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2	STATE OF VIRGINIA
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4	HOUSE OF DELEGATES
5	SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE GAMING LAWS
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9	IN RE:
10	RULE 18; RULES OF THE :
11	HOUSE OF DELEGATES :
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15	Transcript of proceedings taken at the
16	Tidewater Community College Roper Performing Arts
17	Center, 340 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia, on
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19	Taken by and before Mary H. Carraher, Court Reporter
20	and Notary Public of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
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## PROCEEDINGS

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MS. EVERETT: My name is Maria Everett, and Amigo already introduced himself, but this is Amigo Wade. We are both attorneys for the General Assembly, for the General Laws Committee that each of our committees are conducting this study.

So, we really appreciate you-all coming out here tonight and taking your time from your busy schedules. And also with the parking the way it is, for you to persevere and get here tonight, I really appreciate that.

The subcommittees that I'm speaking of that are looking at this issue have been looking and studying it since the early spring and will continue to look at the issues about charitable gaming throughout the fall and make any changes needed.

We specifically wanted to get as much public comment as possible because not everybody can make it to Richmond to give testimony before the committee meeting there. Of course, you're welcome at any time. We've left cards and contact information out front at the table. You're welcome to take it so you can contact Amigo and I at any time. Also, we have a website for the study and the website address is there.

So, this is not your only opportunity. If something after this evening comes to your mind, there's plenty of ways to contact us and to have your thoughts brought before the subcommittee.

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The one thing we are going to do with what is said today, there is a court reporter here and what we are going to do is analyze sort of the trends that we see, what people are seeing as the issues and which side of the issues they are on.

The joint subcommittee will meet

September 15th in Richmond and we're going to sort of

digest the comments you have from the public hearing in

Annandale, Roanoke, and today in Norfolk. Just to give

the subcommittee an idea of where people are in

charitable gaming.

So, I guess the guidance principles for the charitable gaming subcommittee are three. The first is, they don't have any preconceived notion of where charitable gaming laws should go. But again, year after year there is legislation representing different ideas about the way the laws should go, but it has not, by any means, been comprehensive.

So, this is an idea to take a look in a big-picture way about charitable gaming in Virginia.

And again, your comments are very important to us and

we really would love to hear from you tonight and again at any time after.

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And then the other thing is, the other overriding principle is, charitable gaming in Virginia is, as I assume everyone in this audience knows, is an exception to the general prohibition against gambling in Virginia, you know, welcome to Virginia. This is Virginia; we don't gamble here. Except when the General Assembly says we do, which is horse racing, the lottery, and charitable gaming.

So, it's an exclusion to a prohibition against gambling. And the reason, I think, the policy behind that is the idea that charitable gaming takes some burden off of government because of the good work that organizations do to make to make charitable contributions. That way government doesn't have to fund things as much as it allows for them.

But the idea here is about balance, the need to regulate the activity in such a way to keep its integrity, to prevent abuse, disappearing funds, and to make sure that the money goes to the charities as it is required to. So it's a balance between understanding we want to make as much money for charities as possible, but keep it all clean and aboveboard.

And finally, it's been 14 years since

charitable gaming laws have been studied and when we transferred regulation of charitable gaming from the local level -- some of you may remember when you had to get your permits from the locality -- to statewide regulations. So, it's time again to take, like I said, just the big picture of what charitable gaming laws are, what's broken, what's not broken, what you see the future of charitable gaming is.

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So, what we ask is, as you come forward to the podium to please state your name and the organization, if any, that you represent, as well as the comments you make. We will not have any time, as we do in other meetings, to allow everybody to speak; but I think we have plenty of time this evening, so come up, make your comments.

If you brought a copy of your comments, we would appreciate it if you would just lay it on the stage here; that would be great. And so, please, do not be shy. And again, just state your name, who you represent, if you represent anybody, or you're just here as a player, whatever the case may be.

With that introduction, if anybody has any sort of questions before we proceed, feel free to ask them. And the further we get, feel free to ask them then, too. We want to make you feel as

comfortable as possible. So, this is informal. Don't worry about it if you haven't spoken publicly, it's no big deal. Just come up and tell us what you think.

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We do have a sign-in sheet, but if you're not on the sign-in sheet when we go through this, just raise your hand and, please, come forward. So, the person I have on the list is Mark Cooper. Mr. Cooper, if you would come forward, we'd like to hear from you.

MR. COOPER: My name is Mark Cooper. I'm the president of the Marching Elites Association, we also are the owners of the Mercury Entertainment Center in Hampton, and I'm on the board of the Virginia Charitable Gaming Association.

I'm just basically here to emphasize on the need to support the charities even more as far as thinking outside the box of some of the types of games that the charities have brought to my attention as well as other people. Innovative ways of making money to sustain their durability as far as it's pretty hard for some of the bingo charitable organizations to stay afloat because of, you know, there may be some rules that could be changed to support them making money or either to sustain their life as far as plans.

Also, I think it needs to be said that the charitable gaming staff, we should come with some

innovative ways to support that staff because they're really overworked and we understand that. It gets frustrating with the charities as well as myself, but when you look at the overall picture, we understand it's their time and, you know, the way the economy is and the cutbacks that the state had is really, really tough on those staff there.

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So, if we could come up with some ways to support that staff, to increase the staff, thinking out of the box, you know, I would really, and my group would really support that. They have done the best they can under the circumstances but it does get frustrating for both of us, for the charities and the staff. So, I am really, really supportive of finding ways to increase the staff for the game, general game.

That's about it for me right now, but I do have some other ideas that I will present in the following committees.

MS. EVERETT: Great. We appreciate the comments. Thank you, Mr. Cooper.

The next speaker I have is Art Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, come on down, as they say.

MR. KELLY: Good evening. My name is Art Kelly and I represent the Knights of Columbus, Council 511. We game at the Chestnut Hall bingo in Newport

News. I think, like a lot of the charitable organizations, we're all struggling these days to find ways, not only to make money for our organizations, but some of the comments I get from the players are that they feel the excitement is out of bingo. They feel that the charitable groups are just in there to, you know, take their money and move on.

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I've tried to come up with innovative ideas on different types of paper maybe to use. And it's been a challenge because the state regulations are written in such a way that you can only do this.

There's an awful lot of bingo paper out there that can be used to make it exciting for players. In some cases though, the prizes may have to be fluctuated.

In other words, if you bingoed on this letter here, we should be able to pay you at a higher, you know, level, say \$125 if you bingoed on a "W."

And, you know, not limit that \$100 maybe just for one game or two games where we could have a scale of going to \$250.

There's like triangle-shaded paper, for instance, where you could -- if you bingoed in the shaded area you could win \$250. If you bingo in the non-shaded area, you only win the \$100. So, it's not like you're doing it for -- and I think it would make

it more exciting for the players and for the groups themselves because if the players are excited about playing it they're going to buy the paper.

