please provide us with your assessment of how the company does on that segment.
- A. Before I came to Penn National, again, I knew a few people at Penn National, but I had been in my 30 year term, I have been in the corporate offices of virtually very gaming company in the United States, virtually every slot

manufacturing company, and I know how they operate.

It can be very stiff, very formal, very rigid.

Penn had a culture being entrepreneurial, being open door. And that's something that I happen to like because that's the way I operated my office as a regulator. When I got to Penn it was crystal clear everybody was available for the compliance officer, everyone is available to meet with and discuss issues that arise in the company. Yes, we all have titles, we all have a chain of command, but be that as it may, we are, as a company, a relatively modest corporate office where -- and we're all bunched, we're not out in Las Vegas, we're in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, an interesting spot to be, but we have access to anyone in that company.

So if I wanted to walk into the door of Peter Carlino, I can walk into the door of Peter Carlino. If I want to walk in the door and talk to any issue about Tim Wilmott, I can do that.

And I'll give you one example, and Mr. Wilmott doesn't know I'm going to raise this today. But it -- but it just shows you how you can

speak to a corporate officer and be free about it.

We have very free discussions, I mean -- and that's one of the beautiful things about Penn. There are very frank discussions about compliance, about business decisions, about what to do in a particular jurisdiction. Many of them I am involved in. Even -- even to this day they seek my advice, especially on the real estate investment trust transaction.

But somewhere around -- it was probably 2008, it might have been 2009, there was a general manager in one of our -- one of our properties, I'm not going to name the jurisdiction. But there were numerous allegations both by phone call and in writing to regulators about this general manager; theft, waste, fraud, mismanagement, corruption, all sorts of stuff. I looked at the allegations and I came to the conclusion early on that this was probably a disgruntled former employee who is making these allegations. The regulators in that jurisdiction thought the same thing.

They asked me what I was going to do about it, and I said to them, well I'm going to --

I'm going to do an investigation, I'll do it myself.

And I served -- I had to notify certain people. I notified the senior vice president of operations who had jurisdiction over that casino. I also went to Tim Wilmott and said, I'm going to do this, just so you're aware of what's going on, here's -- here's the allegations, I'm going to invest it thoroughly, I don't believe And he says, I don't believe it either, I think -- you know, this doesn't make sense to me. I'm not going spend a lot of time and effort, are you sure you want to do this. And I said, absolutely. He said, you don't have to do it if you don't think it's right. I said, look, Tim, this is absolutely necessary to do because we have to document this, that's what we're supposed to do, that's what I do, my role as compliance officer. And Tim said, I agree with you, go do it, and wherever the chips fall, they'll fall.

I did an investigation and as it turned out, and as I suspected, most of the allegations weren't patently untrue. Some were unsubstantial, I came up with some recommendations

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for improvement in internal controls. I wrote a very lengthy, detailed, 25 page report, which I shared with the Compliance Committee at Penn, the Audit Committee at Penn, the general manager of the property, the regulators, and everyone was satisfied.

So that's one example of our compliance culture and how you can discuss issues and deal with issues at Penn. That's one thing that I can offer to you.

Q. Thank you, sir.

MR. ALBANO: Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions of this witness.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. Mackey?

MR. MACKEY: Just a couple, briefly.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MACKEY:

- Q. Mr. Auriemma, it sounds like you were involved in Mr. Donaghue's hiring as your successor?
  - A. Yes, I was.
- Q. And you had a conversation with Mr. Savitch about it?

A. Yes.

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Q. And did you -- did Mr. Savitch give you a copy of the Grand Jury report?

I've read the Grand Jury

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report as did, I believe, Mr. Ducharme. Mr.

Yes.

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Ducharme and I talked about it, Mr. Savitch and I talked about it. I wasn't here yesterday for Mr.

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Savitch's testimony. One of the things he also did

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was he called the former chair of -- Pennsylvania

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Control Board? Decker. To ask about Frank, his

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thought he was an individual of good character,

work habits, his abilities, as well as if he

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honesty, and integrity. And Mr. Decker gave him a

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very, very high rating and that was -- that was

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related to me back in 2011 by Mr. Savitch as well.

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Q. Do you recall discussing the Grand

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Jury report with Mr. Donaghue?

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actually several times. I met with him one time, I

Yes, I did. I met with Mr. Donaghue

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think he got a little bored because I was with him

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for probably over three hours.

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Q. Do you recall asking -- it was just a general conversation about the report or did you

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ask Mr. Donaghue about some of the issues in the

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report as it regards to the placement of material in exhibits as opposed to the main body, and burden of proof and so forth?

- Α. Yeah. Yeah, I did not go line by line with respect to the report. One of the things that struck me about the report, and I've heard everything that was said today, and I heard most of Donaghue's testimony, clearly there's an internal squabble at the staff -- at the staff level at the Pennsylvania Control Board about this report. Different people have different views. And not surprising to me, I had many of those discussions over decades at the Division of Game Enforcement as to what should go into a report, what should not go into a report, can we prove certain things, how do we strengthen the report. So, clearly there was an internal squabble and that's how I viewed this whole episode with Mr. Donaghue.
- Q. When you were asked by Spectrum investigators about your reaction --
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- to the report, and this is on page 283, it says you did not place significant weight on the report during Mr. Donaghue's hiring

process; is that a fair statement?

A. Well, in this sense. I obviously considered the report, it's a report, it's not a guidance, not a presentment, which to have -- at least in New Jersey, have little connotations, it's a report. I know there are certain things in there, I won't mention one of them I found actually laughable. But to me, I think it was undue weight by the Grand Jury on what seemingly is an internal squabble as to how to write this report. Again, I don't know, I never met Mr. Schwoyer. I've known Mr. Donaghue from about 2006 because he came to New Jersey when I was still a regulator and I met him at that point, so I've known him since then.

But one of the things -- if I were Mr. Schwoyer, I would have considered is Mr. John Donnelly, and we've heard Mr. Donnelly mentioned -- again, I've known him for over 30 years, I've litigated against him, he is a very formidable attorney in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

And if I were writing a report, I would want to make sure that anything in that report is going to stand up and I wasn't going to let him pick it apart.

Q. I have no further questions.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any questions?

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COMMISSIONER: MCHUGH: I have

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nothing.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: When other people were -- you were talking about the hiring of

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Mr. Donaghue. Did anybody say, you know, I

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know Frank, he's a good guy.

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A. Yeah.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But, you know,

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there's a, you know, the papers have

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fooled us right now, we just don't need

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this, why would we hire a guy that is in the

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middle of this controversy?

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A. We knew. Obviously, we knew about

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the Grand Jury report. We knew about the newspaper

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articles, but at the end of the day you have to

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make a decision with respect to good character,

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honesty, and integrity. Penn National pays me good

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money. They pay Steve Ducharme good money, and

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they pay us money for a reason. They expect that

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we have the talent, the experience, the mileage to

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give them good advice. And when we're voting a --

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whether it's a director, a senior officer of the

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company, we're predictive because we look at a situation we have to say, are we going to embarrass the company if this individual is hired and not licensed.

I mean, that's one of the first things that always comes to my mind. If we hire this person, is he or she not going to get licensed anywhere. That would be a critical mistake on my part or Steve Ducharme's part. So I always put on my little regulator hat and then say, what would I do if as a regulator if I were still in New Jersey, would Frank Donaghue get a license, what would I recommend. My answer to myself was, he would get a license and Savitch and Steve Ducharme do the same thing. Frank Donaghue got licenses wherever he has to apply and he has nine licenses at this point in And with all due respect, I hope you also see it that way because I think he's done an excellent job in the two years that he has been vice president of regulatory affairs and chief compliance officer for Penn.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: It all depends on the condition of that horse.

