In The Matter Of: Massachusetts Gaming Commission April 10, 2012 Meeting April 10, 2012

April 10, 2012 Meeting

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L1		TRANSCRIPTION OF AUDIO RECORDING OF	
L2		MEETING	
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L 5			
L6	DATE:	April 10, 2012	
L7	PRESENT:	Chairman Stephen Crosby,	
L8		Commissioners Enrique Zuniga,	
L9		Bruce Stebbins, Gayle Cameron and	
20		James McHugh	
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: By virtue of my
3	appointment pursuant to the legislation by the
4	Governor, I serve as Chair of the Massachusetts
5	Gaming Commission, and I thought I would ask each
6	of the other Commissioners to introduce
7	themselves and enumerate their appointing
8	authority.
9	Do you want to start, Enrique?
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you,
11	Mr. Chairman, Enrique Zuniga. By virtue of the
12	appointment of the Treasurer and Receiver
13	General, Steve Grossman, I'm serving as on
14	appointment to the Gaming Commission.
15	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm Bruce
16	Stebbins. I am an appointee to the Commission by
17	the Governor, the Attorney General, and the
18	Treasurer.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I'm Gayle
20	Cameron. I also was appointed by the Governor,
21	the Attorney General, and the Treasurer.
22	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: And I'm Jim McHugh.
23	I was appointed by the Attorney General.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they are a great

group of people, I can attest to that.

authorities. This is a tremendously challenging and exciting opportunity. All of us have discussed frequently that the debate about whether or not to have casino expanded gaming in Massachusetts is over. It has been authorized by the representatives of the people and the Governor, and we now are committed to trying to implement that public policy in the best way that we possibly can, and that's what we are undertaking to do.

This will be the first of very, very many public meetings. This is an unusual situation. As many of you know, there are no other commissions in the Commonwealth that are made up of full-time commission members and that are in a startup mode and that have virtually no staff, and yet, we operate under the same appropriate rules and regulations, particularly the Open Meeting Law that everybody else does. We're all sitting in the same office but we have to be very sensitive to the letter and to the spirit of the Open Meeting Law.

This meeting is the first of many where we will be doing our regular business. In other environments, you might just sit in your office and have conversations with your peers. We can't do that. When we deliberate on anything, that is an open meeting if a forum of us are involved, so this will be one of many of our regular meetings, and they may be as frequent as weekly or possibly even more frequent than that.

There will be many, many opportunities for hearings. We are working -- we'll talk more about this in a few minutes. We're working on an elaborate methodology and approach to outreach, and we will be asking to hear from the public and many different publics, but typically not at our regular business meetings which this is.

We take our mandate to implement, design and implement a participatory, transparent and fair process. This is the first step in that direction and we are committed to making that be our top priority from every moment that we proceed.

As part of that, this event is being streamed live on the web. It's on our website at

mass.gov/gaming. As many of our meetings as we can possibly arrange will be streamed live on the web. They will be later stored on our web, and as we get a little bit more sophisticated, the video will be searchable. So wherever we hold our meetings, the people of western

Massachusetts, central Massachusetts, North

Shore, South Shore, Cape Cod and the Islands will have every bit as much access to our activities as anybody else in the Commonwealth, and indeed, we will be traveling around the Commonwealth in person talking to folks as well.

There are copies of our agenda and our fact sheet in the room somewhere. Who has those? In the back of the room. I think we've mentioned that as we are -- we are in a learning mode ourselves, trying to understand exactly how we operate in this unusual environment, how we operate in this critically important public policy item, topic, and how we operate with this five full-time Commissioner situation or status.

For members of the press, we have asked that if you'd like to talk to us after this meeting, that you line up through or talk to

Karen Schwartzman whom I think you all know.

We're perfectly happy to talk to people. We just want to do it in some slightly organized and systematic way.

A lot of the content of this meeting you'll see is simply organizational, getting ourselves organized, getting a system built.

When we started, we didn't have letterhead. We didn't have office space. We still have phones which are metza-metza; all of the basics. We do have office furniture, although a new -- our conference table is being delivered today and we're moving up the ladder now to a little more serious but still organizational.

what the people of the Commonwealth really care about, and frankly what we really care about, is getting to the process of creating the value structure and the literal process by which we will ultimately make the decisions about where expanded gaming facilities will go, who will operate them, under what circumstances they will operate. That's what really matters. Everyone, I think many people at least, are anxious that we do that as quickly as we can, but we're still

just getting started, and a lot of this meeting, unlike other meetings, has to do with a lot of our administrative, administrative work. So we're now getting ready to do the really important work that's coming down the road.

I think that's it by way of my opening comments. If I missed any things, please speak up.

The second item on our agenda is the swearing in, and we've had to change that a little bit. We were not able, unfortunately, to have the Governor come today to swear us in. We have done the technical swearing in under the statute so that we are empowered to operate, but we will be having a formal swearing in at a later date at the State House with the Governor. I'm sorry that we weren't able to do that now.

The next item on our agenda you'll see is the adoption of a mission statement and Robert's Rules of Order, or at least that's the idea. I had felt that it would be useful to establish a mission statement right off the bat that would try to say to the public and to the participants in this process exactly what it is that we intend

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to be doing here. And I'd like to read a draft of a mission statement, and then we'll talk about it with the Commission, and if we can all agree, we'll adopt it.

The mission statement that I'm suggesting reads as follows: The mission of the Massachusetts Gaming Commission is to create a fair, open and transparent process for implementing the Expanded Gaming Law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in November 2011. In creating that process, the Commission will strive to ensure that its decision-making and regulatory systems engender the confidence of the public and the participants and that they provide the greatest possible economic development benefits and revenues to the people of the Commonwealth, reduce to the maximum extent possible the potentially negative or unintended consequences of the new legislation, and allow an appropriate return on investment for gaming providers that assures the operation of casino resorts of only the highest quality.

Anybody have any thoughts about the mission or our mission?

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Commissioner Zuniga, do you want to start? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure, yes. the spirit of the balance that the mission statement speaks to, which I've said it before as well, that it's incumbent upon this Commission to balance the economic development goals of the Commonwealth, the jobs that it can generate. There's a real economic drive behind this, but also there's a need to balance that with what potentially could be an adverse or unintended consequence; as well as the realization of the financially feasible nature that these casinos or resorts really do have. So I'm very happy with this draft and believe that the spirit of balance has really been achieved here.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Like any corporation, non-profit, business, you know, adopting a mission statement isn't just fluff. It's a critical statement I think to the public at large about who you are, and you're directing that comment to the public or potential customers. You ask any non-profit or business about their mission statement, and chances are they've spent a considerable amount of time on

it. You open up their company or non-profit website, it's one of the first things that pops up. It drives them and how they operate. And it's commonly referred to whenever they meet with potential clients or customers or contributors.

outlines our guiding principles, how we're going to operate, but I think it also addresses three key stakeholders in this process. Certainly the first are the residents of Massachusetts; secondly are the folks who are concerned about the unintended consequences of gaming, and third are potential investors, the casino gaming operations that are considering Massachusetts and understanding up front that we value their potential investment in the Commonwealth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I also like the overall tone and balancing that we tried to -tried to create here with this statement. In thinking of my own contributions to the Commission, you know, I was focusing on, excuse me, you know, the regulatory systems engender the confidence of public and the participants. My

background with some oversight experience with the New Jersey State Police, this is something that really hits home for me and something I'll be striving to make sure that we do, that we achieve. And also the part of the statement that talks about reducing the maximum extent of the potentially negative or unintended.

And again, I think of partnerships here, how important it is for all of us to work together to really reduce that, and I had meetings with the Attorney General's office and our federal partners here in the state and the State Police certainly, and you know, I've just been really, really pleased with the focus and how much people want to work together here in the Commonwealth, and I'm very hopeful that we can achieve all of these -- all of these parts to this mission statement.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Mr. Chairman, like the others of my colleagues, I think this is an excellent mission statement. This Commission has by statute a great deal of power and discretion over matters that can deeply affect the communities throughout the Commonwealth, and it's

important that in exercising that power and that discretion that we be fair, that we be open, that we be transparent, that we build confidence in the process, so that in the end, regardless of the decisions we make, people will know that they've been heard and that we have listened to their concerns and the things they want us to hear.

The mission statement describes the three primary goals, as I see them, of the statute, economic development for the benefit of the citizens, reduction of undesirable side effects, and creation of high quality jobs. But public confidence in the process by which the Commission seeks to achieve those ends is in the end of the utmost importance. So I support this because it captures those ideas.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much. I just want to -- I want to add a thought here, and it's something that I think needs to be a theme throughout our conversations, and it's a line that we're going to have to learn how to walk. It may be perceived to a certain extent as unusual to have in the mission statement a

setting out the objective that our providers can get an appropriate return on investment. It's kind of a funny thing to put in, but I am very mindful.

One of my prior experiences was with the cable television industry years and years ago, and in those days, the public sector that was licensing the cable television industries got very excited about how they could put pressure on the cable operators that wanted to come into each of their communities, particularly the big communities, and they put out standards that were not viable. They asked for so much that they forced, effectively, the providers to offer more than they could promise and many of the deals didn't work.

We have to find a really careful balance here, where we can get every penny and every item of mitigation as we can possibly get for the people of Massachusetts, but we have to do it in a way that lets these folks see that by bringing big money into our Commonwealth and investing it in our Commonwealth, that they can get the kind of return they want. And it's going to be --

it's not going to be the easy line to walk and it's going to go into much of our future of how we get to our fee, how we get to our specs.

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Do we really understand what the economic viability is in the community? And in order -because in order to do this, we're going to have to really understand the economics of this business in our Commonwealth. Maybe we do, maybe we don't. I'm not sure. But I wanted to expand on that point, because I think it's a little bit unusual. I hope in the long run it will be considered by the industry as a positive sign. You know, we want competition. We want you to come here. We want you to be successful, and to the extent that it's consistent with our regulatory role, we will collaborate with you to try to make that happen.

Any other discussion about the proposed statement?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adopt the Commission statement as presented.

23 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.

24 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion?

All in favor of adopting the mission statement as read say aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?

And so the motion passes. Our first motion, I believe, hooray. Big stuff. We're off to the races. Nobody laughed. Thank you.

All right. Next on Item 4 is the adoption

-- we referred in the agenda to the adoption of
Robert's Rules of Order. We've subsequently been
talking with other entities, and as I said to
you, there are not other entities like ours. But
we do need to adopt some kind of basic rules of
the road for the conduct of these meetings. I
think it will be less -- more informal than
formal, but I wanted to ask Commissioner McHugh
if you would speak a little bit to this agenda
item.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Well, I think,
Mr. Chairman, that we do need some rules. I
think that, obviously, but I think that the main
thrust of Robert's Rules of Order, which is a
large volume of rules for almost any contingency
that can arise in a meeting, contains much that

we're not going to ever encounter, the five of us. Those are rules that are universal rules for the governance of town meetings, for the governance of legislative bodies, for the governance of all kinds of large groups.

And so I think that what we ought to do is adopt rules of order that are modeled on Robert's Rules of Order and use them as a general guide to our conduct of business in the Commission and in our Commission meetings. So I'd move that we adopt as a general guideline for the conduct of our business Robert's Rules of Order.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a second?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Any further discussion on this business?

Again I want to -- I think we're going to learn as we go here, on how this operates. I think we don't want to overly structure this but we do want to have rules of the road as we need them, and I think, you know, for the time being at least, this makes -- this gives us sort of an appropriate starting point.

Any other discussion?

1	All in favor of the motion to adopt
2	generally the principles of Robert's Rules say
3	aye.
4	COMMISSIONERS: Aye.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?
6	Two down. Thank you.
7	Item Number 4, the legislation calls for
8	the election of a secretary and a treasurer from
9	the Commissioners, and I have done a little bit
10	of prior work on seeing if we might get people to
11	be willing to serve, and I would like to ask if
12	we have any nominations for the office of
13	secretary of the Mass. Gaming Commission.
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I'd like
15	to nominate Commissioner James McHugh to serve as
16	our secretary.
17	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I would second
18	that nomination.
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Any
20	discussion? Oh, are there any are there other
21	nominations? You might get lucky, Jim.
22	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Oh, it's an
23	uncontested election it looks like.
24	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Discussion on the

nomination of Commissioner Jim McHugh? I will just say for the record, I served with Commissioner now, then Judge McHugh on the so-called Harshbarger Commission, which looked into hiring and promotional practices in the Massachusetts judiciary after the probation scandal, and I can say that what he brings to this role is a sense of fairness and judiciousness that is unparalleled, and I'm going to be casting my vote in his favor.

Go ahead.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Chairman, I would just add to that the many years of experience of Judge McHugh in the proceedings, the public laws of this Commonwealth I believe make him an excellent candidate to be in the role of the secretary for this Commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Any other discussion?

All in favor of the election of
Commissioner James McHugh as secretary of the
Massachusetts Gaming Commission, please say aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed say nay.

1 The ayes have it and the motion is passed. 2 Thank you. 3 We are next asked to elect a treasurer, and again, I've done some spade work, and I think 4 we have a candidate. Do I have a nomination for 5 the office of treasurer? 6 7 COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I 8 would like to nominate my colleague, Enrique 9 Zuniga, as treasurer. Since joining this 10 Commission, I've taken a fond appreciation of his 11 financial background and expertise, and think 12 he'd be a great candidate for this slot. 13 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Do I have a 14 second? 15 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I second. 16 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other nominations? There being none, I call for discussion of 17 this nomination. 18 19 COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Mr. Chairman, I 20 support the nomination. Commissioner Zuniga has 21 the background and the experience to deal with 22 this and deal with the sometimes complicated 23 financial responsibilities that the Commission is 24 going to have, and he's displayed in the short

time that I've been working with him a zealous approach to our internal structure and how we approach the public trust we have, and I think he'd be an excellent candidate for this job.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any other discussion?

All in favor of the motion to nominate

Enrique Zuniga as the treasurer of the

Massachusetts Gaming Commission, please signify
by saying aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?

The motion passes unanimously. Welcome.

Item Number 5, procurement rules. I told you this was going to be a lot of housekeeping stuff, folks. It's going to get better in the future. Those of you on the web, I promise you, it's going to get better in the future, but we've got a lot of housekeeping to do. I'm sorry.