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Some of the other things that I have are the forms that the groups are expected to fill out. The 103's, the 105's, some of these forms, like right now, I don't know what happened when they changed the title to the Department of Agriculture, one of the Winner-Take-All's has gone away on the form so there is only one Winner-Take-All there now, not two.

raffle games on, the one block 10 is blocked out. You can't put a dollar figure in there from your carry-over page. The inventory sheets that we use like for the paper, you know, we're killing trees. It's 20 pieces of paper that we fill out just to track the paper inventory because they want us to do it all by invoice number. At the end of the day, that invoice number doesn't mean heck or beans when you fill out your annual report. They want to know how much paper you bought, how much you sold, and there's your bottom line.

So, that's what we were doing but we kept getting tagged for it so we're now killing trees essentially every week. So, it's putting an additional

burden on the groups. Some of the forms just are geared toward doing the inventory of the paper itself at the game and not reconciling that station.

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You know, I not only want to know how much paper I sold at that station, I want to know how much that station made and if I have somebody with a light finger or something like that. The forms don't do that so those forms should be modified to serve a dual purpose.

But I think all in all this is a great opportunity and I appreciate you folks taking your time to listen to us. I think there is a lot of work that can be done to help the groups. I think one of those may be to put, like the players are saying, the excitement back in the game. Thank you.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you very much.

The next is Gary Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs, come on down.

MR. JACOBS: Good evening. My name is Gary Jacobs. I am the district president for the Virginia Moose Association for District 2, which is the eastern Virginia area. I also speak on behalf of the other Moose districts in the State of Virginia on our policy towards the changes that you-all are thinking about doing.

Virginia Moose Association at this time stands firmly in their belief that they would like to keep the limits at \$100 for smaller games. We feel that since we do so much community service work with our monies that it would actually be a hindrance to us, being smaller games.

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out if the bigger games gave more money, which the only ones that would really benefit from it would be the commercial operators. It would be more money for them because it would be bigger prizes and basically it would shut the smaller business bingos out, which a lot of the fraternal organizations, and not only the Moose, but others depend on this money a lot to do the community service and charitable work that we do.

And that is the policy and the position of the Fraternal Order of Moose at this time. I thank you for your time.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$  EVERETT: Thank you very much for your comments.

Bill Tennis.

MR. TENNIS: Good evening. My name is Bill Tennis. I'm a member of the Hampton Elks Lodge, but I'm the past president of the Virginia Elks Association.

Our biggest fear is, if you go to the 250 blanket, we're not going to be able to make it. The problem would also come in the fact that if we went to four nights, we can't get enough volunteers. We have a hard enough time at our lodge getting enough volunteers for two nights a week.

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I'm familiar with the American Legion

Post over in Hampton, Post 31, if they have 40 or 50

players, they are happy as clams. Those kind of groups

definitely will be impacted seriously by going to 250

or four nights a week. And I would encourage that we

stay where we are. I might agree with the gentleman

that said we should put a little more excitement in the

game.

But if it does go to the 250, don't make it a blanket. Because if you look at the 250 game, like he's talking, like a progressive bingo, sort of. But leave it for the average game at \$100 and I think we'll be fine. Thank you.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you very much.

Larry Wapman.

MR. WAPMAN: Good evening. Thank you for being here tonight. When I signed up on the list out there, I said, well, when it came time to call my name I didn't know whether I was going to speak or not,

depending on some of the comments and what I was already hearing from some of the discussions. So, my comments are going to be very, very brief this evening.

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I represent the Virginia State

Firefighter's Association, which is a membership of
about 13,000 members across the Commonwealth. Many of
the fire departments and rescue squads across the

Commonwealth use bingo as one of their primary forms of
revenue to operate their halls, and it's been very
successful over the years.

What we are hearing from our membership, two main points tonight and you've already heard some of it, one is on the \$250 prize, wanting to raise that minimum to the 250. And like you've heard from them, we'd like to keep it down to the level where it already is and not raise that. The same fears that you've already heard and the same concerns that it will drive the smaller operations out of business and be very difficult for them to compete.

And the other issue has to do with the requirement to use a hand-held electronic scoring device that the folks use. Again, it's an expense for the small operators that are running bingo halls for smaller numbers of people, for just their fire departments and not running the huge shows. It's an

expense that makes it very difficult for them to compete with the larger halls.

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So, basically leave things alone, is what they are saying, and what we've heard from our folks as well. Thank you for taking the time to be here tonight and go across the Commonwealth and collect the comments. Thank you so much.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you.

Next is Cheryl Mazza. I hope I said that right.

MS. MAZZA: My name Cheryl Mazza. I'm with Aragona Pembroke Little League. I've been a game manager for 15 years. I became a game manager one month before the State Gaming Commission came in and changed the rules. So, I feel that I've been here the whole time.

Some of the things that I think need to be changed is, a lot of the groups when I first came, when I was first a game manager, our pack sales were representative of what our expenses were. We were bringing in \$60 pack sales, which would pay for the rent, the paper, and all that. And our instant sales were what we used to call our "gravy money."

Because of the competition, and I believe it's just in this Tidewater area, new game managers

have come in; new games have opened up. So, instead of getting the old amount that we used to get, \$60 a head, they have cut the pack prices. This Tidewater area has become so stiff with competition that a player who used to come in and spend \$60, 15 years ago, and I've got the records to prove it, is now coming in and getting the same thing for \$35. And I'm high.

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Some groups are offering \$10 and \$20.

It's gotten to the point where it is so cutthroat that nobody is making any money. In the meantime, as the 15 years have gone by, our pack prices have gone down and, of course, with the cost of living the supplies have gone up, the rents have gone up.

So, it's systematically over the last five years, I believe it's just in this area, the groups are getting squeezed as to how much money they can make. So, of course, each year more and more groups are not making their 10 percent use of proceeds. Because this area is so cutthroat, as soon as a new group comes up, they offer \$10 a pack. We can't compete with that because we're offering 35. The customers are going wherever the lowest one is. They don't care if the group makes money or not.

Every time I've been audited for the last five or six years, it's the same thing, you've got to

go up on your pack prices or you have to cut your payouts. I'm willing to do that but when I get back, I can't do that because my competitor is down to 10 or 15 dollars. So, if I go up like I'm supposed to or cut my pack prices, I'm dead in the water. I have no customers. I did that one month. I went up on my pack prices, I cut my payouts, and I took a huge loss that month. So, sure enough, I had to go down to what the other groups are going at.