A. Yeah.

Page 120 1 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else? 2 Thank you very much. 3 MR. ALBANO: If I may, we did hear 4 from a witness mentioned, Mr. Tad Decker, 5 who is also identified on that organization 6 chart that you received during Mr. 7 Donaghue's testimony. Mr. Decker contacted 8 us, he's now in private practice in 9 Pennsylvania. He's given us his contact 10 information that I have -- we have today, and offered that if the Commission wishes to 11 12 speak with him about the contact he had, he 13 is more than receptive to that. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you, sir. 15 COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who is next? 18 MR. ALBANO Mr. Carlino. 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. 20 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. 21 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon. 22 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good 23 afternoon.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ALBANO:

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Q. Good afternoon. Mr. Carlino, I think it would be helpful for you to fill the Commission in on your background and on the company background. I know that's somewhat of a broad question, but I think that would be helpful.

Α. If you've got the time, I certainly have the desire to share that. I am Peter Carlino, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Penn National. And I have been chairman of this company, to my great horror, I can tell you for 41, 42 years, a long time, going back to it's founding as a little Penn National race course in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. I was president in 1972 when we opened, I was chairman by '74, and I pretty much remained chairman all my life. Although there was a hiatus of about 12 or 13 years where I was not an executive chairman, I was off building houses, doing other things. But returned to take the company public in 1994, on what I thought was going to be a lark, a part-time job, just to solve some family and estate issues.

The president was up in Harrisburg, I was happily in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania and I thought this would just be kind of fun.

But we have, today, become the largest regional gaming operator in the United States with 28 facilities in 18 different jurisdictions. And by an amazing alchemy, have also become the largest operator of parimutuel racing in the United States. Which by kismet leads us to be here, now, looking at Plainridge because it's right at the heart of what we do.

I might know -- because a lot of this conversation clearly gets to probity, and that's a subject that is near and dear to my heart. And I want to make clear that everything that I have done, and if I've done anything, frankly, it has been to hire the best of the best.

I'll say categorically, Penn

National is the greatest gaming company in the

United States. Not quite the largest, there's some

Las Vegas based operations, MGM, Harrah's, of

course, that from the point of view of scale, but

there is nobody who has achieved what we have over

the last 20 years and there's nobody who does it

better.

We are in most states, and you can pick up phones and I trust you'll do that, and find

that we are the gold standard for probity in just about every place where we do business. The -- and that process started -- it starts with people, with people. Back at the time that Steve Snyder joined us, had a search firm, found Steve, looking for a finance guy, which clearly was his background, we weren't a gaming company, we were a small racing company.

We put gaming in our name, you know, IPO in 1994 because I don't know, stuff was going on somewhere. It probably took me 20 years to realize that we were in the gaming business, that is in the racing business. I thought it was a sport. But it's a sport upon which people wager, and a kind of light bulb went off one day and said wow, there's gambling going on here.

And through the early 90s, you might recall, the world of gaming opened in various states, and states were looking for new revenue, and I sort of had this notion in 1994. We went public and put Penn National Gaming, but make no mistake, we were a little race track in Harrisburg doing, you know, maybe \$38,000,000.00 in business. And only that because we had just opened a couple

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of off track facilities, which are quite lovely, but they had boost the business and upon that we could do a little IPO, initial public offering, which raised all of \$16,000,000.00, that's it.

That was the total IPO. And that would have put a paper value of the company of about \$40,000,000.00.

When we had our sale to Fortress, which some of you may know something about, that cratered in the collapse of '07 and so forth, we sold the company for over \$9,000,000,000.00. we were able to achieve some very significant things along the way. But the key to that is this, as we bought our first gaming property and those properties were in Mississippi, way back when we were really too small to justify it, I looked around to see what we could do, how do we get gaming leadership. I didn't have a clue. I mean, I knew what a slot machine was, I'm not a gambler, still I'm not a gambler. We were very, very, very fortunate to find Kevin Desanctis at that time.

Kevin, who had started with the New Jersey State Police, I mean, literally on patrols up and down the turnpike, and then went into regulation and then, frankly, his career rose

working for such folks as Steve Wynn, Donald Trump, and Saul Kerzner. I used to tell Kevin he should pay me after he worked for those guys to -- because working for me was a lot more fun and a lot easier to do.

But Kevin came with a regulator state of mind, he did. He was a killer in that area, he brought great discipline, which is precisely what I hired him to do. And set us off on a path that led us to where we've evolved today. One of the earlier things we did with Kevin is we started to look at this whole compliance question — and this is maybe off what I really planned to talk about, but having listened to the discussion I think it might be germane, was to hire Steve Ducharme, former head of the Nevada Gaming Commission.

For me it was, how do we get the best of the best. How do we get somebody beyond criticism, somebody highly skilled, highly experienced, who knows what we don't know and can bring probity to this process for us. So Steve is a great early effort, and he remains with us to this day.

You know about Tom Auriemma,

2 3 probably the best recognized and toughest in his time, gaming regulator in the United States.

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when Tom retired he -- fortunately not for too

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long, it was a thrill, and a tremendous coup, and

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achievement for Penn to grab this guy and get him to come with us. And to take, and do the things

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that he's kind of outlined for you and bring it to

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Penn National, which he did.

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So, that's a little segue around that issue, but I want to make it real clear, this starts at the top. It starts with me, but in the end it's about good people. Look, we're not perfect, you'll see write ups for this or that and there are some states who get amusement, frankly, out of fining companies for the most absurd things, sometimes serious things. It always kills me that you can get fined for self-reported stuff. find something and oh, by the way, here it is and you get spanked, but it's all part of the process. I don't care how hard you try, you're never going to keep every minor off the floor. Does any responsible gaming company want kids on the floor, of course not, but does it happen occasionally,

yes.

So, I would like to think that how a company should be judged is between what happens to them and what they do, what's the response. And I think you'll find, if you look around the United States, that Penn is well admired for who we are and what we do. Along the way, this is a little commercial, I think we were seven times on the Forbes -- excuse me, the Fortune List of the fastest growing companies in the United States. By the way nobody, nobody, not Google or anybody, has achieved that then or since, which is a nation distinction. But in the end it's about building a quality company.

I'm excited about the Plainridge opportunity because it is in the sweet spot of what we do. You know what, we've opened more casinos over the last four years than any other company in America, and these are not little places. Our facility in Kansas City, Kansas is spectacular. It's a 400 plus million dollar facility, it's dazzling, it's wonderful, and I won't go in the commercial about how we've taken one of the brands we bought some years ago, Hollywood, and taken it

1 to a new level.

We've opened a spectacular urban facility in Toledo. Talk to the mayor there, they love us, and they should because we've done wonderful things, Columbus and so it goes. We're building two new, brand new race tracks with slot machines in Ohio. They're under construction today. Nobody does more of that on either side, not more casinos, not more race tracks, than we.

And I'll talk a little bit about racing because we haven't lost that focus. I mean, that's where I spent the bulk of my life, running race tracks. And I do say, with a straight face to folks, that slot machines, in a perverse way, are a very green activity, because when you go to a race track, any race track in America, and you start driving a couple of miles around, and you see white fences and, you know, green fields, and little four legged things running around it's because that race track is there, and a multiplier effect from racing in communities.

If you remember in Pennsylvania, I can speak to it plainly, the race tracks are part and regulated by the Department of Agriculture

because, in the end, we are an agricultural business. And that's something worth remembering, preserving green space, preserving our racing heritage, preserving this is phenomenally important. Some states, most states get that. There have been a handful that don't, that have neglected their race tracks and kind of let them go by the board, which is an incredible tragedy. But most places have figured out that these places are important, often part of a heritage that's been there for many, many years.

So, that we could -- I could point you in a dozen places where we have transformed communities. Probably the most successful in the United States is Charlestown in West Virginia, where they had lost a referendum to put slot machines at this race track, but it's been there since 1933. We bought it, they were losing millions a year. I was very clever because when I bought it because we lost millions more. But we -- but we persuaded the voters, that are the largest employers in Jefferson County, West Virginia, that this was important. They had lost their referendum before, I made that case personally. I lived

there, I ran a political campaign there, I had never done that before, and we won in a landslide.