We are going to be doing a lot of procurement. We're a very little operation right now. We have five Commissioners and we have three staff, and we have essentially -- and six desks, but we will be doing a lot of procuring. We do need to have controlling rules in place for

how we do our procurements that are in compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth, and I'd like to ask Commissioner Zuniga to lead the conversation on what you think we ought to be doing on this.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, thank you.
Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have submitted a memorandum to the Commissioners here relative to the procurement of services. As we engage this startup phase, but will continue to operate, procure and buy, issue purchase orders, equipment, supplies, but also importantly the services of professional services and professional providers.

And I've done research in our statute and have concluded that Section 3(w) of our enabling statute does exempt us, this Commission, from having to comply with the public procurement rules of state agencies. We also, given my familiarity with Chapter 30B, we also, according to my research, do not believe that those rules would apply to this Commission.

But in my memorandum here I have submitted to these Commissioners, my recommendation to

nonetheless adopt those procedures, procedures that the Executive Office of Administration and Finance issues for agencies, for state agencies. Those are regulations 801 CMR 21. They govern essentially the procurement rules and procedures, the tasks that state procurement agents should follow for the solicitation and procurement and engagement of those professional services.

so again, because -- although the law does not require us to adopt those, I'm submitting that it's in our best -- in the best interest of this -- of the taxpayers to follow them because embedded in those procedures, there are a number of best practices that ensure the proper and efficient use of the public resources as well as create a very fair and competent environment.

Again, what I'm talking about, I'm posing to you is that we consider the adoption of those rules, 801 CMR, and I can take any questions or have any discussion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion about the topic, besides this?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Mr. Chairman, I think that although it's clear that these rules

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do not apply to us by statute or by their own force, they are the rules that other entities in the Commonwealth live by. They are rules that have been carefully thought through. not only a set of rules that have been carefully thought through, but a set of practices that have grown up around those rules, and so it provides a framework for us to -- within which we can work without having to reinvent something that probably wouldn't be as good no matter how long we spent doing it. And it also is appropriate that we have rules that everybody understands for our major procurements. So I strongly support this motion.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mr. Chair, I need to just, two following points on that notion.

The Office of the Governor, and we'll talk about this as per the agenda, but the Office of the Governor has already conducted, started the procurement of two service providers, a gaming consultant and an outside counsel under those rules, and according to that RFR, or those two RFRs, after the forming of the Commission, the selection would come to the Commission. So

there's another great segue into the adoption of those rules.

I also just as per my memorandum here would like to clarify that this is for the procurement and purchasing of services and commodities for our operations. This does not apply to the procurement of licensees or anything like that. Indeed, our own chapter -- enabling statute gives us a lot of the direction and a lot of discretion into how we undertake that procurement or those procurements.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. That's a very good -- that's a good point for the public to understand. We're talking about the procurement of goods and services for the use of the Commission. We're not yet getting into how we procure the gaming licenses and the resources associated with that. Thank you. That's a good point.

Any other points? In general, I mean, there's no -- you can't not favor this, I think. And in general, we're not going to be in a mode where we're in an urgent situation. We are, however, as we start up a little bit in an urgent

situation. Is there any -- I mean, sometimes we need people desperately. We need consultant help desperately and so forth. Is there any flexibility in these rules to help us move expeditiously when the need is there?

commissioner zunigh: For the most part my understanding is that yes, there are thresholds that, for example, the administrate -- the Office of Administration and Finance has set forth in policy, not in regulation, relative to incidental purchases, for example. Anything under \$5,000 we -- you know, the policy statement states that an agency could just use best business practices, not necessarily have to get a minimum of three bids.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: For under 5,000.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Under 5,000.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I, as outlined in my memo, I also move that we adopt that policy of incidental purchases could be very well done using best practices. Over that, there is other thresholds that apply, and we do have the flexibility by having chosen to adopt these rules

if an emergency arises, to temporarily pause them or suspend them, if you will, whatever may show up.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think we -- I mean, the Commission has been in place now for 12 days. Three of us have been here for 12 days. The other two have been here for seven days. But in that time, and in the month prior to that where we just had some consultant staff who were helping, we have done a lot. And I'll speak to this later on, a lot of state agencies have helped us to get moving.

But I do think that even as we adopt this, which I think is the right thing to do, we do need to make sure that we know what the appropriate processes are, and there are some for the speedy execution of things that really need to move quickly, and so just as an aside. And we will, I think, continue to look to you for help and guidance in that area. So if you can help make sure that we know every -- every appropriate shortcut that there is, just in case. This is the former businessman in me speaking.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I will call them

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1	flexibility. There's enough rule in there's
2	enough flexibility in the rules that would allow
3	us to do that.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. That's great.
5	Do I hear a motion to move forward on this
6	on this proposal?
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. I would submit
8	to you that as per my memo and description, that
9	you please consider this a motion to adopt the
10	rules, 801 CMR 21, as articulated in the
11	memorandum.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Is that
13	sufficient to for the motion to adopt whatever
14	that number was you said?
15	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I could read it.
16	I'm recommending and move to adopt 801 CMR 21 and
17	follow associated procurement procedures when
18	necessary and conduct the procurement of
19	commodities and services accordingly.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Do I hear a
21	second?
22	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second the motion.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion
24	on the motion?

All in favor of the motion as read by Commissioner Zuniga please indicate by saying aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?

There are none. Motion passes. Thank you very much for that work.

Under this same -- no, under the next item, Item 6 on the agenda, we need to do a little bit of work in just adapting and adopting those steps which we've already taken as we were in our consummating mod -- mode, and the first issue is the lease for our office space. We're at 84 State Street.

As the Commissioners know, we -- we don't have any idea how many personnel we will eventually have when the Commission gets up and running. The numbers are anywhere from a hundred to 150 probably, somewhere in that range, but in different offices around the state. So we couldn't get a space and we won't need that space or all that space for another couple years probably. So we decided to get space for a one-year lease that will hold us for up to 30

people, and by the end of this year, we will be able to make an informed decision about how much more space we'll need, either in this building or someplace else.

And as I think the Commissioners know, this was the -- the lease was negotiated by DCAM, our Department of whatever it's called, Capital Asset Management, thank you, and I did sign the lease. The lease is, as I said, for one year. It will hold about 30 people. It's for \$256,000 for the year, plus utilities, which if I'm right is somewhere in the neighborhood of 25 to \$30,000. I have signed it tentatively but I do think it needs to be adopted by a formal vote of the Commission. Could I have a motion to that effect?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I move that we adopt the or ratify the lease that the Chairman signed for the space at 84 State Street.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second the motion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Just --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No negotiating on who

24 gets which office.

1 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. Just to note that I -- and I will vote in favor of this, but 2 3 to note that \$33 per square foot for a one-year lease that allows us the flexibility to renew as early as six months, start negotiations, is very 5 It's the going rate of downtown reasonable. 7 So I just wanted to make that known. space. 8 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. That's good 9 to hear. And we, you know, because we only took 10 a one-year lease, we had left negotiated room --11 space, but I think DCAM did a good job, so thank 12 you for that. 13 Any other discussion? 14 All in favor of the motion as stated by 15 Commissioner McHugh say aye. 16 COMMISSIONERS: Aye. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed? 18 Motion passes unanimously. Thank you. Under this same item, we have done a bunch 19 20 of other things. We bought office furniture. 21 We've signed up for phones. We bought some 22 computers. For the most part, this has been 23 handled by other state agencies who know how to 24 do this, and I just for the record, as we've been

trying to pull this Commission together, as I said, when we started we had zero, and we hired -- the Governor's office on your behalf hired a public relations consultant who many of you have met, Karen Schwartzman, and Janice Reilly, who was a consultant to help us get up and running. Janice served as my chief of staff when I was Secretary of Administration and Finance, and she is still just a consultant. But Janice, in particular, worked with the state agencies that work under A&F, ITD, the IT department; HRD, human relations; OSD, the Office of -- what's it called? OSD --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Operational Services Division.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- Operational Services
Division which is the procurement body and the
Comptrollers Office, and I want to say for the
record that they've all been great. We would not
have been able to operate if those folks hadn't
put their shoulder to the wheel. And the answer
to: Can state government move quickly, is yes.
And I want to thank those folks if they're
watching or they're out there somewhere.

1	But the question I want to ask,
2	Commissioner, is whether you think, do we need to
3	do anything else? Is it all pretty much under
4	control? Do we need anything to sort of ratify
5	everything we've done or is it all right as is?
6	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I move and suggest
7	to approve the expenditures as they have as we
8	have them and know of them right now.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And given that we
11	just adopted the procurement rules a few minutes
12	ago, then operate under those under those
13	assumptions. Literally cleaning the house,
14	housekeeping item, if you will, but a good one.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That would require
16	another motion?
17	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, it would
18	require another motion. I have actually spoken
19	with Janice and have and can speak a little
20	bit about the expenditures, just summarize them
21	for the record.
22	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good, yeah, great. Do
23	we have that?
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, we have that

in the packets. We have a total of \$66,000 on what I would term fixed assets. These will eventually go into our fixed asset ledger. It's chairs, equipment, desks, et cetera. So they're itemized here for your consideration. So this is -- this has been a purchase.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There is a couple of other items which we are leasing and are customarily leased, and I find them to be reasonable as well. A copier, computer, monitors, laptops, that get us started as well. Given the nature and depreciation of these assets, it's very advisable in this -- these days to lease that equipment. The yearly costs amount to \$5,380 currently for computers, 3,000 for a copier, and those are the expenditures that we have.

And third and last, we have an item of charge backs for our connectivity, e-mails, voicemail, et cetera, to be part of the Mass. mail system. Those are also itemized here for your consideration and are \$1,300 a month.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great. I will say

that we're -- for reasons which you can all understand, the public can understand, we are paying particular attention to various elements of security. We don't have just -- we won't have just the normal voicemail system, just the normal e-mail systems and so forth, since typically gaming commissions are under a much stricter standard of security. We haven't done a lot of this yet, but it's something that we need to continue to be focused on, and we'll look to your help in overseeing that as well, along with our former state trooper.

Any other discussion on -- do you want to put this in the form of a motion?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sure. I move that this Commission approve the costs summarized as -- in the attachment, \$66,696 for fixed assets, they're in the spreadsheet, and the other leasing costs, also itemized in the packet, as well as the charge back costs to be approved by this Commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a second?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Second.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion?

Other than thank you for looking up this stuff.

All in favor of adopting the motion as read by Commissioner Zuniga please indicate by saying aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?

Again, the motion passes unanimously.

We are now on item 7 which begins to get to the more substantive and critical -- critically important part of our work which is the discussion of and perhaps selection of a gaming consultant. A couple of introductory remarks here.

We have asked -- there are two finalists,
Michael & Carroll, and Spectrum Gaming. We have
asked both of them to come and make a
presentation. We'll tell you a little bit more
about this in a minute. We'll discuss this
process a little bit more. We have asked that
all of them be willing to step outside, if you
are willing, while we're having this entire
segment, and we will ask each of the groups to
come in at the right time to have the discussion.

In addition, Commissioner Cameron wants to

make a statement about this item.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, as it turns out, the two finalists for the gaming consultant are both New Jersey-based companies. As my fellow Commissioners know, I spent my entire professional career with the New Jersey State Police and I know some of the individuals of teams, and I know all of them by reputation. I thought it was appropriate, so there's no appearance of a conflict, that I recuse myself from the selection process. So I am going to leave the room at this time and let this piece of the process proceed.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Cameron brought this up herself. She has not been involved in any of the discussions, preliminary or otherwise.

I would like to say for the record that there is a standard by which we will -- which we will be using for issues of recusal, a two-step standard that each of the Commissioners will need to answer. The first question is given this apparent conflict, can I be objective? And I believe Commissioner Cameron believed that she

could be.

But the second question is is there any appearance of a conflict, notwithstanding the fact that I can be objective? And to that, Commissioner Cameron was -- was gracious and wise enough to say in the interest of the appearance of absolute propriety, she would recuse herself and has throughout this entire process.

So if the folks from Spectrum and Michael & Carroll would be willing to go out back, Janice Reilly with the pretty much red hair will show you where to go. And I appreciate you folks coming and indulging on this.

[Pause].

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Here is the process. We're going to get a little bit of background on how we got to where we got. Some of you know this. Then we're going to have each of them come in, and then we will talk for as long as we need to talk about this decision.

By way of background, the RFP for the gaming consultant was issued on November 29th.

It was issued by the Governor under the authority that's vested in the Governor along with money to

help get the Commission up and running before the Commission existed. And we asked them in order that we could have an RFP teed up, ready to go by the time we started, rather than have the Commission have to put out an RFP so we'd lose a month or a month and a half, we wanted the Governor to get this set up for us.

We did collaborate with him on the writing of the RFP. That went out on February 29th. The scope of services included such things as reviewing the Act and advising us on its content, assisting us with all of the activities to implement the Act, in particular to develop a strategic plan for the Commission, particularly in its startup phase that would include timelines, staffing plans, preliminary budget, et cetera; assist with other procurement activities related to the licensing process, and so forth.

The deadline for the proposals was

March 21st. The response that was required from
the firm was -- from the proposals, proposers was
a history of the firm, a description of their
relevant experience, similar projects,
references, conflicts that they may have in the

Massachusetts gaming environment, et cetera.

The responses that came in, I believe there were five, by March 21st. They were reviewed in the first instant by -- instance by the review team designated by the Governor's office, which consisted of me and someone from the Office of Consumer Affairs and Public Licensing, Adam Forkner.

We winnowed the applications down to the two finalists, and for the two finalists to interview and then call in for an interview the two finalists. Adam and I, given that Commissioner Cameron was recused, and this was the week when we still only had three Commissioners, I asked Commissioner McHugh to join us and Adam for that process of review. And Commissioner McHugh will report on that process and our reactions to the interviews after we've had the interviews.

So I think I want to turn to the candidates, right?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We chose the order of interview, surprise, by alphabet, and

the team of Michael & Carroll will be our first interviewees. If you'd bring them in, Janice.

[Pause.]