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What I see -- I have researched this, me and my husband. We went and played bingo up in Richmond. They don't seem to be having a problem. Their prize payouts are probably, you know, I don't know the statistics of whether they are making their 10 percent or not, but they seem to be doing much better than this Tidewater area. What I see is happening, I know the people -- there was people that said they were going to propose legislation to only allow like 55 games to be played in one session.

I think that is great, but what I see is going to happen is, you're going to cut the games down -- if that happens, you'll cut the games down to 55 games, the game managers are going to cut their pack prices so you are going to be in the same boat. What needs to happen in the Tidewater area is we need to

level the playing field with the groups that are paying rent and the groups that are not paying rent because some of the other problems are you have a group that is paying, say \$2,000 a session, competing against a group that owns their own facility. So therefore, the person that owns their own facility can charge less. Need to level the playing field.

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During some of the audits that I have gone through, it was brought to my attention that in order to make your 10 percent that you should be making 28 percent off of your windows. Fifteen years ago when I first started, that's what we were doing. It was a rule of thumb that your window pack prices paid all your expenses, your instant table was your gravy money. Everybody was making it.

The first year I did it I was like at 14 percent. Nobody was having any problems really, except for the group where the funds were misappropriated. That needed to be changed. In order to level the playing field, one of the suggestions that I have, and might not even work, is to instead of doing a 10 percent use of proceeds, you do a percentage -- if the Gaming Commission says that in order to do your 10 percent proceeds you should have 28 or a certain profit out of your windows, make it so the groups -- change

the law to say if you want to offer \$5,000 in payouts your pack prices have to be a certain percent of that payout so that everybody makes it and everybody is on a level playing field.

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Systematically in the last five years, everybody is just putting everybody out of business.

Nobody is making the same amount of money that they did before and we're just going down. Each year, I know for a fact that more and more groups are not making their use of proceeds.

It's just that the Tidewater area is so tight with competition, it's just, they are just strangling each other. It's going to come down to the point where the last man standing is going to be the winner.

And the only other thing is, I do agree that some of the forms for -- the State Gaming Commission is paper hungry. For groups, for large groups that have a huge amount of instant sales it is very time consuming and I just thought that maybe some of that could be changed so it's not so time consuming as to doing the paperwork.

And my last comment, and I'm going to keep this brief, is -- my husband calls them the "One-year wonders." There's a lot of new game managers

that come in, they're volunteers -- we're a nonprofit organization. So, even to get somebody to volunteer to be game manger, to take on that responsibility, is very hard to do.

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They do go through training to learn the laws of the Gaming Commission, but I also thought that maybe a lot of these people are not business oriented and they are only doing your organization a favor.

They can change just your reconciliation. What I've done for 15 years is, I do a separate form that's not required by the Gaming Commission where it tells you exactly what your profit and loss is. A lot of these game managers they don't bother to do that. All they do is the reconciliation. The reconciliation tells them whether they are missing money or not.

To change that one form so that they can see what their profit or what their loss was for the session would help a game manager change or do what he needs to do in order to have a more profitable session. That was just one suggestion I had. Just change that one form to not only show if money is missing but to show them exactly what they made in profit. A lot of game managers don't bother to do that. Thank you.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you so much.

That's about it for people who signed up,

I keep seeing people come in so if you have something you'd like to say to us, please, come forward. I don't bite, I'm not sure about Amigo. I've got him tied to his chair so he won't get up. Anyone else?

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Yes, please come forward and state your name and who you represent.

MS. ARSHONDO: My name is Brooke Arshondo and I work mainly with the Portsmouth Moose Lodge, 898, in Chesapeake, but also all Moose Lodges in the area.

We, too, run bingo and in the past five years -- I was listening to the comments that the previous speakers said, costs have gone up for us and in the end what happens if you raise payout requirements is that cost goes to us and in turn that cost goes to our players, who just won't play, because they can't afford it.

And really, that's not taking away just from the organization itself that runs the bingo, a lot of these organizations, and specifically the Moose and the Elks, I know, fraternal organizations don't just represent themselves but they also help other smaller organizations within their local community as well as contribute to larger national organizations.

So, my big concern is that if the payout is raised we will have to cut the number of games and

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     at the same time, raise the number of the packs, and
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     people just won't play. So, it won't be just the
 3
     smaller organizations that are put out of business but
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     also the larger ones that help smaller organizations.
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     It really is going to become a commercially-based
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     business more than a volunteer-run fund-raising event
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     for local charities.
                   MS. EVERETT:
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                                  Thanks very much.
                                                      Anybody
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     else have anything to say? Please come forward.
                                                        Love
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     to here from you.
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                    Hold up, Chuck. Before we give you that
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     opportunity, because I know what he's going to say.
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     Anybody else? Please feel free.
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                    MR. BYLER: You know what I'm going to
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     say, too --
                   MS. EVERETT: Well, Gary, if you want to
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     say it again, you are welcome to say it.
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                   MR. BYLER:
                                I will put it in the record.
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     I appreciate the opportunity and thank you to you for
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     coming down to our bailiwick.
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                    Speaking with a lot of volunteer
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     organizations in the room, the folks from the Red
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     Cross, the folks from Chincoteague, I think --
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                   MS. EVERETT: Gary, can you give your
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     name and organization.
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MR. BYLER: Gary Byler, B-y-l-e-r, representing the Virginia Bingo Group. I think we hear the same concerns over and over. The necessary friction with the paperwork, probably inherent in any bureaucracy. Obviously because of some of the misuses, the outright criminal acts, there needs to be some oversight. I do think that the Commonwealth's attorneys and the law enforcement officials have done an excellent job.

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The fact that the Virginia system is volunteer intensive gives us a real guarantee that if there is some misuse of funds that it comes to light. And inevitably what we've seen over the years, whether it's the recent situation in Henrico or the unpleasantness in Chesapeake 10 or 12 years ago, there are volunteers who say that something isn't right here. I think we all want to work together to minimize that, but that's a law enforcement obligation. I think the Commonwealth's attorneys handled that very well.

The groups that are unable to meet the use of proceeds is one reason, of course, the study committee has been put together. I think there is a couple items of low-hanging fruit that all the charitable groups can agree on. One would be to reduce the minimum wait between sessions from one hour to

one-half hour. That would help by raising revenue by having fewer players drop out between games. It would also help on the expense side by keeping security costs down, reducing them by half an hour.

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The other idea, the adjusted gross to exclude the prize money and cost of supplies and/or security probably would be appropriate, as the earlier speaker had indicated, the cost of some of the supplies going up.

I will say that here in Tidewater we are very pleased not only of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been generated for charities on an annual basis, but the excellent record of meeting the use of proceeds. The data that was generated by the charitable gaming ended up showing that those in the larger commercial halls, if you will, were less likely to have a problem with use of proceeds than some of the other games. And I think that is something that has to be dealt with on a one-by-one problem.