And in the years since then, which was the mid-90s to this very day, that facility has grown to be probably the largest race track with slots -- well, it is, in the United States. Hugely powerful. Revenues grow to a half a billion dollars from a little decrepit race track. Racing is utterly booming there, but more critically the impact on Jefferson County, you know, there's a general thought, you build a race track you're going to steal all the -- restaurants are going to close, crime is going to rise, prostitution -that's always my favorite one and I say I'm still looking for her. You know, it's all this silly kinds of stuff. It is a business, it has had a profoundly positive effect -- and by the way, anybody who wants to call the Chamber of Commerce in Charlestown, West Virginia, the chief of police, and talk about crime, there's more crime in the local shopping mall than there is if you look at the demographics of these facilities. So that the positive impact, the hotels that have been built, the restaurants so forth, it's phenomenal.

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So that's a brief case for why race tracks with slots make sense. But let me give you just a couple of statistics that might be helpful and speak to Penn's racing background, and then I'll answer anything you might have to say.

Penn has always been an innovator in that area. In my era, Penn pioneered year around thoroughbred racing and we do that, still, to this day. We operated the first telephone wagering accounts in the United States. We were the first race track ever in America, in fact in the world, to put live racing up on a satellite back in the early 80s. No one had ever done it before. We've built and successfully opened off track wagering facilities that are upscale that have done phenomenal -- provided phenomenal support for our racing operations. And we have successfully integrated racing and gaming.

The Chairman, sadly now deceased, of the Pennsylvania Racing Commission, Fitz Dixon, asked me to not neglect racing at Penn National.

We did the unprecedented thing, nobody else did it in the state, of tearing down the race track that I helped build in 1972 and built from scratch an

integrated facility, which is standard for the
United States, at Penn National in Harrisburg,
Pennsylvania. So, we didn't neglect racing, we

integrated it with gaming.

Oh goodness, we are the largest operator of parimutuel facilities in the United States. We have facilities in 11 jurisdictions, we conducted over 1,100 live races last year, in 2012. Thoroughbred, standard bred, quarter horse, and we even had a little, tiny bit of greyhound down in Florida. Over \$1,000,000,000.00 of wagering through our facilities, and Penn National has been recognized by the industry in Broad Horse Magazine. A terrific article recently about Penn National and what we've done to innovate.

A few more points and then I'll be quiet. We introduced last year at Charlestown, again, because of slot machines, the 1.5 million dollar grade two Charlestown classic, which is the richest race in North America for older horses.

This is a tiny, little race track in Charlestown, West Virginia. We've been able to do that. We set new wagering records there for three consecutive years, adding wagering records in 2011 and 2012.

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At Penn National itself, we began with the -- we just opened the inaugural \$500,000.00 Penn mile and established, by the way, all the -- the years that we have been in business a new single day record just this year at Penn National, the highest angles ever wagered.

At Sam Houston, the \$400,000.00

Houston ladies class classic in Texas, of course,
the richest horse race in the state of Texas. I

could go on -- the \$2,000,000.00 in New Mexico,
breeders championship, and so on.

So, if I leave you a sense, this -we are a dynamic, focused company that is both the
best of the best on the gaming side, but still do
one heck of a good job on the racing side. We have
not neglected our heritage and with that, I'll be
quiet. It's hard for me to do, but I'll be quiet.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.

MR. ALBANO: I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. Mackey?

MR. MACKEY: Just a few.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. MACKEY:

- Q. Let me start back in 1997. Mr.

  Snyder had the opportunity to testify yesterday and he was talking about his -- the beginning of his association with --
  - A. Right.
- Q. -- Penn National. And as he testified, he had conversations directly with you about his coming on board, I think originally as a consultant, and then ultimately as a full-time employee at the company. Would that be correct, he dealt directly with you?
- A. Yeah. Oh, yeah, at that time exclusively with me, yes.
  - Q. And that was in 1997, thereabouts?
  - A. Close enough.
- Q. And then at some point, as I understand the chronology, in 1998 he became -- even though he was still outside, he got the title vice president of development or words to that effect. And then in 2000 he became a full-time employee. Does that sound right?
- A. Those dates sound approximately right.

He was

1 Q. Approximately, I've captured the 2 essence of it. 3 Yes. Α. 4 Q. So, were you -- were you aware, Mr. 5 Carlino, that when you brought him on board as a 6 consultant in 1997 that he had some significant 7 legal issues going on with the SEC at that point? 8 I realized he had legal issues going 9 on, how significant at the time, we weren't sure, but yes. We found Steve -- he only recently 10 11 reminded me, through a recruiting firm. 12 from the Reading area, so it was kind of ideal, 13 Reading, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, he was from that 14 area, sort of a hometown guy. Had a terrific background. But I do recall that early on, I'm 15 sure at the initial interview, he said, but there 16 is this issue that I'm in the middle of, which he 17 did disclose. 18 19 Q. Do you recall if he disclosed to you 20 that he had been deposed on a couple of occasions 21 by the SEC?

> Α. Boy --

Q. Understanding this is quite some time ago.

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23

Page 136 1 Α. At that time I don't know. 2 I knew he had an issue, but how that was manifest at the time I don't know. 3 4 Q. Did he disclose to you at that point 5 that his problems with the SEC had caused him to 6 dissolve the financial consulting firm that he had 7 set up, advising municipalities and the like? 8 I only vaguely know he had a 9 partner, I think he did. And that that -- I can't 10 recall. I mean, I really don't remember that. At some point, were -- I'm going to 11 Q. 12 make reference to Bureau Exhibit 4, just to kind of 13 set a date and time. On April 23, 1998, the SEC 14 instituted a formal investigatory proceeding against Mr. Snyder. Did you become aware of that 15 at the time? 16 I -- the answer is I can't recall, 17 Α. but I'm sure I must. Let's assume that I was aware 18 19 that this was an ongoing issue. Do you recall if he told you about 20 Ο. 21 it or how you learned about --I'm sure he did or he would have. 22 Α. 23 Did you read the administrative Q.

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charge?

	Page 131
1	A. I suspect that I did because, I
2	mean, clearly we needed to understand what that
3	issue was. And subsequently we did look very hard
4	at that, but you've got to lead me where you want
5	to go on that issue.
6	Q. All right, fair enough.
7	A. I won't volunteer.
8	Q. Let me just ask you this, were you
9	aware, as Mr. Snyder testified yesterday, that the
10	filing of the administrative charge caused him to
11	resign from the state tuition account program
12	advisory board?
13	A. I have no recollection of that at
14	all.
15	Q. So, initially a consultant and then
16	outside, but with a title of vice president for
17	development, then hired as an employee in 2000.
18	A. Right.
19	Q. And then he left the company, as I
20	understand it in 2001, I believe that was his
21	testimony yesterday.
22	A. Right.
23	Q. Now, when he was hired in 2000 as a
24	full-time employee do you recall did you make

that decision to bring him on board full time?

A. I did, with the Board. I mean, we are a public company and that would have been a Board decision as well. And all the issues surrounding that would have been discussed with the Board at that time.

- Q. Now, do you recall at the time he was brought on as a full-time employee, vice president of development in 2000, further review of the pending matter with the SEC?
- A. Yeah. I mean, you always hate this, forgive me, but, you know, let me -- let me jump to where you want to go. I know we said just get right at that.
  - Q. That's fine. I might jump back, but
- A. And you can jump back where you want, but I -- you know, let's -- let's answer that question because I get it from the tenure of questions asked before. What do we do to examine this issue, what did we know about it, how do we consider it and so forth. The issue at the time was yield burning.