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have two mikes and two chairs, but please bring up other chairs.

That was -- that's good. That counts for a lot.

Why don't you introduce yourselves, and as last time, we've asked you to make a brief presentation of what you think is important and we will then fire away. So gentlemen.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you. Chairman Crosby and Commission, thank you very much for this opportunity. This is a very important day, historic day in the history of the Commonwealth.

We have submitted a written proposal to you which we trust contains the basic background information, our experience over the decades we've been involved in gaming, and particularly in gaming regulation. What I'd like to do now, if I could, is just introduce myself and my colleagues, and we'll also note, there is one person missing which we'll explain in a minute.

To my right is Mr. Guy Michael. He's part of my firm. It's Michael & Carroll. And Guy is

a practitioner for almost 37 years I guess now, something like that. Who's counting?

Guy is regarded in the gaming industry as one of the seniors, the deans of gaming. He was involved in New Jersey in the initial drafting of the Casino Control Act back in the '70s. He stayed on to head important divisions, departments in the Division of Gaming Enforcement. He was involved in the initial licensing the New Jersey casinos, the setting up of that regulatory apparatus, and obviously the results over the many years that have shown that those initial apparatus were very effective in keeping out undesirable elements.

He was also involved in establishing gaming into Australia. We were involved in the drafting of legislation for the Pennsylvania gaming project. Guy is also a past national, international president of the International Association of Gaming Attorneys. He currently serves as a counselor to that organization. And more importantly or relevant to our presentation today, our firm has been involved since the very beginning of the advent of what is now a

\$26 billion Indian gaming industry throughout the country.

We were involved in the initial setting up of Foxwoods, the gaming Commission there, the Pequot Gaming Commission, that is. We were also involved in developing systems and methodologies that were used as a pattern and as a model for all around the country in terms of other Indian gaming operations that have been set up. And Guy and I also have held regulatory positions, and still hold such positions today. For over -- almost two decades now, I've been chairman of a gaming commission in Louisiana, and Mr. Michael has been legal counsel.

From that experience, Guy is regarded as not only an expert, but as a person who is called upon by many of the largest gaming organizations in the world for advice and for consultation.

I've been very proud to work with him now for 20 years, and he has taught me a great deal, and I find that every day he comes up with new innovative ways and methods to better gaming regulation throughout this country.

To Guy's right is Mr. Jim Darcy and

Mr. Bernie Murphy. Both of these individuals are veteran FBI supervisors who have a very unique skill set. Both were involved in New Jersey in conducting complex investigations of public corruption, organized crime, and other matters, and most specifically, matters involving corruption related to gaming. Both were intimately involved in the various attempts by organized crime to get into Atlantic City, and through their efforts, those efforts, those invasion attempts were, in fact, rebutted.

In addition to that, after their careers with the FBI, they were retained by some of the largest gaming companies in the world for both advice on compliance, regulatory systems, as well as general advice to managers on how to do it right, and make sure that their systems would remain clean and in complete compliance with regulatory guidelines.

There's one person missing from our table right now, and that is our other colleague,

Kathleen O'Toole. Kathleen is well-known in

Massachusetts. She is the former commissioner of the Boston Police Department. She was also the

former superintendent of the Massachusetts -excuse me, superintendent of the Metropolitan
Police and she was also a lieutenant colonel of
the Special Operations for the Massachusetts
State Police.

Kathy, in addition to that, has had very responsible positions over the years, including a very important position as she was Secretary of Public Safety. She supervised 20 different state agencies with over 10,000 employees, and she brought not only integrity, but organization to that effort.

She has also been involved on many high profile projects. She has been consulted for the United States Department Justice -- United States Department of Justice, the Civil Rights Division, on police profiling and other racial-related matters. She currently is a member of the Independent Commission on Policing in Northern Ireland, which is known as the Patten Commission, and she's been involved in teaching proper police procedure in governmental administration to the Irish government.

All of that being said, we're here today

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because this is a very special team that we've assembled. All of us have been involved on many occasions with starting up gaming commissions from zero, I mean, literally like you are, no desks, no pens, no telephones, nothing whatsoever We've been there. We've done it. to start. think our record speaks for itself. We have a documented history of both integrity and also transparency, and the clients that we have advised over the years, both in the industry and governmentally, have always been very satisfied with our work product and have advised us, and I believe we contained some letters of recommendation as you had requested.

We've studied your gaming law, and we've analyzed it from the perspective of our experience, and we believe that there are many good things in that legislation that other jurisdictions have not included. You are evolutionary. You are -- you have included in there matters that we think are not only important, but will be critical in maintaining the integrity of your process. We applaud that. It makes everyone's job easier going forward.

In addition to that, we wanted to point out that the persons you see here, with Kathleen O'Toole, are the persons you would be dealing with if you select us. We don't delegate. We don't have a pool of people that are going to be given different responsibilities to interact with. We believe in running our practice in a way that we devote our intention and our focus on the matters of most importance. This is most important.

We also had supplied you recently with a couple of handout charts. We thought, just to give you a little sampling of our thinking, in looking at your statute, there is one that has to do with an inter-agency relationship chart. It has -- I apologize for the multi-colors, but that was my daughter's work and she did a pretty good job, so.

The document we think is self-explanatory, but our -- Mr. Michael will comment a little more about the detail of it, but we thought it was just a visual on both our experience in how these agencies can interact and the importance of that interaction.

Secondly, we gave you a chart, also, what I would call the regulatory review process which was just a sample of our thinking in terms of perhaps how a review protocol could go, utilizing some techniques and methods that have proven to be very successful in maximizing integrity, transparency and yet, allow for maintaining the balance that you spoke about before, Chairman, of allowing the industry to breathe and be able to expand and put the capital investment in, and not be choked by unnecessary or overzealous regulations. That review protocol is a sample. It's by no means a final submission, but we wanted you to get the benefit of that thinking.

I'll turn it over to Mr. Michael now. Oh,
I forgot one person. I should tell you about
myself. I'm Robert J. Carroll. I was also
involved as a state prosecutor for the first half
of my career. I've been an attorney for over
three decades. I formerly headed the New Jersey
Organized Crime and Racketeering Task Force for
many years, a Division of Criminal Justice.
During that phase, we also cracked down on a lot
of illegal slot machines and things of that sort.

I learned a great deal about gaming in those early years.

After coming out of government, I was recruited by Mr. Michael, and at that point his partner, Mickey Brown, who was the first CEO of Foxwoods, and we worked together at the beginning of the Indian gaming movement. Since then, we have counseled dozens and dozens of tribes, hundreds of state, federal and tribal officials on processes of good gaming. We believe we have an excellent record on providing governments with the input and the models and the tools that you can chose from that will best work and serve the Commonwealth.

So Mr. Michael.

MR. MICHAEL: Thank you. Thank you, Bob, and I'll echo Bob's comments, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Commission in thanking you for this opportunity to be able to present ourselves to you and hopefully, be able to present a compelling case for our retention.

I'm Guy Michael. Bob has explained to you my background, and he did it precisely the way I wrote it, and so I appreciate that.

But the purpose of my presentation, and we'll try to keep it as short as possible, is not to repeat the concepts that Bob has so adequately explained in terms of our ideas and our -- our projections on how we intend to go about this job, but maybe get more involved in some of the details.

Not to be picayune, but as everyone knows in any of these activities, the devil is in the details. And there are some aspects of the startup process here, the administrative and procedural processes, that really need to be addressed very quickly as I'm sure you all recognize, and what we wanted to do is point out some of those as an introduction into the kinds of things that we would be happy to and be able to assist you with.

The Chairman earlier mentioned in terms of the agenda items that you've already done that they were simply organizational. I'm sure you didn't mean it that way, because there's nothing simple about the organizational issues that you're going to be facing here.

So to begin with those, for example, the

statute provides for a variety of law enforcement agencies to be involved in the casino regulation procedures, and that's as it should be. The coordination and the compilation of resources in the law enforcement field is essential.

However, what is also essential is to make sure that the areas of jurisdiction as between those various agencies are clearly defined and are well understood. We have been involved in jurisdictions in the past in which there is ambiguity as between what agency handles what matters, and as a result, it is counterproductive. There can -- it ends up with no one handling it completely and no one handling it well.

So we would recommend at the outset that efforts be made for a memoranda of understanding to be drafted and engaged in with, for example, the Attorney General's Office, Division of Gaming Enforcement, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, Gaming Liquor Enforcement Unit, and the State Police Gaming Enforcement Unit. Those are all agencies that have some overlap jurisdiction, and it should be clear as to who

does what.

Besides that exterior coordination with other agencies, you, of course, are going to need staff and coordination among yourselves. That goes without saying. But in doing that, you're going to have to know, of course, what the staff is intending to do. And we've taken the liberty of drafting, initially at least, a listing of what might be your internal units in terms of how the Commission might chose to operate.

There could be, for example, a licensing unit and Commission intake clerk to handle all of the applications that you're going to receive.

The mounds of paper, both actual paper and the electronic information, are going to be massive, not to forget there's a vendor approval process and your requirement to maintain records of every vendor at every casino. That unit will need -- that documentation needs to be well handled.

There need to be a hearings unit to handle the appeals and the various hearings on licenses that you will face. We recommend an audit unit to handle the required oversight of casino financial operations. The statute also requires

you to be onsite on the casino floor. Actually it says that casinos cannot operate unless the Commission has representatives on the floor, so you would need an inspectors' unit to operate and to administer those onsite observers.

You're also tasked with handling any variety -- I lost count I think, going through this statute, of funds that are generated from the casino revenue. So it might be a good idea to have a fund administration unit. That would be the ones who would handle possibly under the treasurer of the Commission the administration of those funds.

You're also tasked with reporting to the Legislature and to the remainder of the government the developments in the casino industry, and so a research unit that would keep track of the industry and know what the new developments are so that you can prepare those reports on an adequate basis.

Obviously being lawyers, I guess, we're a little partial to the legal unit that would need to be a part of your organization, a general counsel and lawyers who will be able to

interpret, administer the Act.

An administration unit that would handle the overall operations of the Commission administratively. And potentially a racing unit. There is that entire area of gaming that is not typically within casino regulatory bodies, but which the Legislature has vested in you to handle racing as well. So you would need that, too. That would just be, again, our 10,000 mile overview of what might be worthwhile Commission structure.

We've also in the review of the Act noticed that there is what we read as potentially a two-step process. There's an option that this Commission may use in terms of licensing, that initial applications be filed, including certainly background information and representations about the remainder of the obligations that applicants will have, that that background be reviewed by the Bureau and then once the Bureau passes on the background, the remainder of the application be forwarded to the Commission. If the Bureau does not pass on the background, it just doesn't go any further.

We think that kind of two-step process is very wise because it avoids the unnecessary time and expense of having what might be later determined to be unqualified applicants go through all of the election processes and so on that ultimately turn out to be a nullity or also not having what might potentially be determined to be unsavory persons involved in that election process at all.

The Act also was kind of unique in that it

-- although it makes a license a revokable

privilege, as do almost all the Acts that we've

seen, it also allows licenses to be transferable,

and this is something that we haven't often seen.

And we would -- we think we need to address the

due process implications, possibly counsel could

do that, of having a legislative outline that

vests some property right in the license as

opposed to it being just the revokable privilege.

The kinds of process that may be required to

remove that vested interest could be different

than if there were no transferability of the

license itself.

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Bob has mentioned we are very experienced in, and although the Commission is not directly involved in that process, it is -- it does have a role, and it's important that the Commission be fully advised of and capable of addressing the issues that arise from that.

There are two in particular that are particularly acute in Indian country right now, the implications of what's called the Carcieri decision, which says that tribes cannot take land into trust if they were recognized after 1932, and what's called the Patchak case which is now before the Supreme Court as to whether or not an individual landowner can sue in Federal Court to stop an Indian development if, in fact, the Indian tribe that is engaged in development took the land into trust after 1932 in violation of Carcieri. So these are involved issues but they're important and they could -- they could determine the Indian aspects of the gaming operations here.

In terms of immediate administrative issues that we saw in the Act that really should be part of your code of ethics that the

Legislature says needs to be done and should be in your policies and procedures, there are some language uses in the Act that we think need to be massaged a little bit, not legislatively, but that the Commission has the authority to under Section 4, you have the power to effectuate the provisions of the Act according to the purposes of that Act.

For example, Section 3(i) says that no funds can be transferred without Commission approval. Now, obviously, you've started to work on that today, which is very wise and we applaud you for that. You would certainly not want to have the Commission's approval on every check that you need to write and every expenditure that you need to make.

Section 3(k) says that the hiring of employees, you cannot hire them if they're convicted of a misdemeanor of more than ten years prior to their application. We're kind of certain that that might be a misstatement. It's probably that you can't hire them if their misdemeanor conviction was less than ten years prior to their application. But these are things

that you could probably address in your policies and procedures.

Section 3(m) talks about hiring anyone who has an interest in a license within -- a licensee within three years before employment. Well, you're going to be hiring people now. There are no licensees. So it's going to be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain if people that you hire have had an interest in a licensee three years ago. They're not going to know that. You're not going to know that. These are issues that need to be addressed in the policies and procedures, and we think you can under your powers in Section 4.

No commissioner or employee can own stock in a licensee. Now, that's a very legitimate and very worthwhile rule. However, licensee covers a variety of people, and it's not uncommon for people to have stock in mutual funds in which, for example, they may not even know what stock they hold, and especially if it's a vendor such as IBM or AT&T and so on. So that would need to be interpreted, and codes of ethics and procedures need to be implemented that would

address those practical concerns.

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And finally, the applications are considered public records, except for what the Act calls secrets and competitively sensitive or proprietary information, which typically means But it would also be commercial information. worthwhile if the Commission promulgated rules that would allow for the confidentiality of individual personal background information. We don't -- of course, you want to be transparent in your operations so that the public knows that you're doing this job adequately and accurately, but at the same time, you don't want to deter applicants from applying because they're afraid that their entire life history is going to be available to anyone who wants to see it.

Again, those are illustrative. They're not meant to be inclusive. We don't want to take up all day, and we hope that it gives you an example of the kinds of things that we'd be able to identify and help you with as we proceed through this challenging process.