Obviously as the speaker had said, the competition over games, I see pretty steady objection to allowing charities to expand to four days as the earlier speaker had noted, feeling that that would just cause additional competition in a market that is already crowded.

In short, the Virginia Bingo Group looks forward to working with the subcommittee, with the staff in Richmond, and more importantly, with individual charities to continue to generate the hundreds of thousands of dollars and to make sure that the use of proceeds could be met by all of the groups.

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I would say that, I think speaking on behalf of just myself and citizens in general, the charities giving the monies is more than just saving the Commonwealth money. By the citizens' volunteer efforts and directing it, we think it means so much more.

I know that I got caught up -- the late Congressman Bacon was very upset that I wouldn't support government funding for public radio and TV, and when he found out that my late wife and I had been members for years, well, what's the problem? Well, it's the voluntary versus involuntary aspect. Those who want to give up their time and efforts, I think it means that much more, not only in lower costs, not having to pay the salaries, the retirement, and the healthcare costs of the administrative staff, but also the ability to target the needs of the community.

The volunteers putting their hours forth make sure that is targeted. And then finally on the

recipient standpoint, I think it's different being helped by a charity that is truly volunteer in nature instead of one that, shall we say, is here at gunpoint through taxation.

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So, we applaud all the charitable groups. If there is any way to minimize the paperwork burden on these volunteers that would be great. I know that one immediate way we could do that and one way we could immediately save volunteer time is to immediately reduce the one-hour delay between games to 30 minutes. It's not a silver bullet, but I think it's something that everybody can agree to and I'd urge the comission to take that into account. Thank you.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you. What I'd like to do right now -- and again, if anybody thinks of something else they want to say -- before we hear from Chuck, I want to recognize the Charitable Gaming Division is here, represented here, and to give Betty Bowman, who is the executive -- what is your title, Betty? Well, she's the head honcho.

If you want to make any comments at this time, I'm not trying to put you on the spot, but you are here. And I think it's important that you are here and have been here at every public hearing because they want to here from you as well. So, I'll give you an

opportunity to address issues that you'd like to address.

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And what I thought then, Chuck, we'll hear from you. And trying to be respectful of everybody's time, what we've done in the previous venues is kind of turn this into a public, a town hall kind of meeting where we just throw out issues and just pitch your comments back and forth. And I'll walk the mic around until you-all are tired of talking about it, to give you an opportunity to respond to some things you've heard.

So, Betty.

MS. BOWMAN: You put me on the spot, but you did that at the other two, so you're consistent.

We're here tonight to listen. We've got business cards. Carolyn Buko, the audit manager, Tom Clarke, the enforcement and section manager.

I don't really think I have anything to add other than we are here to hear your thoughts and comments. The charitable gaming, as many of you know, has had several changes over the last few years. There was a commission, then in 2003 it was a department. I came in 2003. Then July 1 of 2008, the administration changed it to be the Department of Agriculture.

So, if you don't keep up and go to the

1 website, you're not going to know where we are. 2 have had some changes; we're keeping up with that. 3 It's no big hidden secret, we've got budget reductions. 4 You are going to hear some more about those next week. 5 We do the best we can; we've lost seven 6 so far and \$750,000. So, we know you're there. 7 trying to do our best to keep up with your needs and 8 what we have to do as a regulatory standpoint. 9 And I think someone said, maybe it was 10 you Gary, bureaucracy, I know you-all think that is 11 what we are. I do hope you will appreciate this, 12 what's in the statute is what I'm obligated to do. 13 am the division director so I have what they call the 14 "Employee work profile," which is better known as the 15 contract. 16 And they expect me to ensure that we do 17 everything in our power to make sure that there is not

everything in our power to make sure that there is not fraud and waste and so forth out here. Remember what Maria said, the General Assembly has designated bingo and raffle, that's what charitable gaming is, as a form of gambling. Let's just say it. Many people don't like to hear it, but that's what it is.

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We fully understand, and I know you don't think we do at times, you are volunteers. But at the same time we hope you understand, as much as you think

the forms are bureaucratic, it's a way to keep up.

There is a lot of cash laying out here in the middle of the table. You've got to keep up with it. And I've made notes, I have at every one of these meetings about the forms.

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We're willing to work with you to try to do what it takes to make it easier for you. But please, it's not a punishment and it's not made to be bureaucratic -- somebody making you do something for nothing.

I'm getting old, but I do know when I was in school you put off whatever you had to do to get that paper done or get the study notes read. You just put it off. I know you'll do that. When you finish your game at night and it's midnight or 2 in the morning or whatever, all you care about is going home, but if you do not keep up with this paperwork, we have documentation that we know the people that don't do it, you don't know what's going on in your game. For all the bad things that could be happening, somebody stealing from you, or you have to change your price structure.

You're no different, and I try to say this as nice as I can, I know you're volunteers, but you're running a business and you need to really keep

that in mind. You may have to change your stripes.

And as cruel as this may sound, and don't take it that

way, maybe bingo ain't it. You know? Maybe you need

to do a raffle, maybe you need to get out of it.

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I don't know how you find the volunteers you do. It is hard to ask somebody to come out once a week. Lord help you if you are twice a week. But that is the commitment that your groups have to get from your volunteers.

I just told you, we done lost seven people. We used to be 40-some people; now we're down to 23. Next week we'll be less so I got nobody to give you. You've got to come inside of yourselves to figure out if you have the staff to make this commitment. And that truly is what it is.

Smoke, whatever you want to call it, fills halls, but that is time and commitment to get these people to do it. I'm appreciative of what you have to go through, but at the same time, you've got to keep up with it because when you don't, you don't have a clue what's going on in the game.

So, that is all I've got to say. One other thing I want you to know, there were some comments made about use of proceeds. I know that's a very irritating subject to you. Remember what Maria

said, the reason charitable gaming is here is what? To give it to the charities.

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So, 10 percent -- it used to be 12. In 2004, 2005 it was changed from 12 to 10. In 2006, 197 organizations reported on the annual report they didn't meet it. As Carolyn always tells me, once audits are done and the right numbers get in the right pew, sort of speak, it really only ended up being 65 that didn't meet it.

In 2007, 174 organizations reported they didn't meet it. After audits were done, it was 48.

So, in 2008 we had 154 organizations that on paper said they didn't meet it. This is a downward trend that's going on about meeting this required 10 percent.

So, I just wanted you to know that, yep,
I know it's a very irritating topic. We hear it all
the time. But that's what you are required by the
board to do to give to your charities. The numbers are
all coming down because you-all have made improvements.
You're managing your games better and that is all we're
here to try to make sure that happens. We'll be here
if you have any other questions. Thank you. And thank
you, Maria, for always following through.

MS. EVERETT: Yeah, Betty, I like putting you on the spot, it's good sport.