Now, I didn't have any notion at

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all, and I'm sure most of us here had no idea of what this yield burning thing was. Steve said he had this issue. He, I'm sure told me at the time what the SEC was wanting, to get this issue settled, you know, I'm scratching my head. Maybe, and I can't even tell you if that was the case, but maybe that's why we carried on as a consultant, and I'm only surmising that because I don't remember, while we sort of examined this issue. And Steve, you may have to correct me later, but while we examined this issue and decided, is it a big issue, is it a little issue, does it matter, does it not. I went to our then law firm, Mesirov Gelman, and they've since merged with -- years back with Ballard Spahr and I asked them, what is this stuff, what does it mean. And I know along the way we talked with Al Dandridge, a former SEC lawyer who was then on the staff at Mesirov. And now, by the way, I understand the chancellor of elect of the Philadelphia Bar Association. He's a much esteemed Talked to Al and the firm and said, what is guy. this, does it matter, is it serious.

And I'll give you now what my understanding of the issue was. You all know that

it was an industry practice, it wasn't just Steve's company or Steve. It was what the whole industry was doing to -- and I -- it's over my head, but to price these bonds in a manner that was competitive but apparently -- and later, because it had been going for quite a while, the federal government decided we don't like this practice. So, they -- they -- they instituted lawsuits against every major firm. I mean, we found this out, you know that perfectly well, in the United States, everybody.

Now, my sense of this was that Steve had the grave misfortune to have left his company before this issue came to the fore and he was left, kind of high and dry. Whereas mostly everybody else in America covered by this, and there were lots, were covered by the settlements of their companies for their employees, fines were paid by the companies, and so on and so forth. And so Steve was alone.

The critical issue, as I recall and I have not talked to Steve much about this at all, I asked him this morning because I figured you'd ask me this question. The principal issue in

Steve's mind was their requirement that he admit wrongdoing. And quite candidly to his credit, and I'll stand on that to this very day because we fought to get Steve back, he would not admit wrongdoing. He would not admit willful wrongdoing because he didn't commit it, didn't feel that he had, he had done what was appropriate and he wasn't going to do that. And by the way, I've got to say, I think if you believe that and you're willing to stand up for that, then you do what you do.

So, after talking to Mr. Dandrige, the Mesirov people, and so forth, basically they said, look -- and this is my loose paraphrase -- this isn't the coolest thing that could be happening right now, but it was an industry issue, a fairly complex one, and we think you're okay to go ahead and hire this guy. We can't find any evidence of crime, or misdeed, or so on and so forth. And that was a fairly exhaustive process, and I don't -- it went on over a fairly long period of time.

So yes, it ultimately came to me.

We reached that conclusion, I'm sure -- I can't recall precisely, the Board would have reached that

conclusion and we said, yes, let's hire Steve, bring him on. To the -- go ahead.

- Q. No, I was just -- and that -- what you're describing there is the process in 2000 when he was brought on as a full-time employee?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. So, the SEC charges are pending at that point?
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. Then in March 2000 when he left the company --
  - A. He did.
- Q. -- and it was -- was that a decision that you made that you had to part ways?
- A. It was much worse than that. It was -- it was a decision forced on us by our acquisition of the Carnival gaming assets, which were essentially two assets, Carnival Cruise lines had an interest in this company. But it was run -- it was a Miami based business that owned the casino that we've happily owned for many years in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. And a very interesting contract to run the largest destination casino resort in Canada, which we still run to this day by the way,

Casino Rama.

There was a particular regulator there, their top cop if you will, who saw this issue and maybe not unreasonably said, well how about it, I don't like this. But he said to me, he came to my office and said, look we'll approve you guys, but this guy, Steve, has got to go. He's got to go in whatever it was, 15 days, 30 days, he's gone. I said, well but, but, but -- and he said, I mean, gone. And you can't talk to him, you can have no correspondence with him, you can't do e-mails with him, you must sever -- where this all came from I have no idea, but it was like the guy had leprosy and he's got to go.

So I was stuck in a position, running a public company, where right or wrong no longer mattered, Steve had to go. I had that responsibility to my shareholders, we had a pending acquisition that had to close. So, I kind of shook Steve's hand, we did what we had to do, signed an agreement and he went off into the sunset.

But I will tell you I didn't take that very favorably at all. I mean, it was required, it was okay, but the agreement was that

he would settle his issue with the SEC, and if it was favorably enough settled, we'd find out whether the world thought and regulators thought it was serious enough to prevent him from joining our company at maybe some future date. But I had no certainty, no thought at all that we'd get there.

But over a period of time Steve did get his situation settled with the SEC, by the way not admitting any wrongdoing, if I think I have it right, which I think was critical. But settled it and it went away. And of course, then the process, the tough process of what next. We chose -- I think the company chose New Jersey because New Jersey -- I had never met Mr. Auriemma, know him, didn't even know about him at the time -- was, and still to this day, probably the toughest jurisdiction in the United States. The most thorough, the most thoughtful, the most, pick all the adjectives you might like, place. But also sophisticated to consider these complicated issues and to make a judgment. And if he could get licensed there the reasoning was well, maybe we can go elsewhere with it. But again, it was kind of the end of the game.

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So, we -- Steve did apply in New
Jersey and shortly that tale eventually was found
suitable. All this is public record, you would
know that. And we then went around the United
States and secured other approvals to the point
where we had every approval in the United States,
took that back to Canada it was quite -- Canada
really had not too much to say because it's pretty
obvious that that issue was settled, he was
licensable and found licensable, virtually,
everywhere else. And he was properly found
licensable in Canada.

And low these many years -- in fact, I haven't heard this issue from any jurisdiction or any place in what, 13 or more years. So, this is -- that's essentially the history of it.

Q. Let me stop you there because I want to ask a few questions about Mr. Donaghue's hiring as well. But there are sort of three data points here of you bringing Mr. Snyder on board as a consultant in '97.

A. Right.

2. And then making him a vice president

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for development, and '98 and then a full-time employee in 2000 while these SEC charges were pending. Understanding that and understanding that he had to dissolve his financial advisory service because of this, and there was a state tuition board that he had to remove himself from in the year -- that caused issues for licensing in Canada. Did anybody during this period of time in the company say to you, you know, a great guy, a talented guy, a terrific businessman, but this, you know, we just don't need this right now, there's just too many questions associated with this pending charges that it is a heavily regulated industry. This just isn't the right personnel --

A. Well, let me say this. At that time, and the company is very different today as you probably now recognize than it was then.

Because we did not have the same pool of people who would have come on later. So, I can't even remember who our general counsel was at that time or -- it was a very tiny, little group. But the answer probably is, no. And that decision would've fallen to me.

Look I'll be honest with you, I

don't care a lot about appearances. I really don't. That may not be the answer you like. I care about truth, facts, honesty and decency, and whatever. And I'll fight forever on an issue in the end if I think it's right and fair. I made the judgment that this is a good guy, an honest and honorable guy who was caught in a difficult situation, subsequently proved right, by the way, by the facts and circumstances, that's abundantly clear.

So, you know, and in America I used to understand that one is innocent until proven guilty, and I'll stand by that, and that was my general view.

If he was found to be at fault, then maybe that's something we have to deal about, but at the time it wasn't critical. To the appointment as a vice president, we simply had to put something on the guy's business card so we can let him call people, and represent that he could speak for the company. But I'd point out even at banks you have a lot of vice presidents who are not officers of the company. He was not an officer of the company.

Q. Let me just ask you a few questions

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about Mr. Donaghue's hiring. Fast forward ten years in time here. Mr. Donaghue was hired as a chief compliance officer in July 2011, thereabouts.

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A. Right.

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Q. Do you recall being interviewed by investigators from Spectrum in connection with the Ohio due diligence proceedings several months after -- after Mr. Donaghue was hired, this is in January 2012?

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A. Vaguely, I mean, I know I was, but I don't remember.

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Q. All right. Let me -- I think Mr.

Albano is finding the reference now, it's page 281 of the suitability report.

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A. Yes, sir.

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Q. And just the first paragraph there, on January 23, 2012 in connection with his due

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diligence investigation for the Ohio Casino Control

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Commission, Spectrum interviewed Penn National

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officials at the company's corporate headquarters

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in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania. Does that sort of

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A. I'm sure they did. I don't

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recall, but I'm know they did.

refresh your recollection?