I now turn it over to Mr. Murphy and Mr. Darcy.

MR. MURPHY: I won't take too much of your time, except to say Jim and I have worked together for now going on 30 years. Both of our backgrounds are FBI and then working in the compliance end of the casino business after our retirement from the Bureau.

I'm going to kind of turn it to Jim to talk more specifically to some of those issues, because while all of our work as agents and in the commercial field have been casino related, Jim's background does go back just a little before mine in Atlantic City and like everything, I think we should start at the beginning. So I think that I'll turn it over to Jim for that purpose.

MR. DARCY: Thank you. Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners, I'm the local guy. I was born in
Boston, and to let you know how old I am, I went
to BC High before any of this was here. So this
is a spectacular building.

I went on to BC and then eventually ended up in the FBI, where I spent 17 years in Atlantic City. I was an agent there for ten years and then a supervisor I guess for the last seven, and

after that went into the casino business on the compliance side.

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One of the things that I think we could be helpful to the Commission through this consultancy goes to the issue of what the legislation charges the Commission with, coordinating with law enforcement agencies at every level, to include the federal government which is tremendous.

One of the things that occurred in the 1990s when there was a significant up-check in the number of jurisdictions that came online is that the FBI and the New Jersey State Police and folks from Nevada, from both the FBI and the Nevada Gaming Control Board, traveled around the country and put on seminars for the various jurisdictions, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, I spent some time in Michigan with the Indiana. Assistant Attorney General from New Jersey and other places. And the purpose of the -- of these seminars, which were attended by U.S. attorneys, Attorney General's office folks, local police and local prosecutors, was to try and educate or give these participants some background on the lessons

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learned. Because the fact of the matter is a lot of folks in law enforcement, back then and I think maybe to this day, think that the movie casino is what's going on with the industry, and clearly it isn't.

Nevada, for sure, had a significant issue with what we referred to as the strawman cases in the 1970s. New Jersey's statutes and regulation, regulatory backdrop, was set up to prevent that from happening ever again, and it's done a tremendous job. And Nevada cured their problems, coupled with the fact that in the late '70s, they required every licensee to have a compliance program where they self-regulate themselves, to the extent they operate outside of the State of Nevada, and the fact that most of the players in the industry from the late '90s to the present are either publically traded corporations or privately held corporations, who because of their debt are almost the equivalent to publically traded corporations in terms of transparency.

Now, when I -- when I speak of the lessons learned, what we thought was important was to -- what our experience was in Nevada and New Jersey

was whatever the local crime problem is is really what you have to pay attention to. And New Jersey was a great example, a very, very robust and successful regulatory system. The very first thing that happened there was the Casino Control Commission was indicted for taking a bribe. He passed away before trial.

The mob knew that they weren't going to be able to infiltrate casinos, as they did in the '70s in Vegas. There's been testimony in Federal Court to that extent. So what they did in Atlantic City is they -- they controlled -- they took, they developed a plan to control the Office of the Mayor, and they were successful. They paid for his campaign. In controlling the mayor's office, they controlled the zoning and planning, which was where they tried to make money.

Now, luckily law enforcement was on top of that. The mayor got indicted. The underboss of the Philadelphia family got indicted. The mayor was sentenced to 15 years and served seven. So that's an example.

The other thing they did is they attempted

to exert influence over the industry by their control of the largest union in Atlantic City, the bartenders and restaurant workers. Now, that was a long time ago, I grant you that. But our point is, and we think we can be of assistance in providing guidance, putting together seminars to help everybody keep their eye on the ball.

We all know the issue of corruption unfortunately across the United States is there, and you know, I guess we wouldn't be surprised if something happens along the way. But you've got a strong legislation which we've seen and you've got all the right pieces in place, and we think we can contribute a lot to help expedite the process and bring to the table experience on issues of, you know, of grave importance obviously.

And just finally towards that end, the law enforcement business in a team sport. Now, it doesn't always work as smoothly as it should, but so what? That doesn't mean --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You've heard about that in Boston?

MR. DARCY: Yes, sir, I'm familiar. But

the legislation charges the Commission with reaching out, and we think we could be helpful in that regard.

As far as the industry goes, my experience in the compliance end of it, the history of it is in Nevada, as I said earlier in the late '70s, they required all their licensees to have a compliance program in place. Basically it's an internal review system where they monitor everything they do, and they do it because they have to. We worked -- the group here has worked in many jurisdictions. I can name seven off the top. We had casinos in Canada, Australia. We did new development work in Macau. We had a casino in South America and one in South Africa. So we're very well experienced towards that end.

We would internally do about 10 to 12,000 backgrounds a year. We're a 50,000 employee company, and of that number, 200 to 300 were key employees. So we're very familiar with how to get the backgrounds done, how to get them done quickly, and what various regulators from the various jurisdictions would expect. And I think that's pretty much of what I have at this point,

sir. Thank you.

MR. CARROLL: If you have questions, we're more than happy to answer any of your concerns.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you very much.

Why don't Commissioner Zuniga and Commissioner Stebbins lead off?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, and thank you for your presentation. I have a couple of questions or in general, I thought or I saw the way that the legislation was written and it's envisioned to take place, I envisioned this process as two mega processes, if you will. There's a big upfront siting, location, real estate development piece that will take place, and there's one of once casinos are eventually built, one later on of eventually operation of the casinos.

I think you touched on a lot of great illustrations relative to the operation, the ongoing, the licensing, et cetera, but is there anything that you could tell us relative to the upfront process, if you will, of construction, operating -- sorry, the construction and

development piece that you could speak to?

MR. MICHAEL: I'll start on that. We -we agree with you. I think you've identified, I
think, the two main areas. There's the back -there's the initial developmental, if you want to
call it that, and then later the operational.

As part of that developmental aspect, though, we perceived the background investigation and the qualification of those who are developing to be an integral piece of that process. It would be, as I said earlier, counterproductive and time-consuming and delaying to allow an applicant to go through the entire -- the development, to oversee their construction, to make sure that they have everything in place, their election, their approvals, and then find out that they can't get a license.

So our recommendation is that the license

-- that the background procedure be done
initially as applicants with an intention to
proceed with a project first be screened, vetted,
and that their qualifications be determined.
Once that's done, then the remainder of the
process can take place.

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Now, if those applicants choose to proceed with development and purchase as much as they want to develop in the meantime, if they're confident that they're going to succeed in the vetting process, that's their risk. If they -if they want to wait, they can wait. We -- from what we gather from public reports, it seems that most of the persons who have expressed an interest in Massachusetts are well established, well qualified in many jurisdictions types of In that case, a background companies. investigation may not take very long, or if it does, at least those companies might have a more confident willingness to be able to proceed with the developmental aspects while they're going through the background parts. But our basic recommendation in that area is that the screening is at the first stage, the priority. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner, anything

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner, anything else? Okay.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I have a quick question, and you pointed to your history and experience with startup legislation. I feel Massachusetts is somewhat unique. I mean, we've

identified a capped number of casinos. Do you see us mirroring another jurisdiction where you have some involvement that had a similar legislation, similar startup to the Commonwealth?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. We view Massachusetts as I said before evolutionary. Your Act contains some of the best developed provisions from legislation from different states and jurisdictions. Refinement of that would occur in your regulation process and your implementation process.

I don't think there's any one state that it would mirror. Obviously, you know, in the early days, and Guy would speak better to this about New Jersey, you know, there was a drawing upon of Las Vegas, but there was a different intent. They wanted to start at a higher level to screen out the bad elements from just coming to the East Coast. That experience over the years itself was refined. In fact, just recently New Jersey went through a major reorganization of its regulatory system, all for the good.

I would say that Massachusetts, from our perspective right now, has a very good starting

point, and some of those fine tuning that Guy's talked about, and that was only illustrative, there are other areas, but within your purview and within your authority, you'll be able to address those.

We could certainly provide to you examples of other jurisdictions in those same areas, both positive and in some cases very positive, and on occasion negative. I would think that you should design it. You have a core element that is let's say within industry standard, but there will be a certain Commonwealth direction for this that's going to be unique here.

We were impressed with the inclusion of the law enforcement agencies. For example, Pennsylvania didn't do that. They went a little different direction, which was problematic. That particular observation was made early and was corrected. That's going to enable you, I think, to move more quickly and then do those type of things. So that would -- I would say, I would view yours as, you know, a quality starting point, and the fine tuning is where it gets interesting now.

MR. MICHAEL: If I could just add to that briefly, Bob pointed to it. If you're asking for a jurisdiction that has a similar kind of process, Pennsylvania is one of them in the sense that whereas New Jersey or Nevada or Mississippi, anyone who wants to have a casino can apply for a license and if they qualify, they build a casino.

Here in Massachusetts, as in Pennsylvania, the legislation specifies certain areas and limits the number of licenses to those areas. So in that sense, you're consistent with the Pennsylvania process. And we were -- we were involved in the drafting of the Pennsylvania legislation. The legislation is fine. It has everything it needs. As is no secret, the administration of that legislation at the outset of the Pennsylvania process had some difficulty, but it was not a flaw in the law. It was different.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Leaving the State Police out was not flawed in the law?

MR. MICHAEL: Well, leaving -- the State Police should have had more of a role, yeah, there's no question about that. But the State

Police could have -- just because the State

Police wasn't legislatively authorized to do it

doesn't mean there couldn't have been any

cooperation as between the State Police and the

gaming board, and there was an administrative

failure to communicate, even if it wasn't a

required communication. Information that the

State Police, for example, might have developed

might have been shared and we're not sure that

was done.

But we think that if properly administered, certainly there's no -- there's no necessary consequence of having this kind of process where you have only limited licenses in limited places that would have to repeat that Pennsylvania process.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Did you -- did you approve of the structure of the Commission itself, the appointees of the structure, the Pennsylvania Commission itself?

MR. MICHAEL: Candidly, no. We -- [simultaneous speech].

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I thought you said it was good.

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MR. MICHAEL: It was a good -- it was a good statute. We would have preferred certain things would have been done differently. I mean, we would have preferred, for example, that there may have been different -- like you say, the State Police part. There might have been different standards placed in. Overall, there was -- we weren't -- it might have been more transparency, as Bob says. But no system is perfect, and it was not the law itself. It was the administration of it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I have another question. Excuse me.

Can one of you tell us your view of the gaming and hospitality industry, just sort of like a summary? You alluded to it a little bit relative to how it has evolved from Nevada and New Jersey. But where do you see that -- the industry going, its sustainability? Do you see consolidation? What can you tell us relative to that generally?

MR. CARROLL: Again, it's no secret that it's different now. The competition that exists with so many different jurisdictions online, I

don't mean -- online, there's another problem.

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But so many jurisdictions in place that have casinos and have gaming, there's so much competition as between the various entities that when I first got involved in it in the '70s, for example, we were first involved, it was, you know, build it and they will come.

I remember the initial days of Resorts International, which was the first and for a year and a half the only casino is Atlantic City. They literally -- it didn't have 24 hours at the It opened at 10:00 o'clock, and they would literally blow a bugle at 10:00 o'clock, while the crowd was winding its way around the exterior of the building and on the Boardwalk. And then the crowds would just crush into the operation, and you couldn't find a place to stand. were actually selling their seats. If they had -- if they were sitting at a blackjack table, people could bid on the seat. You know, I'll pay you to be able to sit there, and they'd make more money selling their seat than playing the game.

Those days are gone and -- so the ability to manage and administer your casino and to

market it is much more important now than it ever was before. The quality of management, the quality of marketing, as I say, are all elements that are as key, more key now. We just focused in the beginning on integrity and there's no reason not to focus on that now, but for the most part, the people who are involved in the industry have been in the industry for a long time. They understand regulation. They know the business, and if you get people with that kind of an experience -- experience in the business, then you have a chance of success, but, you know, the days of certainty in the business are gone.

MR. DARCY: Sir, I might in Atlantic City, for sure, it wasn't a casino problem. Atlantic City had a corruption problem long before the casinos got there and they had a mob problem going back a long time. The issue was a lot of investment right now and opportunists trying to take advantage of that. So you could have built a theme park at \$2 billion, criminals do what they do.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. McHugh?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I have no questions.

1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a tough business
2	that you folks are in and that we're getting
3	into, with a lot of issues. Is there anything in
4	your backgrounds, professional backgrounds, any
5	difficulties that you've had that where you
6	appear to get in trouble or might have got in
7	trouble or anything that we should know about?
8	MR. CARROLL: I think I speak for everyone
9	and also Ms. O'Toole, I would say absolutely not.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
11	MR. CARROLL: Unless that beer I had in
12	high school is still haunting me. Other than
13	that, no. No, sir.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're tough we're
15	tough on beers.
16	We will for the record be doing further
17	background checking of all the various people
18	that we we select. So everything that we do
19	here will be conditional on getting people, you
20	know, the appropriate level of backgrounds.
21	Second question is whether you have any
22	ethnic or racial diversity in your team anywhere?
23	MR. CARROLL: Well, Kathleen O'Toole
24	obviously is organized as a W.B.E, and at that

point, you know, we had submitted that as part of -- as part of our team. We certainly historically have always demonstrated a strong sensitivity towards both racial and ethnic. The casino, for example, that Guy and I now regulate in Louisiana, it has been a model for racial and ethnic diversity. I mean, our past clientele alone would exhibit that.

This particular team that's been put together has been assembled because of the individual skill sets that we bring. There was absolutely no concerns about anything other than the ability they bring, their reputations and their skills. We did not in any way expand beyond what we felt was needed to bring to this, but if that is necessary at some point, we certainly are open to that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, it is an area, as you know, that the law is very clear on the importance of diversity of the workforce, diversity of the supplier relationships, and it's something that we on the Commission are going to be caring about, too, amongst ourselves and amongst our providers. So it is something I hope

you'll be sensitive to.

MR. CARROLL: We acknowledge and are sensitive, absolutely.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: My last question is your -- and we talked about this a little bit when you -- when we met before, your team is very, very strong from a law enforcement and compliance standpoint. You know, it's very impressive from that standpoint and from the lawyering side.