I think it's important that they make the effort to be here. I think by what Betty just said, people report something and then they work it out. division is working to see that it's just maybe accounting errors and stuff and see the numbers drop. But their willingness to work, they are here, they want to work with you. With that, Chuck, thank you for your patience, this is your time. Please come forward. Chuck has been following us around. He's our bingo guru. MR. WESSON: I've been called a lot of 13 things; I've never been called that. My name is Chuck Wesson, and I am the legislative director of the Virginia Charitable Bingo Association, in addition to which I have been a volunteer at my charity's bingo game for the past 25 years. MS. EVERETT: Both sides of the business. MR. WESSON: Both sides of the business; no question about it. In addition, we can add to that, our charity built a building about seven or eight years 23 ago so we're now landlords. So, we really do get to see this from a lot of different angles. We decided, a number of us, about six or

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seven months ago that we were going to form the

Virginia Charitable Bingo Association and the reasons

were very simple. Bingo is down significantly across

the nation, not just in Virginia. Nationally speaking,

bingo is down almost 30 percent.

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We also know from our own experiences and from many others that we've spoken to that our general donations are down significantly. We also, like everyone else here, read the news and listen to the news and watch the news and we know that not just our state, Betty just talked about the budget cuts, it's not just Virginia, it's everywhere. Since all of the states are having and experiencing budget cuts, it's laughable to think that any charity no matter how big or how small would be able to go to a legislative body and say, help us, give us more money. It's not going to happen.

So we thought, a few months ago, how would we deal with this? And that is, if we're suffering financially but we're still putting in the same amount of time, if we come together as a group, know that we can gain consensus. And we intend and have already begun to travel the state and to speak to the charities, the large charities, the medium-sized charities, and the small charities, and to get whatever

consensus we can to make the games better.

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What is better? Better is simple.

Better is more money to the charities. One of the things that I've said to all of the charities that I've spoken to is, you know, I don't smoke, I have never smoked, I have lots of family members that smoke, I don't, but I have sucked down lots of packs of cigarette smoke over the past 25 years. In the five or so hours it takes to be in a smokey bingo hall, the

last thing I want to see is my charity or anybody

else's make less money.

We need to be making more money. It's a lot of effort to be out there. Whether you're the game manager or the brand-new kid on the block, we all know it is at lot of effort. Betty alluded to that also, it is a lot of effort to be out there in the bingo halls.

So, what is it that we're going to do about it? We, I think for many years, have been sort of passive. Those of us that manage bingo games and that own bingo halls sort of sit there and just wait for things to happen to us.

So again, we decided we would sort of take the lead and try to be instrumental in helping to shape our own destiny. How do we make more money?

Well, we don't have all of the answers, but as we

travel the state we've heard a lot of different things.

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Our intention is at the end of this process and going forward as far as we can see we are going to try and pull together all of these ideas, present them to our legislative body, work with the Division of Charitable Gaming and say this is what we would like to happen. This is what most of our folks are saying.

So, with that I'm going to give you a couple very quick ideas that I think represent some of what I've heard from around the state. The first one is, we all know that the overwhelming majority of our proceeds at the end of the night come from instant bingo.

Now, is it a good idea for us to see instant bingos in electronic devices, stand-up devices, portable devices? We know that there has been legislative action over three years ago that the state is going to allow some form of electronic gambling or gaming, if you will. And we've heard word it could be stand-up, maybe it is going into portable devices.

Is it a good idea, is it not a good idea?

We're talking to a lot of charities and we're getting a

lot of input. One of the interesting comments that I'm

hearing over and over is the following: What do we do

to sell more instants as it is? As the current system exists? We try to get extra volunteers. And it's up and down the rows, and in the non-smoking room, and it's back and forth, and it's selling three instant tickets at the same time. It's like a juggling act, right?

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But the more people we have on the floor, the more instant tickets we sell. So, the answer could be accessibility. Some people will get up and stand at those two or three instant windows and some people won't do it.

So what if we put these pull tabs in theoretically just like they are? Picture the thousands of versions of paper pull tabs that we all use now, and lets say that we didn't change any of that, they stayed just the way they are, but we just transferred them from paper into machines. Not do away with the paper pull tabs, but in conjunction with paper pull tabs, we put them in some type of electronic device.

That could solve the issue of accessibility. Instead of having five volunteers running up and down all night long, maybe we need two or three. And maybe in the beginning of the night or middle or toward the end, a patron can go up to the

window and say, I want \$30 worth of instant play and take it back to the device, whatever that device is, enter a control number, and they are playing instants on computers.

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Maybe that is a good idea, maybe it's not a good idea. It's definitely something we all be talking about. My experience so far is most charities think it's a good idea. A lot of charities are thinking that it's probably a good idea to do it in the existing devices most of us are already using. We have these little portable card-minding devices. Maybe we split the screen -- whatever.

They are details that are important, but the idea is let's speak together as a group of charities and tell the folks in Richmond that we'd like to see something like this.

Let me give you another idea. I had three different charities approach me in the past two or three months to tell me the following -- it was an eye-opener for me, it was intuitive but it was not something that I had evaluated at my own game. I was told the following: Which game in the program is the least productive game by far? Simple. It's the Winner-Take-All game.

Most charities in the state aren't paying

\$1,000 on the Winner-Take-All. They are paying 700, 800, 900. Of course, they are making goose eggs. You can't make a penny on that, right? And even if you are paying a thousand, you are making pennies over that.

We just don't -- our crowds are down; we're not selling what we used to sell.

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So, we are making almost no money on the Winner-Take-All game. What's the most profitable game in our program? Almost across the board? The new Lucky 7 game. In fact, when I heard this, I went to my own folks and pulled out our paperwork for the last quarter and we evaluated it. Zero dollars on the Winner-Take-All. On average, after our expenses we were earning \$303 on the Lucky 7 game. Wow.

If you crunch the numbers and look at your hundred dollar games, and your jackpot, it's by far the most profitable game. So, the idea was why don't we stop playing Winner-Take-All games and start playing more Lucky 7 games?

Or maybe we stop playing one of the Winner-Take-All's and play more Lucky 7. Although, I will say that most folks are telling me if the empirical evidence is there, this isn't a guess -- I'll back up for a second. If we do electronic pull tabs, maybe it it's a good idea, maybe it will work, maybe it

won't. We don't know because we've never done it. We do have the information on the Winner-Take-All and the Lucky 7.

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Since that's the case, why don't we stop playing the games in the pack that are not making any of us any money? I say "any," I realize there are some exceptions. For most of us, big games, medium games, and small games, we are not making any money on the Winner-Take-All.

So, what if we played three Lucky 7 games in a session of bingo? And what if we could average 300 or 400 bucks every time we did that after expenses? Wow.