Q. All right. And that would have been -- if that was January 23rd, so that would have been about six months or so after Mr. Donaghue was brought on board, correct?

A. Okay.

Q. So, down to the last paragraph of that page, Peter Carlino, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Penn National was interviewed regarding this issue. This is the issue that, you know, we've been hearing a lot about with the Grand Jury. Carlino responded that he was generally familiar with Grand Jury investigation and knew that a report had been issued, but he was not familiar with the details of the report. Does that sound like an accurate summary of what you would have reported to investigators?

A. It probably is. It says so, so --

Q. Is it consistent with your

A. I have no recollection, I really don't. I see the words, so I'll accept them.

Q. All right. Did you read the Grand Jury report when it came out?

A. No.

recollection now?

- Q. You were generally familiar with it, so are these accounts or discussions with other --
- A. Yeah, my knowledge of that situation was largely that of any citizen, just what was appearing in the press, was aware it was out there.
- Q. Fair to say that it got a lot of play in the local press?
  - A. It got a lot of play in local press.
- Q. So, let me read the last two sentences of that paragraph. He, and referring to your statements to the investigators, stated the investigation was discussed with other officers at Penn National in general terms, but that he, meaning you, did not place any serious significance on the investigation or the report because he did not have confidence that the proceedings would result in an accurate reflection of the operations of the PGCB. He added that he did not place any weight on the report, nor did it play any significant role during Donaghue's hiring process. He did not question Donaghue about the Grand Jury during any interviews.

A fair summary of your statements to the investigators at that point?

- A. If that's what they said I said, then I'll assume I said it.
  - Q. You don't have a recollection today
    - A. No, I really don't.
    - Q. -- with regard to this?
    - A. I don't.
  - Q. Okay. Why didn't you have confidence that the Grand Jury report would be an accurate reflection of the operations of the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board?
    - A. Is this -- is this a public record?
    - Q. It is. In this case, it is.
  - A. I, obviously, I say that -- yes, no, I understand. Look, the perception of the time was -- and I won't go into any detail of -- my meager thoughts on the subject is that look, this was a highly -- shocking Massachusetts, of course, but it was a highly political event. As various factions were pushing different points of view, so there was more to it. I don't know this Denaples fellow, never heard of him even until this gaming thing came up. He could be a bad guy, an evil guy, that for me wasn't the issue, but rather let's wait and

see what comes out of this. And I think the general view was that this was an activity that may or may not lead to some result. Again, I'll wait until I see what the outcome would be.

The key point is this, I met with Frank before he was hired, just to, I guess, you know, do the usual things you do because I had not physically met him before, make sure he doesn't drool on his tie, and comports himself in a manner that we'd be pleased with. And -- but as -- and pleased, too, with the kind of background, the regulatory background that I thought he would bring to this process, and in his outreach then to other states, like to you folks, and other places where we do business. Those are the reasons why he would've been highly attractive to me.

Now, but my conversation about this would have been with our general counsel. You met Jordan yesterday, he's educated, for better or worse, in this state at Harvard as a lawyer. He's a terribly bright and extraordinary fellow and capable guy, I can promise you that.

So, my conversation -- and that I do remember with Jordan is, Jordan what's up. Is

there any substance to this, is there anything I -because I knew that he had talked to his team. It
would have been with Tom, and Steve Ducharme, and
so forth, and all the other work that they had
done. Is there anything -- this is what is a CEO
will do, you're not going to -- I'm not going to
get into the detail with that. But I will go to
the people responsible that would kind of, top
people we hire to say what's up; can I rely on
this; how do you feel about this; is this a guy
that we can hire. That conversation I had, the
assurance I got back from Jordan Savitch was yes,
we should hire him, he's the right kind of guy for
us.

And that would probably have been the extent, other than an interview, that I would have had with --

- Q. Mr. Donaghue?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So, it's fair to say that you didn't read the report?
  - A. No.
- Q. But your lack of confidence that it would reflect an accurate reflection of the Gaming

Control Board and your sense that it should place

-- that you would place no weight on the report in

connection with Mr. Donaghue's hiring, that was

communicated to you from Mr. Savitch to whom you

would --

A. And there is other people as well.

I mean, look, there's been retrospectives. In

fact, someone was just showing me in the back

there, but the Pennsylvania process. With its

minor -- Pennsylvania got it right. And, by the

way, has been the most successful state generating

more revenue for any state in the United States

than anybody in America. Not Nevada, not New

Jersey, not anyplace.

So, here you're finding this out, to get this industry up and running, and to do it right, and to do it perfectly is not an easy task.

And I think all in balance the Pennsylvania process was an exceedingly good one.

Now, again, I can't speak for the whole Denaples question. But I'll say this, again, that was a citizen, they been trying to get that guy on something for a while. State police have tried, everybody sort of tried. But in fairness,

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again -- and I say to myself, maybe this guy is an angel. I don't know, but nobody's been able to pin anything on him, which is -- you've got to scratch your head and say why, they've certainly tried hard enough.

Q. And let me just, with respect to Mr. Donaghue, the same question I asked with respect to Mr. Snyder. You have the Grand Jury report, understand you haven't read it, but you are aware of it, and you know that Mr. Savitch, Mr. Ducharme, Mr. Auriemma, and others involved in Mr. Donaghue's hiring, a number of people are familiar with the report. Did a single person ever say to you or did you ever hear a single person say, gee there's something here that we actually should consider and give some weight to?

A. I think they did. I mean, of course they did. They did. They looked at it. I mean, they never charged with anything, it's a report.

Nobody was accused of any wrongdoing, least of all Mr. Donaghue. So, I mean, where is the problem in that? I hear where you're going, but, in the end, where is the problem?

There clearly wasn't one. So, I

mean, I'll stand on that, but the research was clearly and thoroughly done by our team of folks.

MR. MEYERS: I have no further questions.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I have just a couple of issues. You've talked, Mr.

Carlino, about the culture of compliance that Penn has demonstrated since the beginning, a culture that you've described in some detail. You said, also, if I'm quoting you correctly, that you find it amusing that a company self-reporting then gets spanked. Could you help me understand what you meant by that?

A. Well, yeah. I mean, look, what I think is you do the things you have to do, but it is sort of discouraging sometimes to have done everything precisely right. In other words, things occur you just can't stop. All you can do is find them and report them.

Sometimes the response that one gets
-- it depends on the state and the general
attitude, I think some of them view it as a revenue
raiser. I am actually being serious about that,

but it strikes me that it's one thing to be charged with something that you have missed and are caught at, quite another in a situation where you self-report a problem -- where you have done it all right, but yet there is a problem. And I mean, so I kind of don't appreciate the ultra criticism when, in fact, we have done everything we should do. And maybe that is muddled, but if you get the idea.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: If you've done everything that you should do, then the fact that the violation occurred is not your fault, is that it?

A. Often the case, yes, absolutely. I mean, if for example, you have got tough -- like an embezzlement, for example. You can do it all right, but I guarantee you banks get embezzled every day, no matter how thorough you are. And I promise you, no matter how hard you try, there will be underage folks that will get on the floor. Our problem sometimes is state to then not charge those underage people with a -- with a crime and prosecute them for having done that is a deterrent, obviously, to others.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Do you believe

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that the imposition of a fine, even for a

self-reported thing may constitute an

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incentive to find ways to do it better?

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Α. In our case I would say probably --

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it doesn't help because we're doing it better every

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day. And I am not being smart about that, we

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really, really work hard to be like a zero defects company. We take this very seriously, but

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you are dealing with tens of thousands of people

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11 12 through, you know, multiple states and so forth.

And people being people, you are going to have a

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small measure of this stuff. But as I say, and I

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mean this quite honestly, I think a company always

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should be judged. You know, it is not, kind of,

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what happens to -- it's how you respond to the

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problem. Do they fix it, do they take it

about their commitment, and indeed we are.