What concerns me slightly is where are the kind of senior management resources who can help -- you know, we're sitting here trying to figure out how we get up and running, how we get a Commission. We're not yet worried about, you know, overlooking the licenses and applications of people. The RFP calls for things like proposed timeline and identification of priorities, staffing plans, preliminary budget. You don't talk about that much. Where does that reside in your team and how will you attack that -- the strategic plan which is really at the heart of the RFP?

MR. MICHAEL: We carry that expertise as well. We have -- as we said in our backgrounds,

for example, I was the fourth employee of the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement, and for the next six years, we struggled from precisely the same situation you are in to, as I say, six years later, being a -- and sooner than that, a fully operational regulatory agency. As deputy director, I was intimately involved in the construction of that organization from the hiring to the administration of it, to the policies and procedures, timelines for licensing. It was all part of that job.

Bob and I are also, as he said, we operate a gaming commission in Louisiana and started that from scratch when it had no experience when the casino opened. So we have in both, in our New Jersey hat and our Louisiana hat, been involved in those situations.

I guess I can speak for Jim and Bernie that in administrative capacities, both on the public sector and in the private sector in casinos, they are administrators at a high level in the operations of the casino activities themselves, the casino operations themselves. So we do know that. We tried to point out some of

1 those -- for example, the units that needed to be 2 framed and so on, so we hope that you can achieve 3 some confidence in our experience and our ability to handle those tasks. 5 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Anybody else? Last shot? 6 7 Thank you very much. We really appreciate 8 You guys have been here twice, and you've given us a lot of time and we really appreciate 9 10 it. 11 MR. CARROLL: Thank you, and we'll just 12 leave by saying that we can get this done for 13 you. 14 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Appreciate 15 it. We will be moving as quickly as we can to 16 make this decision for obvious reasons. Thanks. 17 Thank you. MR. CARROLL: We will go back out? 18 Yeah. Janice will take 19 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 20 you out the back and then bring in our next 21 quests. 22 While we are waiting for our next quests, 23 I am going to have a quick facilities break for 24 anybody who would like it. I will be right back.

[Short break in proceedings.]

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We have the people that matter here, I think. Thank you, folks. I really appreciate your coming back. This is a lot of time and a lot of commitment, and I appreciate it very much.

Your -- the floor is yours. You did give us a presentation, which we do have here. If you want to start with that, but the floor is yours to --

Sorry. Our second finalists, excuse me, are the folks from Spectrum Gaming, headquartered in New Jersey. I'm sure they will tell you something about themselves, but they are one of the two firms that we came up with as finalists in this gaming consultant process. You're on.

MR. GUSHIN: Thank you. Thank you,
Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. My name
is Fredric Gushin. I'm Managing Director of
Spectrum Gaming Group, and with me today is
Michael Epps, who is an independent contractor
with Spectrum Gaming. I'm going to review our
proposal, and I'll be glad to take any questions
that you may have for us.

We want to first thank you for inviting us to present today. We appreciate the opportunity and we know you're starting this path of casino operations and the licensing process. It's an interesting process, to say the least. It's a process that we've been through on a number of occasions, both in the United States and internationally, and we hope to bring our experience to bear.

We did prepare a brief PowerPoint, and I'd just like to introduce you to Spectrum Gaming Group, what we do and how we do it, some of our key team members, and talk a little bit about how we would approach the strategic plan and the related issues relating to gaming regulatory services.

Spectrum Gaming Group's been in business since 1993. We have decades of regulatory, licensing and public sector experience. We've actually conducted numerous complex, sensitive gaming-related investigations. We're under contract to a number of states at the present time doing casino licensing and vendor licensing investigations, and as I'll discuss in a minute

or two, we're still under contract to the government of Singapore out in Asia. And those of you who may have followed Singapore, just I note by way of passing, Singapore this year will surpass the Las Vegas strip in terms of revenue. So it's one of the most successful, the most successful RFP process, and we've been fortunate enough to be with the government of Singapore since November 2005.

We understand the gaming industry. We are primarily regulators, and have the law enforcement experience. We understand the unique challenges that gaming commissions face. We understand the relationships and the balances between the public sector, the private sector, and always maintaining that balance. But the regulation of gaming, the integrity of gaming, is the threshold upon within it's all based.

Without the integrity of the process, without the integrity of the regulatory process, everything else kind of falls.

Now, you have our full bios in the formal proposal. I'll be project manager for this job.

Bill Kisby will be deputy project manager. He's

former New Jersey State Police, headed up casino intelligence during the time I was there, and has acted as deputy project manager on many of the jobs for Spectrum over the years. Michael Pollock, who's the other managing director of Spectrum Gaming, will head up the casino license RFP team. Steve Ingis who's an attorney, former assistant counsel to the Casino Control Commission, will head up the regulatory law enforcement team, and John Bowman who also has governmental experience will head up the Commission organizational and administrative team.

Mike Epps will work with Steve Ingis here on the regulatory and legal matters, and I should note, Mike is a former vice-chairman of the New Jersey Casino Control Commission. He was a two-term commissioner there.

And we also have on our team Ted Grove, who headed up casino prosecutions and has worked with us on a number of these projects over the years, and he's been brought in to look at and evaluate the law enforcement versus the regulatory issues which all gaming commissions

face, and we also brought in Margaret Tau [phonetic] who headed up the Singapore RFP process, and again, as most people believe, the Singapore RFP process was the most transparent and most successful gaming RFP to come down the pike, ever.

The next chart is how we're going to organize for this engagement, again, three teams, a casino licensee RFP strategic planning team, a commission administration and development team, and a regulatory and law enforcement team. And we have people who will be working in each of those sections, and obviously, there'll be a lot of communication between the different teams to make sure that you get the best product that you need to make your decisions.

We look at our job as providing information to the Commission, options, so that you can ultimately make an informed decision.

We're not the decision-maker. The Commission is the decision-maker. We can make recommendations, but ultimately it's what the Commission, as you as individuals and as a Commission feel most comfortable with going forward.

Some of our recent governmental clients include the State of Delaware. We're actually still under contract with Delaware. We were responsible for drafting a strategic plan when they implemented table gaming. They had slot machines for many years, and about three years ago they decided to add table games.

In addition, our client was the Delaware lottery, but we also worked with the Governor's office and the Department of Law and Public Safety. In fact, one of our recommendations was to create within the Department of Law and Public Safety a division of gaming enforcement to have that law enforcement balance with the regulatory enforcement balance.

We're still under contract to Maryland.
We're doing all their entity licensing work and
vendor licensing. Again, we're still there.
We've been fortunate enough to have some
experience in Massachusetts. In 2009, Spectrum
under Michael Pollock's direction did an economic
impact study which helped set forth some of the
broad guidelines and the economic issues related
to gaming, the economic impacts. And in 2010 we

helped -- we were hired by the Speaker to help draft the regulatory portions of the legislation and we worked with Brian Dempsey and his team there, and it was a very successful relationship and most -- a lot of what we came up with at that point in time survived in the legislation.

We're still under contract with the State of Maine doing their entity and vendor licensing. We had a two-year commitment to West Virginia. They had lottery and slot machines at the racetracks. When they decided to implement table gaming, they hired Spectrum and we worked with them for two years. We developed a strategic plan for them as well.

The Pokagon Tribal Gaming Commission, we were basically responsible for all the regulatory issues, setting up the gaming commission, hiring the staff, hiring the executive director, writing the regulations, and doing the background investigations.

We are still under contract to the State of Ohio. We're involved with strategic planning. Their first casino opens May 14th. The second casino opens May 28th. So somehow, some way,

we're able to stay essentially on track there.

We also were responsible for doing the entity

licensing and vendor investigations in a lot -early on, a lot of the legal issues relating to
who had to file under Ohio law, which is going to
be the same type of issues you face, who has to
file under Massachusetts law.

other clients. We've been with Puerto Rico for 15 years. We've been with the U.S. Virgin Islands, their Division of Gaming Enforcement and Casino Control Commission, for over 15 years. Again, we've been most fortunate to have been selected by Singapore in 2005 to work with them. We did their entity investigations for the two -- there were two sites, one called Marina Bay and one called Sentosa. And there were five or six applicants in the first group, and five or six applicants in the second group, and they entrusted Spectrum to do those entity background investigations, and we did them.

They've hired us for special projects.

We're still being retained to do the junket
investigations. Unless there's a question on

that, I won't go any further on that. But they are some of the most controversial investigations to come down the pike, ever, in the history of gaming, just because of the unique location of Singapore to Macau, and they also hired us for strategic guidance over the years. So we still -- we hope that relationship will continue.

The next chart just includes some of our other governmental clients. I'm not going to go through them. In addition to what's listed there, we've worked for over 30 tribal governments over the years, tribal nations, tribal gaming commissions and tribal casinos as well.

I guess the point I'm trying to make is that Spectrum understands that when we're hired by governments, the governmental agency is putting a lot of trust in us, and we take that trust very seriously, whether it be a tribal nation, whether it be the government of Singapore or any other government in between.

We know governments need advisors who can work in a comprehensive, timely and professional manner. Our focus has always been on the

integrity of the process, the integrity of the regulatory process. It certainly behooves everybody, including the casinos, when that process is transparent, fair, and has the highest level of integrity.

And just in my own governmental experience in New Jersey, you know, the press covered us every day, the New York Times, the Philadelphia Inquirer. We know what it is to be under press scrutiny. The Singapore papers covered everything. Everywhere we go, Ohio, the Columbus Dispatch. So we know how to function in that environment. Everything -- transparency is always better, and it always inures to the benefit of everybody.

We can be trusted with complex,
confidential issues. Most of our key team
members have worked in government, and we have a
long-standing track record, having successfully
completed many engagements.

Now on the strategic plan, this is our vision of how it would go down, but obviously, should we be retained, we'd want to meet with the Commissioners and meet with other parties to

refine this because these are just our thoughts at this point, subject to change. We would want to review any prior reports.

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The key thing from our perspective is the RFP process, how the casino -- who's going to apply for the casino licenses, and that is a very complicated process in our opinion and it should be transparent. It has to be legally supportable. We've been involved in -- when I was a state official in New Jersey. The New South Wales in Sydney casino had to be rebid three times because it didn't withstand legal scrutiny. We've been involved with the Singapore Closer to home, you've seen what RFP process. happened in Pennsylvania. You saw what happened in Illinois. So these processes can get very cumbersome. They have to be legally supportable. They have to be transparent and into the day. It's basically the entry process of getting the process started.

The goal of any strategic plan and the goal of regulation is to assure that only suitable individuals, companies, and other individuals participate in gaming. Suitability

and probity is the key. If a company is not suitable, if individuals do not meet probity, they do not earn the right to get a privileged license such as exists in the State of -- the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Also, assuring that the games are fairly played. The public entering the casinos must believe that the games are fair. If the games are not fair, then there's no reason to go there. Assure that all monies are accounted for in the casino, that the state is getting -- that the Commonwealth is getting its taxes, that the money in the count room is getting properly recorded, that the money gets to the count room in the first instance, and again, implement all the state public policies which are in your Gaming Act.

From an organizational perspective, we think it's important to avoid duplication, to address staffing issues, to address budgetary issues, have a timeline that everybody understands and that will be essentially the guideline going forward, the RFP process, the investigative process, the casino operational

process, the vendor licensing, employee licensing, kind of putting it all together in one plan.

Licensing, there's a lot of licensing issues in the Casino Control Act, entity licensing, vendor licensing, key employee licensing. All those things have to be synchronized essentially, so that when the casino opens, all these different elements are in place ready to go.

Commission organization, the executive director, initial Commission budgeting, are all critically important issues, as are the law enforcement issues, criminal prosecutions, the relationship between regulatory enforcement and criminal prosecutions; outline for Commission regulations, a timeline again for the opening of the casinos, a phased opening perhaps to get them open quicker; hard milestones, soft milestones, all of which play into the process of when a casino opens.

We've just been through this process in Ohio. We developed their timelines and developed their commission staffing, and we're now in the

process of implementing what was agreed upon. We look at this strategic plan as essentially a blueprint. We look at it as a collaborative process. We're going to be talking to a lot of people. We're going to do site visits. We're going to talk to government officials, want to interview the members of the Commission, other relevant state agencies, the Attorney General's office, the State Police. All the other stakeholders need to be heard and their input needs to be synthesized and harmonized into one strategic plan.

Potential casino licensees should also be heard and any other interested parties should be heard, and then we'll come up with essentially a blueprint and discuss it with the Commissioners, options. It will contain a number of options which ultimately have to be decided by the Commission. We look at this as a collaborative process as opposed to Spectrum just dumping a plan on you. Nothing in that plan should be a surprise at the end of the process because all the issues will have been discussed, evaluated in the plan and where possible, we'll present

options so that the Commission can ultimately make the decision.

The next two charts are just our guideline for ourself in terms of how we would approach this job, again, subject to discussion with the Commission to make sure we're meeting all of your needs. I won't take, you know, valuable time going through this, but we just wanted to put some sort of structure in place so that, you know, we all know where -- where this is going.

The deliverables will include a timeline and discussion of the RFP process for issuing casino licenses. Commission organizational structure, discussion of advantages and disadvantages of the key options in the propose -- in the plan, and our recommendations.

of the faster growing companies in the U.S. by
Inc. Magazine. They said: A focus on integrity
has allowed Spectrum to thrive. That has been
our mission from day one. We will never take a
job that's a conflict of interest or a perceived
conflict of interest. We turn down enough jobs
as I mentioned to keep a small company in

business full-time. But when you do this type of work for governmental agencies, you have to err on the side of not taking jobs. As you said,
Mr. Chairman, it's not the conflict per se. It's the perception of a conflict, and we take that very seriously.

Thank you for allowing me to do the formal presentation. Mr. Epps and I would be glad to answer any of your questions.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you very much.

Again, Commissioner Zuniga?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you for your presentation. In your presentation you describe roughly a 16-week strategic plan process. You have a project, and I can see the steps well here. Thanks for that.

But can you expound on after that process, the steps that this Commission could take? You talked about collaboration. Can you just sort of give us a little bit of an idea sort of, you know, the blueprint, if you will, that's done; we can talk about that, but after the blueprint?