Now, some of the initial objection was, well, wait a minute, now we're allowed to start that game at \$500 and the Winner-Take-All that you want to kill is going to pay \$1,000, many games force that, right, because they finagle and manipulate and I don't know, it's magic, I don't know how they do it but they always seem to pay \$1,000 and you can't do that on the Lucky 7, right?

Well, what if we raise the limit? What if we say to the General Assembly, instead of being able to start that game at \$500, allow us to start it at a thousand dollars. And allow us to play three or

four of them. Maybe.

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I talked to Art Kelly about this earlier tonight and Art had another good point. He said maybe it would be boring to play three or four Lucky 7s.

Maybe we need to do one or two Lucky 7s and maybe something else. Different games. He was talking earlier and he talked about shaded paper and these are exactly the ideas that I think we should be talking about.

How do we make the games more exciting?

Well, I would argue the most important way to make it more exciting for all bingo players is just to let them win more money. But we can't let them win more money at the expense of the charities.

So, what we have to focus on is making the game exciting by paying out more money, bigger prizes, but not raising prize limits as was talked about last year, where all of the games would suffer. Raise the prizes as we just talked about in a way that the charities can make money at the same time.

So, I don't want to take up any more time on that issue. But I would like to say that this idea of three or four Lucky 7s in lieu of Winner-Take-All, I think has a lot of merit. It may need some polishing up, but again, I've now talked with at least 40 or 50

different charities around the state and almost everybody thinks it's a great idea.

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I heard things from Art tonight that I hadn't heard yet, and it made me realize that we're just not finished with this process. But you know what, the subcommittee is not finished yet, either. We still have a chance to refine our message, if you will.

So, our office is in Richmond. We've got a website, vcbingo.org. It cost \$100 a year to join the group. We have a lobbyist in Richmond that represents us and gives us the access -- I hate to be rude and crude about it, but we're all average citizens and we don't have access by ourselves the way we would like. So, we have a super professional who does know all these legislators personally and it enables us to have lunch, dinner, coffee and whatever to be able to speak to them.

enough to think that we'll have all 551 permits be members of the VCBA. But we need to have 250 or 300 for sure. And we are well on our way. We've been making monumental strides. We're available, we're going to be sending out quarterly newsletters by mail. Just a simple tri-fold. We're going to post it on the website. We're likely going to start a blog.

What we should be able to do in six months to a year is to call up Betty Bowman and say, "Betty, can we have a meeting? We've got 75 charities that have all been talking and we have an idea. Will you listen to this? This is within the realm of rules and regulations. Can you talk to us and let us know if it's doable?"

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In numbers, we can be successful and improve our bottom line. I have some cards and applications with me if anybody would like them and I look forward to hearing from everybody here. Thank you very much, Maria.

MS. EVERETT: Thank you, Chuck.

Just to dovetail a little bit what Chuck said, and I'll send the bill later, but when I said earlier in opening that the subcommittee doesn't have preconceived ideas of where it should go. And Delegate Dave Albo, who is on the subcommittee said that the legislators themselves probably don't play bingo, and they really don't know what's in the best interest. So, they said if there is a consensus coming from anywhere just let them know and they'll do what we want them to do.

And they don't want to make any decisions without the input. What we've heard consistently is,

don't increase the prize amounts. But the idea is they don't want to do that if that's not what people want.

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So, consensus is a very important part of the legislative process. And as Chuck said, it's sort of the insider baseball but having a group represent, they listen to that. Not that they don't listen to individuals, but you have a greater voice and also participating in the regulatory part.

We're learning that legislators have impact on statutory change but like any program, licensing program, such as charitable gaming or boxers, real estate agents, lawyers, there is a way to participate in the regulatory process as well. So, that is the other thing about organizing yourselves because the bingo landlords have always been represented down at the general assembly, but the organizations themselves, you know, the Elks, the Moose show up individually.

So, I said there's one consensus where you all want to be and that is a lot of what these public hearings have done is shown us where the consensus points are.

I just want to address the issue where "Who came up with this idea of increasing the prize money, who came up with this increasing the number of

days of play?" There was a bill last session in the General assembly and it came from just one -- it wasn't a consensus necessarily. It was just -- and that bill did not pass so a lot of people at public hearings think that is what we're really looking at, that we want to raise it or the subcommittee does.

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And no, since the bill died. But it was at least risk to the idea of there is a lot of things going on in charitable gaming and we've got to find out from the people who run it and play it what needs to get done in charitable gaming.

So, there is no stomach for it, or hasn't been at least the last session, that bill, as I mentioned, was defeated. There was no increasing number of days to play or any of that.

So, anybody else that may have -- Yes, sir. Come on down.

A SPEAKER: I just wanted to clarify a point. I am not an advocate for raising all the prize money to \$250. I deeply oppose that. What I am advocating is that possibly we could compress the \$100 games and make it a \$200 game and play the different types of paper. I certainly don't want to run any smaller games out of business. That would even hurt our own game in our own hall. So, I am opposed to the

\$250 increase in going there. I want to maintain a \$100, but I want to consider maybe one game that we could just combine and make a \$200 game.

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MS. EVERETT: Anybody else? I'm going to walk around with the mic just to make sure everyone can hear it.

A SPEAKER: I'm glad to see Ms. Bowman here. On behalf of Hampton Elks Lodge we would like to express our thanks to her and her staff.

Our game manager did not pick up on the fact that in 48 hours our permit was going to expire.

And we got a phone call from the staff and we jumped on it and before our next bingo game, they were kind enough to rush the paperwork through, get it approved and we played happily ever after. So, a big thank you to your staff.

I would like to think -- and the gentleman talked about electronic bingo, that we could something in the social quarters like electronic machines for members and invited guests only. Not connected with bingo, necessarily, but phone cards or whatever you want to call them. We'd like to put those into social quarters for our own use.

MS. EVERETT: Okay, thanks. Anybody else?

MR. KELLY: On the electronic bingo, those packs, you know, we've talked here tonight about increasing costs of games, increasing this and that, well, you know, you put these electronic pull tabs it's into that computer, that computer has much more space than what we're playing with right now. So, that cost is going to get passed on the player.

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A \$20 computer that we're using now, you're talking a \$50 or \$60 computer that these people will paying for so that they have the capability of putting these electronic tabs in.

We've all talked about the amount of paperwork. I think we're going to increase the amount of paperwork now that's going to come on because of the electronic tabs. I personally don't see the electronic tab bingo in the bingo hall. Like the gentleman said up front, in the social quarters and stuff like that there is probably a good place for it. Maybe on the military installations where they are using it now. That is better than at the bingo halls. Thank you.