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seriously, do they -- are these people serious

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COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That's why I

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asked you about the amusing part.

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Well, maybe amusing is not the right Α.

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As I say, it is sometimes frustrating.

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Maybe that's a better choice of words. But -- you

know, but make no mistake those issues are inevitable and we're as good as it gets. You'll have that and you'll deal with it when the time comes.

another question on a different subject, but really along the same line. You said that when you are exploring with eminent counsel in Philadelphia, Mr. Snyder's issues with the SEC, that part of his explanation to you was that everybody in the industry was doing it. And, in fact, the exhibit submitted by you, by your team, reflects that. Goldman Sachs was doing it, Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, Paine Webber, all of them were doing it. To what extent do you think that the fact that an entire industry is doing it makes it right?

A. My recollection of that was that it really was no more than an interpretive issue. I mean, obviously, these companies as a group did not blatantly violate the law.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: How do you know that?

	Page 160
1	A. Well, that was our judgment at the
2	time.
3	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Do you realize
4	that they admitted knowing and willful
5	violations of the law?
6	A. Well, because that's how you get
7	these things settled. That's how you get them
8	settled. I mean, let's be honest, that's how the
9	process works.
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Not Mr.
11	Snyder got it settled.
12	A. But he was we've already
13	established was out there on his own and had to
14	deal with it in a very different manner.
15	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: But these
16	companies were out there on their own as
17	well, and they admitted knowing and willful
18	violation.
19	A. Well, but these were again,
20	there's not a debate that I am not trying to
21	debate with you.
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I am not
23	trying to debate with you either. I am
24	trying to get at the extent to which you

believe that industry standards are a norm of -- that trumps violations of the law.

A. Let me say this, I personally, and I'm speaking just for me, find it hard to believe that responsible companies as a group, somehow all nine or ten of the people involved, conspired to do something wrong. I think that -- I genuinely think that it was an interpretation of how that -- that rule was applied, that the federal government then decided that it was not appropriate. And they smacked the -- but, you know, this is not a hidden event.

## COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Right.

A. This was public and open and notorious, if you will. I believe it was an activity that everybody knew about. So, obviously somebody thought that it wasn't a bad thing. It subsequently was interpreted to be a bad thing, the issue was settled and it went away. So, that's the only distinction I'm making.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And what views on what they did is one thing, but to what extent do you believe that if everybody in the gaming industry is doing things a

certain way, the conformity with that norm is a sufficient basis for Penn National's policy?

A. If we believe it to be right, I'll stand by that. That is to say if we believe that what we're doing is correct, and it happens to be -- this is so hypothetical. But if we believe that it's the right thing to do, we're going to always do the right thing and nothing else.

Look, we are in a highly regulated industry, about that we're not confused. A gaming license and losing a license in one place would be tantamount to losing a license every place. So, police don't get the notion at all that we do not take this with ultimate seriousness, we do. We do.

I mean, remember, this is all revolving around the situation of yield burning and Steve Snyder. That's a very unique situation, 13 or 14 years in the past. But I mean, that's what we're talking about.

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I'm -- I'm -I understand that and I'm trying to extrap
olate
from

	Page 163
1	your
2	approa
3	ch to
4	this
5	what
6	your
7	approa
8	ch to
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10	A. I don't think you can extrapolate,
11	that's what I'm trying to suggest. Please, don't
12	do that because I don't think it's an appropriate
13	extrapolation.
14	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: All right.
15	I hear you, thank you.
16	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: My questions
17	have been asked and answered.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: A couple of
19	quick questions. And at least from my
20	understanding, a lot of Mr. Snyder's
21	background was in municipal finance,
22	municipal financing instruments, but yet he
23	was charged with being vice president of
24	corporate development. And what was it that

you saw in his background that you thought made him the best candidate, starting out as a consultant and an eventual hire, to do some of that corporate development work?

A. Again, back to context, we were a much, much, much, smaller company at that time. We hadn't had a single -- we hadn't purchased a single gaming company, we were just a race track business. I think I bought one other race track by the time Steve joined us. We needed some financial muscle because we were in the finance markets and so forth, precisely the kind of things that Steve was good at.

We did go to a search firm, an outside firm. He wasn't a friend of mine, I had never met him before. They said, look we have a guy in your market who is highly capable, well respected, so forth, would you talk to him. And, of course, I interviewed him in that context. I did check around town, I knew -- I talked, in fact, with the chairman of Meridian Bank, his former employer at the time, got glowing recommendations. And he seemed like the right guy at that time for us.

Plus, he was right in town, it's not easy to get people to come to Wyomissing,

Pennsylvania, by the way. So, Steve was a very,

very strong candidate and we were pleased to have him at the time.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Obviously, the questions that we've had over the past two days are with respect to the hiring process for obviously two pretty key employees. What role does your senior VP of HR, and I know he's not here, but his title says, you know, recruitment. What role does your senior VP of HR have in looking and assessing candidates for, you know, what are obviously, kind of, the C level sweet positions?

A. I mean, he's got the primary first role. So, if we announce we want to hire for a particular position, normally it would go through HR to find candidates, to vet candidates, and do all the preliminary checks and, you know, criminal backgrounds if it gets that far, and all the detailed stuff that would happen. Now, for somebody else, somebody at a higher level, of

course, then it goes to the next level, which starts there. It does start there, but then it goes quickly to the office of general counsel, to the compliance, to all the appropriate people that would consider such a person. So, it goes through

many filters along the way.

And by the way, there are many -Tim, I'm sure, can talk about it even better than I
because he deals with it day-to-day. You know,
many are called, but few are chosen. I mean, we go
through a lot of people, but there are many
declined in our business, many declined. We're
tough. It's very difficult to get a position with
us at any level.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thank you.

everybody I think, exhaustive and
exhausting. But I found it useful and
informative. I came into this largely with
two different concerns. There were three
appointments that had been made, that as I
read the reports, struck me as odd. One was
Mr. Edens' appoint of Mr. Mudd, one was your
appointment of Mr. Snyder, and one was your

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appointment of Mr. Donaghue. And I had two problems with them.

One is, it seemed to me that there might have been hires of people of suspect character and professional integrity. And secondly, though, if they -- if they weren't of suspect character and integrity, there was an appearance problem. And what process would one -- what process would your company, and in this case also Fortress, what was the process that permitted you to make that judgment that from my standpoint looked like, easy, shooting yourself in the foot from a PR standpoint. So, that's where I started on this conversation.

I won't comment on whatever I thought I had on Mr. Mudd. My comment on Mr. Snyder on the issue of the, you know, I think you guys present yourselves well, and I don't walk away with this sense of -- I, you know, I can really appreciate the complicated issues and how a professional -- a CEO like you could come to the conclusion that these were men of integrity,

fundamentally men of integrity.

I am still troubled by the wisdom of the appointment, nevertheless. In the case, you know, in the case of Mudd, Mr. Edens, this is relevant only because Mr. Edens is on your Board. And Mr. Edens asked everybody and apparently and said, what do you think if we hire this guy Mudd. He just -- he's disgrace from the Fannie Mae, but what do you think we -- and he was advised, you know, no problem, hire him. Well, he was wrong, they had to fire him.

You said to everybody, what do you think about Mr. Snyder. They said it's not a big deal, everybody was doing it, I think it's okay. They were wrong, you had to fire Mr. Snyder. But nobody said to you, you know, you might now want to think about hiring Mr. Snyder because I'm not sure the regulatory agencies are going to be comfortable with this guy. Had somebody said that, they would have been right.

 $$\operatorname{And}$$  then in the case of Mr. Donaghue, nobody in the process said it

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looks odd to me, you know, this doesn't feel right. He's a terrific guy, but how can we hire a guy when we're in the gaming business. Anyway, there might be regulators like this one who says, wait a second, this just doesn't -- there wasn't anybody.

So, what I walk away from this is, it's not to be -- not a federal case, but it's a little bit in the nature of what Commissioner McHugh was getting at, you know, as sort of where was your mind at. I don't know who lives in the alternate universe, we, in Massachusetts or you in Pennsylvania.