MR. GUSHIN: After the blueprint, I think

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the Commission -- commissions typically adopt the plan once everybody is comfortable with it, and the plan then becomes the blueprint going The investigation, the process would be forward. opened under your law. The suitability determinations of the applicants should be made first before anything else because that's such an important component. If a company can't pass a suitability determination, then it makes no sense to develop the public support or the local support or whatever that's necessary in what goes into this. Suitability is the foundation.

And while that process is taking place, I mean, we would see the Commission adopting its reg -- the non -- the regulations that aren't necessary for the RFP process. You have time there to develop the regulations, to hire the staff that will be in the casinos, to carve out the memos of understanding between the law enforcement and the casinos' law enforcement group and the Attorney General's office for all the things that will be done in a way that will make it efficient.

I am opposed to duplication. It just

wastes money, and in this day and age,
governments don't have money to waste. So it
needs to be clear. All the interested parties
need to understand their role in the process,
what they're going to be doing, and you'll have
time during the built-out to put essentially meat
on the bone, but the strategic plan will
essentially lay out all of those steps.

MR. EPPS: If I could, on a parallel track what you will have the opportunity to do as you're building and working through that plan is to also develop your staff, develop your budgeting, figure out what you -- what you're going to look like and how you're going to operate as you go forward. Because you want to be ready to go when the entities are ready to go because the last thing you want is the Commission to be the obstruction to progress.

So on a parallel track while that process is building out, you're building your regulations that you can build over time, and you're also building your staff and setting your budgets, so that you know what you're going to look like and how you're going to operate; so when they're

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ready to come to you, you're prepared and you're staffed up and ready to go so that they're not waiting for you to get this process started. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I've forgotten. Is your cost proposal for the 16-weeks only, so beyond that would be more, or does that go on? I forget how you structured it. go on? MR. GUSHIN: Well, the proposal included the strategic plan and the items that were in the RFP, and basically some of the services were a little nebulous. We just -- we're going to bill them on an hourly basis. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And the strategic plan was estimated at the 369, right? MR. GUSHIN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Commissioner Stebbins?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Going back to your project team, you've identified two positions which maybe it's more internal than actually having direct interactions with us, but an inner-governmental affairs slot and an editor's slot. If you could just expound on those.

MR. GUSHIN: We have just found, yeah,

when you have this type of engagement, we like to have an editor who synthesizes the material, who basically puts it in a uniform shape, the quality control essentially.

And the governmental affairs person, one of the items there was -- in the proposal seemed to relate to governmental affairs, to work with your person who will handle communications and governmental affairs, if needed, and he has also worked on some of these projects in the budgeting and administrative side as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would you tell us in general your view of the gaming industry, how has it evolved and where do you see it evolving from this point?

MR. GUSHIN: Well, I'll focus on the
American gaming industry and then Asia, if you
want to hear it. But the American gaming
industry, I mean, when I was a regulator back in
New Jersey, basically it was Nevada and New
Jersey, and we've seen since 1991 this
proliferation of tribal gaming and states getting
into gaming over the years.

I always thought there would be a

saturation point but obviously, I've been wrong. So you have this expansion of gaming. You have states legalizing gaming for a variety of reasons, but the most important reason is to generate income. We see in some -- and every state's different. The experiences in all the different states, they're based on culture, based on the political environment, based on the way the states are set up.

Some states, slot machines were legalized through the lottery. Most states they've been -they've been legalized through gaming
commissions. We prefer, quite frankly, gaming
commissions because they have a dedicated focus
on the integrity and the policy issues related to
gaming, but historically some states have done it
through the lotteries because that was legally
what they had to do to legalize casinos. In
Delaware, the three racetracks are considered
lottery agents, and that was the legal basis upon
which they licensed them to have slot machines
and now table games.

So the state constitutions, the legal structure, the criminal laws in each state are

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different, and so that has -- that has explained some of the differences we see in gaming today. But gaming is an industry today that generally has, you know, a high degree of integrity. of the companies are publically traded companies. Up until the 1980s, the public markets, the financial markets would not invest in gaming because it didn't have the integrity. sure as the previous group told you, once New Jersey and Nevada basically started the licensing processes, that made the gaming industry more attractive to Wall Street, to international They didn't have to go to illegal financing. sources or questionable sources to raise money. So in the U.S. there's been a transformation of gaming.

We see now worldwide, especially in Asia but also in South America and other places, where American companies are going overseas and investing in Macau and investing in Singapore, and it's raised a whole new set of issues. I'm not talking out of school here because it's been in the press. There are investigations in Macau relating to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and

other things going on there. Macau is an unfort
-- it's successful financially but from a law
enforcement, a regulatory perspective, it leaves
a lot to be desired.

want to become like Macau, and they've stuck to that. They -- you need governmental will in that part of the world to do that, and they were able and so far have been able, and I have no doubt that they will continue to be able to distinguish themself in that regard.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that note, can you speak a little bit more about the law enforcement background of your team and your --

MR. GUSHIN: Sure. Well, I was Deputy
Director of the Division of Gaming Enforcement,
Assistant Director, and an Assistant Attorney
General, and I was responsible -- we had at that
point 170 State Police assigned to us, and I was
their civilian supervisor. They also reported
primarily to the colonel of the State Police at
that point in time, and we had squads in each
house.

Bill Kisby was New Jersey State Police.

He was head of -- he's the deputy project manager here. He retired in 1996, and he was head of our casino intelligence group which is -- was critical. At that point in time as you recall in the '70s and '80s and early '90s in New Jersey, there was a mob war for control over Atlantic City. I'm sure Commissioner Cameron will fill you in, and it took a lot of governmental will to basically try and get that situation under control.

We expanded the Casino Control Act to include construction because we saw unsuitable companies and individuals moving -- they couldn't get a vendor license so they would move to the area that was unlicensed, which was construction, and we expanded the law to include construction as part of the Casino Control Act at that time.

There was a labor union called Local 54 that was allegedly, it was mobbed up. It was not alleged; it was mobbed up. And New Jersey gaming enforcement took that case up to the U.S. Supreme Court to try and carve out an exemption to the federal, the national labor laws to allow New Jersey to have that labor union register, and we

were successful. So that was a very important case. We had the governmental will.

Some of the other people on our team, Ted Grove, is an attorney. He headed up casino prosecutions in New Jersey, and we would decide weekly which cases would be handled on a criminal law basis and which cases would be handled from a regulatory enforcement basis. And you'll be facing the same issues, you know, every week as well, because it's important from an evidence handling, from the approach to the case, how it should be handled. So we thought Ted would bring that type of experience into the team in that regard as well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mr. Stebbins, anything else?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Obviously, if you look on our agenda, one of our other conversations we're having is about interim executive director, permanent executive director. Looking at the strategic timeline, have you had opportunities where you're stepping into a process where there's really no full-time executive director on board, how do you kind of

ease through that transition period?

MR. GUSHIN: We've done that, you know, in multiple assignments in the past. I mean, we work with the Chairman and the members of the Commission until you begin your staffing process to provide you with the professional services. In Pokagon, we interviewed for the position. They wanted us to do the interviews for the Commissioners and for the executive director. In Delaware and West Virginia, they were already mature organizations so they had a staff in place and we just then overlaid the gaming regulatory staff on what they had.

In Singapore, we started from scratch basically. Before the casino regulatory authority was established, we worked for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Casino Regulatory Authority is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and we were there, basically present at the creation, before even the Casino Regulatory Authority was established.

So we can work in any environment. It's really -- we're going to be making the same recommendations to you. When you hire an interim

executive director, we'll work through that individual as well.

MR. EPPS: I guess it's sort of a process whereby if that's the way you would have it, we would be your staff until you had a staff, and as you grow, we would scale back and only be there as you need us to be. So if you need us to be advisors, if you need us to be staff for you, whatever the Commission's needs are, we prepared to be for you until you're up and going on your own as part of that process.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner McHugh?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I wanted to ask you,

Mr. Epps. You said, well, we have fairly

recently, and so what -- two questions really -
specifically would your role in this process be,

first of all, and secondly, what do you see as

the most important two or three things that we

have to do in the next six months?

MR. EPPS: Well, the first question is with respect to Spectrum, I have been an independent contractor to them, particularly on regulatory matters, and I'm an attorney by profession, so some of the legal issues that may

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come up with respect to gaming, although not specific -- not specific to the State of Massachusetts but more broadly, those issues as they relate to gaming. So I would sit in those roles as you construct your regulations and things like that, and as you set your organization. So my experience comes in that regard, so that's how I serve Spectrum.

But as a commissioner, some of the things I see is -- as most important for you as you move forward, the first is to stay -- to keep your focus on what your objective is, and that is, to make sure that the games offered in Massachusetts are conducted fairly so that the customer, because you serve two people. You serve the customers who come to play in Massachusetts, so that they understand that they have a fair shot So the games are regulated, highly at a game. regulated. It's a highly regulated environment and the games are fairly regulated so that they have an absolute fair shot at playing these games.

Second is that you protect the citizens of the Commonwealth that you make certain that this

operation that they've approved which will generate revenue generates some proper revenue. So your job is to make sure that the games are properly operated and the revenue is properly collected.

Other than that, your other objective is to be like I said before, be ready when it's time to be ready, so that you're not an obstruction to the process, but then be thorough in your process as you review those candidates who are seeking to be -- to participate in Pennsylvan -- I mean, in Massachusetts. Because it's a privilege not a right, and you have to be firm in that and be willing to stand by that conviction.

Because a lot of times, expediency is a competing factor to fairness and to integrity, and you have to avoid the urge to be expedient at the -- at the complication of or at the -- to the detriment of integrity and thoroughness. So my advice there is don't hesitate to take the time that you need to be thorough in your integrity issues because that's the most tantamount part of it.

Going back to a reference that Mr. Gushin

made, in the early '80s when New Jersey came onto the scene and really began to be as stringent as it was with respect to regulation, which is about the same time that Wall Street began to take notice of the gaming industry and not be afraid of it because for a long time it was seen as seedy operation. But once it became thoroughly regulated by stringent regulations like those in New Jersey, it became a more attractive model for Wall Street money and investment dollars because it was a well regulated operation that their constituents didn't have to be afraid of.

so integrity is the key to what you do, and your focus is that this privilege to participate in this industry here in the Commonwealth is a privilege and not a right. So the people who are interested in participating have to go through the hoops and jump through all the hoops that are established in the law, if that's what they want to do. They don't get to change the law. They have to comply with the law, and whatever it says must be done must be done, and you take them through that process.

Because your integrity in how you conduct

your operation is what stays with you, and so that's the most important thing I see as you sit there, is your job is not to make it easier or harder for them. Your job is to make sure they do what they're required to do for you in order for them to participate in this process.

commissioner McHugh: And recognizing all of the caveats that go with this, looking at your approach, the approach you're presenting, and this is a question for either of you, we would have a plan in 16 weeks that would be -- have a number of steps laid out, priorities assigned, objectives and goals and milestones, the kind of plan you have when you're going to build a complex building, for example.

Where, under your guidance and your -your -- with your tutelage and your background
that you bring to it, where would we be in -- do
you have any vision? Is it possible to say where
we would be in six or eight, ten months? And
taking into account the need to preserve the
deliberateness that's essential to ensure that
integrity in the process.

MR. GUSHIN: Well, let me answer and then

Mike can supplement.

Down the road, I couldn't agree more with what Mr. Epps has said. In the life of a casino, if it gets delayed three or four months, it's not the end of the world. It's going to be here for the next 50, 60, 70 years. So it's more important to get it right and to be deliberate and to make sure that the process has the maximum amount of integrity and transparency.

So yes, everybody wants to get open. The pressure is always to get open. In Ohio, the Commission put a two-month hold on because of some of the legal issues that we faced and because of the investigative process. You know, the legal issues delayed the investigative process. Therefore, the opening process was delayed. So they're all related.

Six to eight months down the road, you can have -- probably have some emergency regulations in place, have the RFP process pretty much under control, maybe bid, and certainly some time by the fall start, you know, the background investigations of those companies that have expressed interest in participating.

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1	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're talking about the
2	first tier of the application process?
3	MR. GUSHIN: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What you referred to as
5	the probity step, I think.
6	MR. GUSHIN: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Was that you?
8	MR. GUSHIN: Exactly. So that is a
9	reasonable expectation. The key thing is keeping
10	and one thing which the strategic plan does is
11	to get everybody on board. The casinos have one
12	perspective, you know. Maybe certain
13	stakeholders have another perspective now.
14	The strategic plan puts everybody on the
15	same page. They'll know exactly what is going to
16	happen, and it gets everybody moving in the same
17	direction to get to the same goal, which is the
18	opening of the casinos but more importantly, the
19	regulation of those casinos thereafter.
20	MR. EPPS: And six months down the line
21	what you may see in place is the beginning of
22	your application structures, building your
23	applications according to your statute, your
24	applications at each level, your key employee

applications, your vendor applications, your -some of those other applications and those
processes begin to be built to figure out when --

Like, for example, when the RFP is implemented, and who is going to move forward, what those people can expect then if they're successful, who they'll have to bring forward, who's probably going to be looked at and things of that nature. So as you build -- as you start the RFP structure, you also build your application structure, so that when the successful candidate is selected, they can be handed an application and the people that they have to get to fill out the documents can start doing that paperwork.

The last thing you want to do is have your candidate selected and then tell them, we'll have you an application in another six months because you're building your applications. So all those things kind of work in tandem. So the applications are built and the process is begun so that you can then begin to -- you can then have them fill out the applications. Because once those come back is when your investigations

start, and that process could become lengthy.

And then you may run into some issues as to who wants -- who believes they have to file and then that's where some of the legal issues come in.

But if those things are in place or built as you go along, once you're ready for them, they're ready for you.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Quick question on the timeline. The first two weeks you talk about key stakeholder meetings. Can you give me just a quick glimpse as who you think that group includes?

MR. GUSHIN: Well, I think it includes the Commissioners. I think it includes representatives of the Attorney General's Office, the State Police, perhaps any other government -- the budget people, the administration people, how an agency is set up, so that we can then figure out what these budgets are, based on the salaries that Massachusetts pays. Each state is, like I said, different.

We would like to get a running start because, you know, 16 weeks goes by pretty fast.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No kidding. Do you have something?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. I was actually going to ask a very similar question so.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is a tough, tough business, the gaming business, with a lot of controversies, a lot of pitfalls. Has your firm or any of your individual -- your key people been involved in any controversies, any issues that we ought to know about?