MR. WESSON: If I could address that,

Art, because a few other charities around the state

brought up the same point. If we were to put

electronic pull tabs in these devices, they are going

to become more expensive to the charities and how did

that help? But we did a reasonable amount of homework on this before we even began the discussion with the numbers of different charities. And the homework was, we called up a number of different suppliers and manufacturers that would be able to put that kind of software in the existing machines.

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And here is the way it was posed by a small group of us, the following: If the charities cannot purchase electronic pull tabs inside those devices for the same amount of money or less than we are currently paying for them, we don't want them.

And the way that worked out is as follows: We are paying, all of us, approximately 3 cents for every instant bingo pull tab that we buy right now. So, these manufacturers, whether they be on Indian reservations or in other venues that I'm not aware of, they haven't figured out that they can offer deals in the same size that we're currently playing.

In fact, this is what I said: Can you take the exact format that we're using in paper and put it in a device? Yes or no? And the answer was yes.

Can you sell those deals to our charities in Virginia for the exact same price or less than we're paying now?

Yes. Now, we don't have them yet. Are they lying to us? I don't know.

But I'll tell you what I did make clear to three different manufacturers, if you don't come in with the same price or less, why are you going to waste all this research and development, no one is going to buy it from you. My gut is that to present them, they would make it cost competitive for us as charities and it would give us another way to sell instants.

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Once again, as I said before, I have no clue if pull tabs in electronics are going to make us more money. I don't know. But I do think it's worth a shot as long as it's not going to cost us more money and then we'll determine afterwards, if it works or it doesn't.

MS. EVERETT: Anybody else?

While we're on the electronics thing, what is the sense that you have for sort of the one to run the gambit, the simple hand-held version, wall mounted, bell and whistles, anybody have a preference?

A SPEAKER: The wall-mounted ones, from what I've seen and talked to certain suppliers, you know, this could be a paperwork nightmare. They're not going to put a unit in there for each one of the groups. The units are just too expensive. So, before I stop buying these, somehow I'm going to have to go in there and get a start/stop number or something. Before

going to something like this and -- it's the practicality, again, it's hello to the digital world.

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It's an additional burden. The hand-held is something entirely different. In talking with them again, it's going to be additional work for the group. You'll get someone come in and buy \$100 worth of instants. Now, you're going to play those instants with that hand-held and at the end of the night when you are all wrapped up and getting ready to go, they're going to take that hand-held to the counter to get punched out and they're going to have winnings on there just like they would have won on a pull tab, you know.

So again, my own personal thing, you know, what I've seen. I don't want to sway anybody in any way. Just throwing my 2 cents in. I just don't see it happening and there is a bigger cost associated with it.

MS. EVERETT: Anybody else have any comments on any topic?

Well, how about we've heard before that sort of the older crowd that comes to play bingo maybe won't have the stomach for too much electronic stuff; they are not interested in that. But that you need to attract new players, people who may want electronics, they are gadget people. Is that your sense?

MS. BLAUM: My name is Marci Blaum. I actually have two halls. I have one that is a computer hall and one that is not a computer hall. I think that having the big machines that are more to the player like a slot type of machine will be attractive and will attract younger people.

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Having them in the actual hand-held I think is going to go right back to having the competition problem because you are going to have places that aren't going to be able to afford to buy those. So, your smaller games, once again, are going to be in the competition ranks.

I think that as far as like we have been trying to do for years to attract younger players because obviously the older players are creatures of habit and unfortunately they are dying.

It's sad to say, but my father actually started commercial halls in Virginia 36 years ago so I see a lot of people come and go and if there were other things to entice younger people to come in, then I think you would see that. And once they get in the hall then they would continue to come in and play.

But to have the actual instants in the hand-helds I don't think will work. I think you have to have it on the wall to make it look like a lottery

machine or a slot machine would be an attraction to people.

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MS. EVERETT: Anybody else have comments about that?

A SPEAKER: For over 20 years I've been working and playing bingo. Coming from a volunteer and a worker, we need something new and more interesting. There is nothing new, the same things. We need to rejuvenate the old games. We have to get some ideas for new games. Maybe \$200 games or more \$1,000 payouts.

As far as the computers, our players are going to go spastic. I use paper now, I don't use computers. If I have to buy computers, I won't do it. My crowd is an elderly crowd. They are going to go spastic because I put a new game in. If you give them any kind of complicated machine, they won't play. I can see tons more paperwork and it won't be beneficial from a time standpoint.

The elderly crowd is not going to do it.

If you go and put the machines in, it would have to be very easy for them or they won't do it. So, as far as I can see, I'm not for it or against it, I'd have to see it. So, I can't say yes or no.

A SPEAKER: I think, obviously let's face

it, somewhere down the line computers are going to be the way of the world, but for right now, you know, look how long it's taken to be where we are. Once everything does go to where we're seeing more and more computers you are not going to want the instants in there. I think that that's way down the road.

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MS. EVERETT: Anybody else?

A SPEAKER: I agree we need to research something new, something to bring the excitement back to the bingo halls because I believe that it is stagnant. We play the same games. The games do get a little changed but it is has been nothing new where I am. Some take off, Lucky 7. But over the last years it's the same thing. No matter which way you flip it, it's the same thing, it's stagnant.

There was a company that had approached me about a horse race game and it was just very exciting and that -- something like that -- I thought, oh, my God, would that excite the crowd. But it was a couple years ago and they told me something like that was not allowed.

But something like that to look into, bring excitement back to the game. It was like being at a race track. It wasn't very complicated. It was done by a ball. I feel that if we have any game, we

should look into it. I don't even know how to approach for a game and how long it would take to make it happen. How to submit it or any of that. At least months.

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new and maybe re-excite bingo hall because you have old crowd. Your crowd is dying. You've got to bring young people in. The young people right now are going to Dover Downs -- believe it or not, we're not just competing against each group in the Tidewater area, we're also competing against Dover Downs and Atlantic City.

For the last four months all the games at Dover Downs has been the talk of my bingo hall. As soon as a bus is going, they're gone. They leave at 7:00 in the morning, get there by 10:00, they have all day and they are home by 10:00 again. So that is also some of where the real money goes to. That is actually going out of state.

MS. EVERETT: Just to address part of your comments about what do you have to do with an idea, Betty left her card and you can talk to her for more detail. But the statute, the General Assembly authorizes what games can be played by defining what bingo is, what a raffle is.

So, to the extent how do you approach the legislature, join Chuck's group -- and I'm not dumping for him here -- or you can contact me and Amigo now that you have our cards and we'll tell you who you have to call. We'll explain to you how you need to talk to a legislator. We'll tell you their contact information and everything.

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So, for a legislative change, a change in the law, it needs to go through a legislator and in all likelihood, it's going to be Amigo and I who actually draft the legislation, so that's one avenue.