In the world that we live in, the ethics parameters under which we operate, the scrutiny under which we operate, the press environment under which we operate, it would be unthinkable to make an appointment like that without just really thinking through the appearance side of it because appearances matter. And I remain puzzled that that didn't seem to be an issue, that perspective didn't seem to be an issue for

you all.

You're welcome to comment on that, but that's, sort of, my net effect.

A. Well, let me take a lame effort at least. In Steve Snyder's case, we weren't even in the gaming business at the time he joined us. We were in the racing business, a whole different level of probity there. We were looking for a finance guy. It was not even a licensable position at the time, no it -- it just wasn't. So, it was pretty straightforward. We subsequently bought some casinos and by the -- and that still was not a problem. We bought the first two casinos in Mississippi, the first we ever bought.

The problem came up in Canada, and maybe it was an inevitable problem, but we didn't contemplate at the time Steve joined us where that might lead, but I had confidence in the person. I did. I stood firm with that, and boy, have I been rewarded over the many years that I have remained loyal to Steve and he to us. He's been a great hire, admired by all, and every and all places where he and we do business, of that I have absolute confidence.

In the situation with Frank, I'm not sure I perceived the -- I mean the -- what you have described is the magnitude of the issue. I think it could have been a really serious issue, but as it was only a report -- and maybe I don't understand, even though I've talked to counsel about it, you know, what the potential impact was. But I, frankly, didn't see it as a potential threat to our reputation.

Look, obviously, I would never hire someone who would be a threat to our reputation or a -- or a black mark on the company. I mean, you've probably gathered here that I've built a tremendous amount of passion of what we do as a business, I care hugely about this. I'm the largest shareholder. I've been in this business my entire life. So, again, I do care. You may be right that we missed it, look at Frank for a minute, but this is the first time it has come up and he is licensed in all those other jurisdictions.

Now, again, this is here, that's there and you can care or not one bit about it, but we've been rewarded, so to speak, by -- in our

judgment to date and I hope that you'll come to the same conclusion that unbalanced, this is a good guy, a skilled, capable, solid, good guy that Penn should be proud to have. You know, maybe we missed something, but please don't leave with the thought that we don't take this seriously and that we don't passionately care about doing the right thing.

There is no company in the United States that cares more than we about being the best, doing the best and living up to our responsibilities.

And again, you can pick up the phone and call -- and talk to some of the places we've been for a long time. And I have great confidence that they'll say the Penn guys are good guys and they do what they say. So, that's the only way I can answer, sir.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY Fair enough.

Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: That was very

helpful.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you, Mr.

Carlino.

THE WITNESS: I -- sometimes. I

	Page 173
1	apologize.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have a radical
3	suggestion to make. I would not want to
4	deprive our last guest of an opportunity to
5	take center stage, but I don't know that
6	it's necessary unless you all feel that it's
7	necessary. But I just let me put
8	that out as a suggestion. I don't know
9	that certainly from my standpoint,
10	there's nothing that I need to talk to Mr.
11	Wilmott about that I haven't already
12	covered.
13	MR. MEYERS: We have no objection to
14	that, if
15	MR. ALBANO: May I have just one
16	moment.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure.
18	I'm sorry you had to come all this way, but
19	
20	MR. CARLINO: He's the smartest guy
21	in the anyway that you were the best.
22	Okay, we're have the all clear. I
23	guess we are content to leave poor Mr.
24	Wilmott in the back. I have been asked if

we would be permitted to make about a five minute closing statement.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Absolutely. You have -- you have that right in any event, and whoever wants to do it may do it. No, you're -- you're entitled to an opportunity to make a closing statement of whatever wish you want -- you like. You only just risk the wrath of the Commission if it's very long.

MR. ALBANO: My -- my plan was -- CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Was that on the record? Sorry, Commissioners.

MR. ALBANO: Let me grab my notes to make sure I will be brief.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just to make clear, you have the right to make a closing statement of whatever length or content you wish, without prejudice.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's the long hours.

MR. ALBANO: Thank you, and I will be brief. I did want to thank, not just the Commission, but also the staff, and inside

and outside counsel for all of the work
that's been quite obvious to us that we've
seen a grueling couple of days for, as we
were talking about earlier. And I know many
grueling days behind you and ahead of you.
And on behalf of Penn, I do sincerely want
to thank you for the time to consider the
witnesses that we brought here.

When I read the Raynham decision that the Commission issued, I couldn't help but notice the quote from the New Jersey decision about how to define character. And that court held that character is the sum total of an individual's attributes, the threat of intention good or bad, that weaves its way through the experience of a lifetime. And it says that we should judge a person's character by evaluating his words and deeds as they appear from the testimony, and from all of the evidence in the record before us. To focus on those attributes of trustworthiness, honesty, integrity and candor which are relevant to our inquiry.

In essence, I would suggest that is

a practical approach that looks at the totality of the evidence, the totality of the company, the totality of the people who came before you here. The totality of the circumstances, we suggest, shows here clearly and convincingly that the company and all of the qualifiers meet the statutory definition of suitability under Chapter 23K. I would suggest that the dedication to compliance to high standards of performance was compelling, was pervasive, and I think there are a couple of solid pieces of evidence that one can look at here.

It is not an accident that the applicant and these qualifiers have been licensed in so many jurisdictions so many times over so many years. It is not an accident that not one of them ever has been denied a suitability determination. And it's not an accident that in some of those jurisdictions those determinations were made based, in part, on an investigation done by a highly respected and professional expert firm, Spectrum, that did the investigation

here, and that in those cases the outcome was all the same. That there was a suitability determination.

I know that the company recognizes that the questions that have been raised here in these past two days by the Commission are important ones. And, in fact, I know they have been taken much to heart and considered, and will be considered moving forward. I would ask, however, that those questions be viewed in context.

And here, I would say, that one highly relevant and important measure of whether the processes used by a company to select its executives is sufficiently diligent, sufficiently exhaustive, is to look at the product, the people who got hired, and to judge the character, the integrity, the honesty of the people who survive that process. So again, it is not an accident that Penn became an industry leader. It's not an accident that they are an industry model of financial stability, and it's not an accident, although we only

heard a bit of testimony about this, that they make the kinds of contributions they make to the communities they're in.

All of those results are the direct product of the hiring process because you only achieve those results from the people whom you have hired. And so, could the processes be better, yes, they could be.

Are the people all perfect, no, they're not. But in fairness, no question from Mr. Mackey or from the Commission suggested that that was the expectation or the standard, that we would produce perfect people from this process.

But I do say this, that if we're measuring did the process work, then one really ought to look at who has come here before you over the last two days and judge their integrity, their character, their honesty.

And the other explicit factors, and here I will refer to the statute, that are in Section 12, beyond what those witnesses honesty. Do the applicants bring financial

stability and a history of compliance with gaming licensing requirements in other jurisdictions, yes. Do they have the business practices and the business ability to establish and maintain a successful gaming establishment, well, absolutely. That seems to be all they do and they've done it for quite some time successfully in so many jurisdictions. So yes, the statutory factors we say are met.

When you consider the circumstances of Mr. Snyder's hire, Mr. Mudd's hire, and Mr. Donaghue's hire, there are certain things I would ask you to keep in mind. One is -- let me start with Mr. Snyder.

Obviously, a complex area of the law. I can say why the applicants submitted that list of all of the organizations in the industry who ran into similar yield burn problems.

And I can -- it was definitely not an attempt to mount an argument of everybody does it, so therefore it must have been okay. What it was an attempt to do, was to support Mr. Snyder's testimony that as a

young man in that industry, when he looked around at how people had tried to solve this problem that is created by the confluence of IRS regulations that say, municipality, thou shalt not make a dime more than you would have made on the first financing or the tax exemption explodes and everybody is very unhappy. And the SEC regulations that say, in the end, thou shalt not calculate yield based on the portfolio because you get some crazy outcomes on some securities, so do it on a per security basis.