MR. GUSHIN: No. We basically, you know,
I testified before the Pennsylvania grand jury.
I didn't consider it controversial, but basically
I did offer testimony before the Pennsylvania
grand jury. And our work is basically very
transparent, and we've never had any legal or
integrity problems in the company.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Your -- you've got a lot going on, your firm, and a lot of places all around the world and a lot of contracts that are a lot bigger than this contract, but you are ostensibly the project manager. How -- how realistic is it that you can really be what we would think of? You say

project manager you mean -- you think kind of hands-on as opposed to sort of the project supervisor or the executive overseer. How realistic is it that you can really be the project manager, and who are we likely to see as the real serious boots on the ground personalities?

MR. GUSHIN: Well, I would -- I'm a hands-on person so you'll see me, and you'll see the team leaders, and in my absence, you'll see Mr. Kisby. We are -- we have --

The Commissioners may not be aware, but we have an Asian arm based in Bangkok, a company called Spectrum OSO Asia, which is -- we have offices with them in Tokyo, in Hong Kong, in South China, in Macau. And they are finishing -- we're almost finished, close to the finish line with those junket investigations in Singapore. We don't know if there's going to be another RFP or not, but, you know, we'll address that.

Ohio, we're finishing up the entity and vendor licensing. Maryland, Caesars, Rock
Caesars has applied in Maryland as well, and so that's really the same investigation we're doing

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1	for Ohio. So you'll probably see more of me than
2	you want.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Any any
4	other questions, anybody?
5	Thank you very much for coming. This is
6	great.
7	MR. GUSHIN: Thank you for having us.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: He appreciate it very
9	much. We will be making this decision as quickly
10	as we can. I should say for the record that any
11	decisions that we do make, we will be doing our
12	own background checking. So anything that we do
13	here will be subject to that kind of last minute
14	vetting, which I'm sure you would understand.
15	MR. GUSHIN: Absolutely. Thank you.
16	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you very much for
17	coming.
18	[Pause.]
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Now, what we
20	wanted to do was ask Commissioner McHugh to give
21	his report from the reviewing that we had done
22	earlier on, subject to whatever else has come up
23	in your mind since then, and then we'll just talk
24	about it and see where we are.

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COMMISSIONER McHUGH: So I think that you saw what -- you saw a difference in approach between the two groups. The first group, the Mitchell & Carroll group --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Michael & Carroll.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: -- Michael & Carroll group is steeped in law enforcement and investigatory experience. They have done this kind of -- their law enforcement background is -permeates the team. All of them have extensive experience in law enforcement, both in the federal side and on the state side. well focused on the kind of investigation and background checks and the training of people to do investigation and background checks, the nuances and the subtleties of investigation and background that is an essential part of this kind of operation going forward.

We have relationships with the State

Police, with the Attorney General's office, with

the ABCC and others, and they're very heavy

there. They've spent a lot of time on

substantive regulations and in substantively

regulating and giving advice to regulators on the

casino industry, and so they bring that strength.

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The Spectrum Group has perhaps not as much, at least we didn't hear as much, we didn't see as much, of the hands-on enforcement investigatory piece as the first group did. what they do bring is a focus on planning and a focus on structure, and a focus on creating a framework within which we can move forward. a framework that is created in a participatory fashion so that we understand what the stakeholders want, what we want ultimately prevails, but so that we can build something based on the understanding of the stakeholders, and so that we can really have the kind of a plan that we need, as I said when we were talking, that you'd need if you were building a complex building.

We have so many things to do and so many pieces of this puzzle to fit together that we really need some help in creating a -- an organized, publically available target and set of priorities, goals, and milestones. We're not going to meet them all. Inevitably things come up, but that is, it seems to me, a way to start

off.

so there are strengths in both of those and it seems to me the best, and I'm only speaking for myself but Mr. Crosby and I talked after the initial review period. It seems that there is value in both of these service providers, and that the ideal solution would be to try to take advantage of both of those qualities and both of those capabilities and get the best of both strengths and negotiate further with them as to a statement of work, subject to the background checks and other kinds of things, that would allow us to go forward and get the best of both worlds.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether you want to add anything to that or differ with that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No, no, I certainly don't differ with that. I mean, one -- I'd rather wait. I'd rather have -- hear from you folks before I say any more, so.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I want to make a couple of points. I -- I remember, because I did check and for the record, the RFR specifically spoke about our ability to select more than one

respondent. So it's -- it's great that that was -- that flexibility was there in the RFR, for a procedural matter.

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But I also agree with Commissioner McHugh that the approach, the structured approach of the last, Spectrum, in terms of the focus on the blueprint that they call is -- is very important. It is something that has been very much in our minds, at least I can speak for myself, as we undertake this process. But the other group, Carroll, Michael & Carroll, focus on enforcement was also very positive. So I share that opinion.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah. I probably don't have much to add. I was impressed with -first of all, I think we're lucky that we found two such quality respondents, and I think both of them stressed what we already knew is about the uniqueness of Massachusetts. I think it was Michael & Carroll that talked about how well we structured the legislation. Turning that into regulations is another piece of it. I did find they focused their priority on what appears to be their strongest area of expertise on the enforcement side.

At the same time, I appreciated Spectrum laying out a timetable and really putting a little more meat on the RFP process, which as we all know, there's some serious timelines in the legislation that we need to be mindful of. So, you know, if it's possible to potentially negotiate and blend these two, I think that would be to our advantage.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I am torn. I mean, sort of on paper, the PowerPoint presentation of Spectrum is much more impressive. I mean, they're much more buttoned up. And I don't particularly doubt that what's behind the PowerPoint is right, I mean, their recommendation. Stan McGee, who works for the Secretary of Housing and Economic Development and was the Governor's chief contact person for the Spectrum project when they did the first project, spoke well of them.

But Gushin, the head of the company, is the one who does all the talking, and he did all the talking at the other time, and we never -- this guy Kisby, or whatever he is, who is the deputy project manager, we've never met. And the

next tier down, the three team leaders, I think we met two of them, and they were not -- one was on the phone and we never heard from him once, and the other was not particularly impressive.

So the bottom -- we don't really -- I don't know really who's going to be doing the work. It's not going to be Fred Gushin. It's just not possible, no matter how proactive a manager he is.

On the other hand, the Michael & Carroll folks were much funkier and much less responsive to the RFR's explicit direction on the strategic plan and, you know, didn't really respond to that in a way that was visually appealing or even sort of logically appealing, but unfortunately for them, this round their strongest person wasn't here, this Kathy what, Kathy -- what's her last name? Kathy --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: O'Toole.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Kathy O'Toole was -would be the person on the ground. Of all the
teams, she's the only one who actually lives in
Boston. She's in Ireland right now, but she's
coming back. So we would have an on-the-ground

project manager who is a known quantity who was impressive.

And she did more to sort of pull the rest of those guys, they were guys, into a kind of an organized, coordinated approach to us. And she gave me confidence, and even though the team was kind of funky -- they're all cops, you know; they don't know how to do PowerPoints; he had his daughter do the -- do the, you know, the PowerPoint -- that she would be able to pull that team together and use the expertise which is there, but doesn't present as well.

So, you know, I'm sort of torn. I do agree, and Commissioner McHugh and I talked about this, the taking advantage. The RFR was envisioned to give us access to a pool of resources so that we could pull on those resources as needed. I don't see an easy, clean break between the two. I couldn't right now at the moment say, okay, let's have one do X and one do Y. And it's a little weird, you know, to have a double team arrangement, but I don't come down with a real clear comfortable feeling.

I think if we had had a project manager

from Spectrum who really was -- is likely to be the acting project manager and was really impressive and did most of the talking, and orchestrated his or her other team partners and let they show their stuff, I would said Spectrum, you know, is a home run. But they decidedly didn't have that, so then that gives me some pause.

approach is to -- is to today, if we're in agreement, to try to get a more specific statement of work that would draw whatever kind of line or -- between what the two would do, or talk about overlapping lines and how we're going to deal with that and how that would be priced, and then get some better statement of who specifically is going to do what to try and take advantage of that.

Because while -- while Kathy O'Toole did rein them in and get them focused at the discussion we had, the focus was still on the law enforcement and training and vetting and security piece, rather than the strategic planning piece. And I think that starting right now on both this

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1	front, and as you'll hear me say in a few
2	minutes, on the legal consultant front, we really
3	need a strategic plan to help us get focused,
4	even if even if the strategic plan is a plan
5	that that somebody else carries out, so.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, that's
7	interesting. Yeah, okay. So would your
8	suggestion be that we we vote to qualify each
9	of them?
10	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And then set the task,
12	led presumably by me I guess
13	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: to negotiate a scope
15	of work and turn that into operational structure
16	and then contracts with presumptively the two of
17	them?
18	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yes. So I mean, if
19	we want that in a motion, I can attempt to put
20	that in a motion.
21	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no, a little bit
22	like, you know, I used to see this in some of the
23	consulting work we've done, I've done in the
24	past. What we would call a diagnostic phase, if

you will, somebody could come in and, you know, 1 both of these entities really, to come in --2 3 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What was that phrase? 4 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: A diagnostic phase, to come in and put real meat to the statement of 5 work, some detail as to how many meetings a week, 6 7 how many visits to Boston, not just this generic, you know, we'll do site visits, and we'll meet 8 with stakeholders. 9 10 I do think, by the way, that two weeks for 11 a meeting with stakeholders may be too short, but, you know, that's where all those things get 12 hashed out, you know. If you're talking three 13 14 stakeholders, then that's fine, but if we're 15 talking about 10 or 15, then it might not be 16 possible. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. 18 COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm sorry, meaning 19 if we could engage them to put a detailed work

if we could engage them to put a detailed work plan or a statement of work as you say,

Commissioner McHugh, might be a worthwhile operation or exercise, rather.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? All right. Do you want to try to put that into a

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motion?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yeah. I move that the Commission qualify both firms to -- subject to further background checks, to provide services to the Commission for the planning of the -- planning of the gaming side of the Commission's business, subject to negotiation by the Chair of a detailed statement of the work to be provided by each of the two. Is that comprehensible?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just, I'm not sure what the clarification process, but would -- if it ended up that, for one reason or another, within this, is it possible that we might end up with only one of them?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So it's really sort of a free --

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- and open structure to try to firm this up, nail it down, and strike a deal.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yes. And trying to take advantage of the best of both, but if it turns out that the homogenized capacity of one is

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1	the better way to go, then we can do that.
2	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Do I have a
3	second?
4	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, second.
5	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion?
6	Then all in favor of the motion, that is
7	recorded somewhere and which we will recapture,
8	please indicate by saying aye.
9	COMMISSIONERS: Aye.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?
11	Motion passes unanimously. Thank you.
12	All right. We can find Commissioner
13	Cameron.
14	[Pause.]
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We made a dramatic
16	decision to approve them both.
17	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Oh.
18	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We'll fill you in on the
19	details later on.
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay, very good.
21	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you for speaking
22	up.
23	All right. We're now on item 8; it being
24	3:30, not too bad. Item 8 is a discussion and

hopefully selection of a law firm, pursuant also to an RFP, a recent RFP, and I will ask

Commissioner McHugh to describe the process and recommendations for that procurement.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: All right.

Mr. Chairman, thank you. On February 29, 2012,
the same day as it issued the gaming consultant
RFR, the Office of the Governor issued a request
for responses in which it sought and I'm quoting
here: Legal advice and services relating to
implementation of the Gaming Act.

Now, the Office of the Governor issued that request because the Commission was not in existence at the time. Indeed, it would not come into existence for the next three weeks, and the Governor sought outside counsel to provide legal advice and services related to various components of standing up the Commission, that is, getting the Commission underway and getting it the regulatory and legal advice it needed in order to do its initial job, and also on the initial phases of preparing for implementation of the Act by the Commission when the Commissioners were named and sworn in.

At the heart of the decide -- desired services were such things, and I'm going to quote again as: Promulgating emergency regulations for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Act, application of the conflict of interest laws, open meeting laws and other Massachusetts-specific laws, codes, regulations in the operation of the Commission, and preparation of potential codes of ethics and procurement documents and procurement regulations and rules, the kind of things, that is, that any public organization needs to have in place in order to start effectively.

Deadline for the responses was March 21, 2012. The RFR provided that the responses would be reviewed by the Office of the Governor for technical compliance and then by an evaluation committee the Office of the Governor designated.

By March 21, the Commission had been appointed. It was appointed that day. Our appointment papers are signed that day, and a review committee consisting of myself and Attorney Abim Thomas was designated to review the responses, Attorney Thomas being a member of the

Governor's legal staff. And it was the Governor's legal staff that was still taking the lead in this.

The review criteria included expertise and experience in advising public sector clients about regulatory startup issues, range of services a bidder is capable of providing within the scope of service being solicited, references and past performance, capacity to commit personnel and resources necessary to provide high quality services in a timely and responsive manner, proposed fee arrangement, completion, presentation and responsiveness of the response -- of the bidder's response, and any and all relevant information about the bidder that was known to the Office of the Governor.

The office received four responses by the deadline, and after reviewing them, Mr. Thomas and I recommended further consideration of three, the firm of Shefsky & Froelich of Chicago,
Illinois, who by the way also responded on the gaming side; Deutsch, Williams, Brooks, DeRenis and Holland, PC; and Anderson & Kreiger PC of Boston, and the fourth was Michael & Carroll, one

of the gaming respondents of whom we heard earlier. Both -- both Shefsky & Froelich bid for both sides of this. Both Shefsky & Froelich and Michael & Carroll bid for both sides.

The Office of the Governor designated

Ms. Thomas and me as reviewers who would meet

with the three, if she were available, and the

Commission would make the final selection. That

was the process the Office of the Governor

promulgated. With the desirability of having

these meetings before today's meeting in mind,

Ms. Thomas was unavailable due to a series of

prior commitments and so I asked Chairman Crosby

to meet with me in her stead and with her

approval.