Variations in games that are currently allowed is regulatory and Betty's job. Again, that's the statutory definition.

Which is saying generally the people that come, the seniors, they are the ones that you depend on?

A SPEAKER: They are not the only ones, but we do have a pretty steady senior crowd. And they are limited incomes, but believe it or not, most of their income comes there because they do like to play bingo. We actually did a survey, I guess it's been two years ago, about using electronic devices and it was overwhelmingly no. Even our younger people, we have younger people that say the prize payouts are split

more because they still consider it more a game of skill rather than chance because, you know, I can't play ten cards and some of them can.

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But we actually did a survey among our crowd because we looked into electronic devices. So we are still using paper and I agree with you, the instants in the computer would not go over well with us at all. Especially right now.

A SPEAKER: Another thing about computer, they put like eight large packs in one container for \$30, everybody bought it and I don't think there was one winner. You know, you were lucky if you won once, you paid \$40 and you won 10. I don't think there was a solo winner that night at all.

A SPEAKER: My opposition to it and I think people of my generation or age group is that there is no excitement to it. You get bingo and some people like to say it, it's part of the fun, but you don't even get to yell bingo, you know, the young people, you know.

A SPEAKER: If you were to go computer-based you may have to limit like instead of buying a computer for \$30 and have 16 large packs in it, you know -- for those elderly who can't daub or the disabled maybe the computer might help but there is one

pack in there, you know. So, you have a better chance of winning by yourself. Or they want to buy two packs. Charge it that way, you buy a computer for \$30 that has 10 large packs in there, so does everybody else, you got 20 people with bingo every game. It's not worth it.

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A SPEAKER: I just want to say that I don't think that it is about whether to use a computer or not. I don't think that is the case here, I mean, we are a computer hall and works for us. I believe if it ain't broke, don't fix it. So, if you are a paper hall or paper-based and it works, once again, don't fix it.

I mean, I have two halls, one is paper and one is a computer hall and it works for them. So, right now if it's working, it's totally your option.

A SPEAKER: I think she pretty well said it. I am the game manager and we run computers and if I was to tell the players next Sunday night we're getting rid of the computers and going with paper, they would all get up and walk out. That's their preference. And they do enjoy daubers but they normally buy a computer and they have the best of both worlds. So, if it's not broke, don't try to fix it.

MS. EVERETT: Anything else?

Let me add one comment. When Amigo and I were planning a meeting for the subcommittee we took them to a bingo hall because we needed to let them know what bingo in the 2000's looks like. Not when they went with their grandma in the church basement and they were using one card at a time. And when they saw how bingo was being conducted they were like, oh, my gosh, they were shocked. When saw the speed of the games and how many cards people were using, and the daubers and all the cool colors and stuff, they couldn't believe it.

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They want to hear from you. Remember the story, they were like, who knew? So your voice needs to be heard by them because, like I said, they want to go where the consensus is. They don't have any ideas themselves. All they want is insurance that it's a clean game and that it's charity connections.

I would really appreciate it if when you go back to your game tell the players about us and you have that contact sheet and have them call us because we want to hear from the players, too, about what they want and if you would help get that word out -- tell them to call Amigo.

This is my own throw-out idea. What about poker? What is the general sense of poker?

A SPEAKER: I think something like that would tie in to what we were saying earlier about all the different games that would keep people coming back, like treasure chest because when those jackpots come up we see people we've never seen before. And they come, and they come, and they come. But that might be good to incorporate something like that.

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A SPEAKER: There's lots of paper out there that hasn't even been explored yet. And there's a lot of it that can be sold the same way you're selling the other stuff where you make a percent and a percentage goes to the player.

A SPEAKER: I agree with you a hundred percent. I have been on like 50 to 60 bingo websites over the last few months. There are so many exciting games out there. If they could be brought into Virginia and allowed, the groups would have a variety of what games to play and the places where they like this game or that game over here.

It would all just generate the younger player and the younger crowd. Eventually, we are going to need the younger crowd. Believe it or not, this sounds terrible, but you've got to teach the younger ones to gamble if you want to stay in it. And there is so much more out there. We need new games. Even if

just a few different paper games came in it would be so exciting for these people. And the older crowd would be into it more than the younger crowd, but it would get rid of the stagnant atmosphere.

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A SPEAKER: The horse race game if that could get approved you could play between sessions and keep the people in the hall.

A SPEAKER: You are a hundred percent right. The people came in and bought paper cards, it was played B-I-N-G-O and the first one to get down the B and I row, number going down, and then whoever won, the payout was determined like a regular horse race. First place, second place, and all that. And it was all done on paper. The only thing that was electronic may have been the little horses moving. Its stuff like that is what the industry needs.

MS. EVERETT: This kind of reminds me of duck races which are legal in Virginia as a raffle.

It's kind of the same thing except you don't throw a bunch of ducks in the river. I'm not giving a legal opinion here, but it reminds me of the same thing.

Does anyone have anything else?

A SPEAKER: What are duck races?

MS. EVERETT: Duck races are when you take a bunch of rubber ducks, then you buy a chance,

it's a raffle, and they put your number or something on the bottom and they put a ton of them in the river and the first duck that crosses some end point they turn it over and go, Look at that, Maria won a thousand dollars.

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That's what it is. I don't know if there are places in it. But it wasn't legal before and it was a state policeman busted a game and said what is this duck race thing? Duck races were not legal then and now there is this bill and trying to write an explanation of what a duck race is, an inanimate object floating on the river. They have tons of duck races in Richmond and all around the state.

So there it is, something was occurring, they thought it was legal and it wasn't. They went to the legislature and, poof.

Anybody else? You know, we were going to go until 8:30 but I want to be respectful of everybody's time.

A SPEAKER: The only time in my town that we got to play bingo was at the carnival in the month of July. We open up on weekends starting the 4th of July. This carnival is the only means we have of making our support money. The problem we have getting the permit for the bingo, number one, we give away

three prizes, we gave away a cruise, a homemade quilt, and a motorcycle. We had to buy these prizes before the commission would give us a permit. We also have to give them every date that we are going to sell those chances. If we could get the prizes and have our tickets and sell them openly for about six months before the carnival it would help. This year we didn't get our permit until after the 4th of July weekend which cost us a lot. We need to lighten up some of the items put on us by the commission. This is the only function we have. MS. EVERETT: Anyone else? Going once, going twice. All right, thank you for being here. 

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3	COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
4	CITY OF NORFOLK, to wit:
5	
6	I, Mary Carraher, Court Reporter, do hereby
7	certify that the foregoing pages are a true and correct
8	transcript of my Stenotype notes of the proceedings had
9	at the time and place in the caption mentioned.
10	This 9th day of September 2009.
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16	Mary Carraher, Court Reporter
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