That exhibit merely shows that if we try and go back in time and figure out 17 to 20 years ago what was in Mr. Snyder's head, how was he trying to deal with this in a company that supported it, where he used the company software to come up with the proper markup, that that's a harder decision -- that was a harder position to be in than it appears today when new regulations have made it absolutely clear how to handle that situation.

Of course, it's also true that the

incident occurred -- that the transactions occurred 17 to 20 years ago. It was important to him that he admitted no wrongdoing. The guy was left a bit on his own. He lost his job, he had to defend himself, he won it back only by subjecting himself to what, at the time, was considered the most rigorous licensing process and known in the country. And he went through that and he passed, and he's passed every time he's been reviewed since then.

From Penn's perspective -- I mean, what the evidence showed, Mr. Carlino mentioned, we're in the 1990s -- okay, again, remember we're in the 1990s. This is a different company in the 1990s than it is today. But we're in the 1990s and he goes to seek outside counsel about how to assess the situation that Mr. Snyder presents. And as Mr. Savitch said, after the departure of Mr. Snyder and his return, Mr. Savitch went to the Ballard firm, again, to assess the situation.

Now, we can think of, and I think

many people did over the course of the last two days, how one might have otherwise structured the review. But I would say that it -- it can't be suggested that those processes were in any way cavalier. And that there is a match, I would say, between the statutory factors that the Commission applies and the factors that, somewhat more colloquially, Mr. Carlino talked about because he was talking about assessing Mr. Snyder's integrity, his character, his honor, and there does need to be room for that, even in a highly regulated, maybe particularly in a highly regulated industry for those types of judgments to be made.

Unfortunately for Penn, if this REIT transaction -- I shouldn't say, if, or people will start having coronaries behind me, but if the REIT transaction moves forward, Penn gaming loses in a sense, Mr. Snyder because he will be moving over to the REIT. But still it's -- he's a qualifier and it's highly relevant to the Commission's determinations. The same is true of Mr.

Edens, by the way. Mr. Edens would move over the REIT.

Here's what I wanted -- what I'd ask you to think of when you consider the

Fortress situation and Mr. Mudd. We did make a decision, I think it was the appropriate one. Now, we, now, I'm talking about us three, we made a decision that we probably shouldn't try to use these proceedings to determine the cause of the financial crisis.

Alan Greenspan about the strength of the sub-prime market minutes before it implodes, or the FCIC Commission report that after, I think, they -- 700 witnesses and millions of documents said Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were not the cause of the financial crisis, and if you compare the default rates of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's servicing average citizens, the default rate of their sub-prime package to the default rate of the private banks, that it is somewhere -- the GFC's default rate is somewhere six. The

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default rate of the private banks are somewhere around 28 percent.

So, what's the old saying? decided to pass over that in silence, I guess, until -- until now, and deal with what seems to me to be quite a proper issue, how did Fortress handle the situation where a member of its Board and an officer of the company was sued by the SEC in a civil action. And what the record shows is that he was almost instantly put on leave of absence, and within 30 days they had his resignation. That -- I think that chronology is -- bears the most on that issue, which again to put in context, is the issue of how a Board of another company -not Penn, another company that has no role in the management of Penn, handled the removal of a Board member who was sued in a civil action.

And so that is what I'd ask you to consider when you think about and determine the relevance of Fortress' decisions with respect to Mr. Mudd.

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That leaves Mr. Donaghue. Donaghue, although a young man at the time of his service on the Board, does in fact -did, in fact, have a long and distinguished career in law enforcement, public service. What the evidence shows is that Mr. Donaghue made a reasoned, legal judgment when asked to give his advice as chief counsel to the When the issue arose in the context Board. of a Grand Jury investigation, he cooperated fully, he held nothing back, he was one of about 20 agency employees -- apart from other witnesses, hauled before that Grand Jury. Not charged with any wrongdoing, not civilly, not criminally, and what did Penn do.

Well, once all the evidence came in it became clear that what Penn did was have its general counsel read the Grand Jury report to people in their -- their most senior compliance people who -- what was the evidence. I think it was somewhere like 65 years or something of combined experience, read the Grand Jury report, analyze what is

there and what is not there. And then we learn that Mr. Savitch actually talked to some other people, too in the course of the investigation. And I would suggest that what those folks saw when they read the Grand Jury report was what I believe we saw when we heard Mr. Donaghue testify, that it was not reasonable, fair, or just to have Mr. Donaghue's testimony before that Grand Jury be in any way, considered an impediment to his career. I would suggest that what you saw in Mr. Donaghue was a lawyer who made a call.

I don't know any lawyer who has
never lost a case. I certainly have.

Sometimes -- I don't like to say this, but
sometimes probably because I was out
lawyered, but I know I've lost some. I know
I drive -- I can be driving alone in the car
and say out loud to myself, why didn't I
think of that argument in a case that was
tried in 2005. So yes, you can make
mistakes, but at least I can say to myself
in those situations, I know I tried, I know

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I did my best. And so can Mr. Donaghue and so did he, when he testified here and when he made the judgment that he made.

I -- I was and am proud to have represented him in this case, and for Penn to apply their standards that again, I think do mirror some of the statutory standards. That they say, we will look beyond the report, the facto -- report, and actually study, what does it tell us about Frank Donaghue. And what it told them and what the Commission learned is that there is this implication that Mr. Donaghue had made an order that he said he didn't make. learned today, not only didn't he make the order, but until today he was never asked in any proceeding about his side of the story about what happened at that meeting, because even the Spectrum report acknowledges that there is no indication that Mr. Donaghue was ever given that opportunity during the Grand Jury hearing, and he confirmed that to you.

So on Mr. Donaghue's hire, I say if you apply the suitability standards of the

statute that -- that you will be doing, in essence, what the company did and said, what is important here is not to sacrifice someone because of a headline, which is the decision Penn made. But what is important is to assess his honesty, his integrity, and his character. And he satisfies, more than satisfies those standards.

That's why, in the end, we are asking based on largely, of course,

Spectrum's report, but also what he will have to decide is you -- you will judge those witnesses. But our position is that they did satisfy the statutory standards for suitability. And we ask what this

Commission do what all those other jurisdictions have done, not because you must defer to those other jurisdictions, because you need not, but because it is as the hiring decisions were, the right, fair, just thing to do based on an assessment of the honesty and integrity of the people who are here before you.

And so for that reason we do ask for

	Page 189
1	a favorable suitability ruling on the
2	applicant and all of the qualifiers. And
3	greatly appreciate the time. And I guess, I
4	was not as brief as I promised I would be,
5	so that is a mark against me, not against
6	them. Thank you.
7	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, thank you
9	very much, Mr. Albano. Are we all set?
10	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Yeah.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else
12	anybody? Do we need a motion to adjourn?
13	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Sure.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: How would you like
15	to do that?
16	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: I move that we
17	adjourn.
18	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there any
21	discussion? All in favor?
22	COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.

	Page 190
1	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very
3	much.
4	MR. ALBANO: Thank you very much.
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
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7	(Proceedings concluded at 4:52 p.m.)
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	Page 193
1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	I, Pauline L. Bailey, an Approved Court Reporter,
4	do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
5	accurate record of the proceedings.
6	
7	I Pauline L. Bailey, further certify that the
8	foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative
9	Office of the Trial Court Directive on Transcript
10	Format.
11	I, Pauline L. Bailey, further certify I neither am
12	counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
13	parties to the action in which this hearing was
14	taken and further that I am not financially nor
15	otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.
16	
17	Proceedings recorded by Verbatim means, and
18	transcript produced from computer.
19	
20	WITNESS MY HAND, this 23rd day of September,
21	2013.
22	Part of the state
23	PAULINE L. BAILEY My Commission empires
24	PAULINE L. BAILEY My Commission expires  Notary Public Audus November 7, 2014
	<b>.</b>