So Chairman Crosby and I met with all three, and they all are experienced in the relevant areas. Shefsky & Froelich, which also as I said submitted a bid for the gaming consultant, has done significant work in the gaming regulatory field, and much of its response during our interview and discussion with them focused on the gaming side of its experience, on what it could do in the regulatory field and its

work with -- its work with gaming regulation elsewhere.

It proposed to partner with a local lawyer, Mr. William Geary, who has had experience -- extensive governmental experience in the Commonwealth but who's been working since 1989 as an executive of a business entity known as Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. He's retired from that now, and his contribution would have been to help us with staffing rather than the legal, strictly legal kinds of components of the bid.

The firm proposed to acquire knowledge of local statutes and regulations, including the local versions of the Open Meeting Law and the Freedom of Information Act, and then based on that acquisition of knowledge, to give us advice. Every state has its own version of an open meeting law and of a freedom of information act and other things that are common throughout the United States, but have local flavors, and so that's how they would propose to do it.

The firm also told us that it is currently in negotiations to represent the City of Taunton

to provide assistance to the city in connection with its efforts to reach a host city agreement with the Wampanoag Indian tribe. So those have not come to fruition, but it is engaged in negotiations with the city now.

Deutsch Williams, one of the two local firms, has done extensive work in municipal law, including the work necessary to start up various municipal boards and commissions and to transfer functions from one board to another. So it's done the kind of work that we are looking for.

The firm serves as town counsel to a number of cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth, including the Town of Foxboro, a long-standing client for whom it has done significant work and continues to do significant work of the type performed by town counsel, which is a general advice on all legal matters.

Anderson & Kreiger, the other legal firm, has also done extensive work in municipal law, including the work necessary to start up various municipal boards and commissions and to transfer functions from one board to another. It, too, represents of cities and towns, a number of

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regional authorities, a number of airport authorities. It's sort of carved out a niche in representing regional airport authorities throughout the state and throughout the nation.

None of its clients has thus far evinced any interest in a gaming facility or being a host Its response, in terms of the RFR, was the most comprehensive in terms of precisely identifying the work a startup required, breaking that work down, assigning time, estimated times to that work, assigning teams to that work, and estimating the time that each team member would Its presentation during our have to spend. interview was the most precise, and it listed among other components of its proposal a sort of project manager who would guide the overall creation of a project in a manner similar, quite frankly, although the two are entirely divorced, to what we just heard about from Spectrum, creating if not a Gantt chart, at least a comprehensive plan for identifying milestones and goals and the like that would allow us to measure our startup progress against known -- against known goals.

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The requirements on which the RFR focused are those necessary for startup interpretation and they are complex and highly nuanced, typically requiring not only an interpretative ability, but also an understanding and a feel for the local flavor of the various laws. One has to have not only an understanding of the content of the law in order to be effective counselors, but also an understanding of the way the administrators are interpreting the law, the way the local courts interpret the law, the kind of -- the kind of common law, if you will, that surrounds the way the statutes are interpreted So local knowledge is essential, and applied. and both Deutsch Williams and Anderson & Kreiger have that knowledge.

Anderson & Kreiger's project plan approach, the precision with which it has identified the components of what it proposes to do and the precision with which it has identified the time it thinks it will take to accomplish those components embody, I submit to you, the precisely focused approach to startup we need to get up and fully running as soon as possible with

a minimum of false starts and with a maximum of competent advice.

And it is for that reason that I would recommend and would be prepared to move, after discussion and answering any questions, that we engage Anderson & Kreiger as outside counsel, subject to a background investigation that we're going to perform with everybody, subject to a precise identification and agreement on a statement of work and the normal attributes of a contractual undertaking.

So I'd be happy to answer any questions about that. Chairman Crosby, you were with me.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. There were issues

-- one of the questions in the RFP, and we should
have brought this up with the other folks, too,
was whether they have conflicts or not, to define
whether or not there are any real or apparent
conflicts. We didn't have to get to the issue of
the conflicts with the other two firms because we
decided that this one was the best, but do you
want to speak to the issues of what this firm has
of conflicts, if any?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: This firm -- this,

1	Anderson & Kreiger has a potential conflict with
2	a potential surrounding city, surrounding town,
3	not there's one town in their extensive
4	portfolio that may someday be a surrounding town,
5	but that is so contingent and far down the line
6	that it's impossible to measure it at this point
7	and would not be an impediment to anything they
8	undertook in the first six months, which is
9	really the length of the contract, that will not
10	conceivably come into play anywhere down the
11	line.
12	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And they also said if
13	they would recuse themselves if asked from
14	anything relating to the casino business should
15	for some reason those lines cross at some point.
16	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right, right.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So it was a pretty
18	distant issue.
19	Any comments, questions?
20	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have one
21	question.
22	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Sure.
23	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Excellent
24	presentation. The only thing, and I may have

missed this, did they have specific experience, the firm you're recommending, writing gaming regulations?

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No, but this is not COMMISSIONER McHUGH: what we're going to ask them to do, in essence. This is -- this is a contract in which we're going to ask for help on writing the code of ethics that we need to write, advising us with respect to the nuances of the Open Meeting Law, helping us with the Freedom of Information Act, not so much with the Freedom of Information Act in terms of what's covered and what isn't covered, but how to set up a set of records-keeping systems that comply with the law and make retrieval of records easy and accessible, how to deal with -- smoothly and efficiently with Freedom of Information Act requests, how to deal with other kinds of self-governance law and regulation that we need in order to do our business. So this is -- this is where their expertise lies and this is the area that we're going to be calling on them for. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is an important

point of clarification, because particularly the

Chicago firm wanted to talk immediately about helping us write the regulations and so forth.

If I'm not mistaken, the word "gaming" does not appear in this RFR. It's all about trying to get us up and running, but none of them fully got that, but this one that we're recommending got it much better and was much more thorough.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Even they talked about how they could help us with the gaming regulations but that was not what this is about.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Commissioner McHugh, as we will soon undertake more staffing of an executive director and I know or I assume eventually a general counsel, an office of counsel, I guess here at the Commission, was there any discussion with this firm as to how they could be part of that process?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: There was not extensive discussion because this is a six-month contract. Basically this contract would contemplate a completion of its work in six months, and by that time, they would lead us into

a more fully matured staff in which they would help us identify the tasks to be taken over.

Outside litigation would be typically taken care of by the Attorney General. We have to talk further with them, but we've begun talks with them. There may be some litigation services. There may be some other special counsel services that they could provide, but this is really designed to get us up off the ground and going on our own.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? Do you want to turn this -- turn this into a motion?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I would be happy to,
Mr. Chairman. I would move that we engage
Anderson & Kreiger as outside counsel for the
period contemplated by the RFR, subject to
background investigations, to an execution of a
contract containing terms and conditions
satisfactory to the Commission, including a
satisfactory description of the scope of the work
the contract covers.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a second?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I second that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any further discussion?

All in favor of the motion as offered please indicate by stating aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?

Once again, we're like 8 for 8.

Commissioner McHugh, you may have to leave and we're not going to get through this whole agenda. If -- if that were the case, we might move the ethics -- the ethics item up to now, do that one, and then we could carry on, if need be. Does that make sense?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: All right,
Mr. Chairman. I regret that I may have to do
that because of a long-standing and unavoidable
conflict. So let me talk briefly, because that's
all there is at the moment, about the ethics
rules.

The statute requires us to establish a code of ethics for all members and employees that shall be more restrictive than the Code of Ethics contained in Chapter 268A and 268B of the General Laws. And I should explain that 268A and B basically cover conflicts of interest, and that's a topic included under the -- the topic of

ethics, which basically are rules designed to ensure the impartiality, both in reality and appearance, of us as Commissioners, and is something that is important and statutorily required of all bodies, but the requirement for an emphasized and heightened code of ethics is -- for us is required by the Legislature.

And -- so such things as contacts, various kinds of disclosures that may not be applicable to others, a number of things might fall into that category, and we're required to do it.

The statute also requires the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission personnel, who work with us, to have such a code, such an enhanced or heightened code. It requires the Attorney General's Enforcement Division to have such a code. And it requires the State Police Gaming Enforcement Unit to adhere to our code, which means that we have four entities, us and the other three, who all have the obligation to have such a heightened code.

And it seems to me, and I throw it open for discussion with you, that it would make a great deal of sense to begin quickly to talk with

the Attorney General about a comprehensive code that would apply to all people to whom this kind of a code has to apply, so that we have one set of rules, one set of enhanced rules, that those rules are clear for everybody and that everybody operates and collaborates together under the same set.

So in anticipation of this discussion,

I've reached out to the Attorney General's office
to see whether they would be amenable to that
kind of a conversation before I put that on the
table today, and they would be delighted to have
such a conversation. So I throw it open for
discussion among all of you.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think there's really much to discuss. I agree with you. It's just something that's a high priority. It goes to the heart of us, indicating that we are indeed committed to being the fair, transparent and participatory process that we aspire to, and I think getting started, and we can also -- this will be a big project. This will be something we can get the help from our new law firm as well, if we sign them up.

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The only other thing that I would mention, and there are a number of ethics issues, this is maybe as much for the public as for us, that we have to deal with in our daily lives. particular that I've talked about to you and we've talked about is my wife and I have personal friends who we socialize with regularly who may -- may be or are involved in one proposal or another, and we've suspended those relationships until we figure out how to do that. I don't want to suspend these relationships for the rest of this term, but, you know, it's the kind of thing that is urgent, but it gives a sense to the public of the degree that we're trying to think this through. And that particular one was -- as the good weather rolls around, it would be nice if we could get to that issue.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Well, I think we can. And those are going to be continuing complex problems. There's no one-size-fits-all answer to any of them. But they do exist and there are ways to deal with them. And in addition to working with a new code or statement, we also can work with the Ethics Commission.

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We've reached out to them, and they sit there to give advice on matters like this, and I'm sure we can find ways to -- we might not like the advice they give, but that's why they're there. And so there are ways to deal with that.

I should add one thing, though, to this process, to this part of the discussion, and it sort of permeates what we're doing and it contributes somewhat to the pace at which we can This is going to be a complex undertaking. move. We're going to have to look at drafts. going to have to look at pieces of things, and we are going to have to do this in a unique position of commissioners who have no staff as we move forward, at least initially. And the Open Meeting Law requirements are things that we're going to have to adhere to. And we've talked extensively with the Attorney General's office about that, gotten some good advice from them about how the law applies to us fully, and so that's what we're going to do.

And it may be that we have to proceed more slowly because we have to go through a lot of what normally, if we had a staff, would be done

by staff in the kind of forum that we're in now, and it means that we proceed at a more deliberate pace, at least for a while until we're staffed up and have a mature organization. So I think we have to be prepared to do that, and I think those who are watching us have to be prepared to understand that the pace at which we are going is in part a reflection of the deliberateness that this process understandably requires.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, I think that's a really important point, again, for the public to understand as well, that this is -- it's a system. Just to give you an example.

If we wanted to describe a job description for an acting executive director, what in the normal operations, you would do up a draft, you'd send it to everybody. Everybody would send their comments back, and that would be the end of that. We can't do that. That transaction almost surely falls under the Open Meeting Law. We could not do that without having an open meeting announced two days in advance, with that on the agenda.

So we'll have to figure out a way to do it. When there's not a quorum, then bring it to

-- so it's just, you know, there are a lot of people who are understandably impatient that they want this process to get moving for lots of reasons, and so do we.

One issue is we need to do it right, but the second issue is we do have this important law that we need to adhere to, but because of the peculiar nature of our organization, it is going to put some pretty serious time constraints on our ability to move forward expeditiously.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Yes. And we simply have to devise procedures to move with the maximum speed we can, given those constraints, adhere to those constraints and -- and help everybody understand this is what we're doing and why we're doing it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And just for the record, nobody is suggesting that we shouldn't do that. We're just trying to make it clear for everybody to understand.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As we do -- the Open

Meeting Law is there for a reason. It's a good

law. It should be there. But we are in a little

bit of an unusual situation and we just need to learn how to adapt to that and live with whatever the efficiency consequences are.

Okay. I think that's it for that. I guess the bottom line is just simply urging you, you're sort of the point person on this project, to move this forward as quickly as we can, consistent with what the law has asked -- the legislation has asked us to do.

Next on our list was Number 9. We are directed by the legislation to assume the operations of the State Racing Commission in late May, and Commissioner Cameron has been taking the lead on this project, and we look forward to her comments.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you,
Mr. Chair. At your request, Commissioner Zuniga
and I had taken the responsibility for this
transfer process. The State Racing Commission,
as you just said, presently reports to the
Division of Professional Licensure and that will
be moving over to the Gaming Commission. The law
calls for this transfer to occur on May 20th of
this year.

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We do have concerns about our ability to absorb those responsibilities by next month. As we're all aware, this is our second week of work as a full commission, and we really are working hard to meet those responsibilities. One of our strategies is to employ an industry expert to assist us with the transition.

Just a status report on what we've done to Commissioner Zuniga and I have had two date. meetings with the deputy director of the Division of Professional Licensure with the direct -- the person who has the direct oversight, the State Racing Commission transition coordinator, that's a title, and other members of the management team. We discussed oversight functions to include operations, licensing, financial management, legal affairs. I want to state that these individuals, the management team from Licensure, have been extremely helpful during the transition and I'm confident they'll be -they'll be helpful until the final plans are executed.

Additionally we've been briefed by members of the State Police who have responsibility for

racing investigations, a status update on what those investigations are. And one immediate responsibility that we have acquired is the distribution of funds from this Racing Stabilization Fund to certain entities for the humane care, maintenance and adoption of greyhound dogs that raced in the Commonwealth in the calendar year 2009.

Mr. Chair, we have prepared a resolution which I will summarize in order that we may vote to execute, which will allow us to fulfill our obligations. Now, this resolution authorizes the execution of all necessary contractual arrangements, including inter-agency agreements, to satisfy obligations relating to the Racing Stabilization Fund, established by Chapter 194 of the Acts of 2011.

When resolved, the Massachusetts Gaming
Commission does hereby adopt the method and
criteria for distributing funds for the Racing
Stabilization Fund previously developed by the
Office of Consumer Affairs and Business
Regulation, in consultation with the State Racing
Commission pursuant to Chapter 167 of the Acts of

2009, and it will further resolve the

Massachusetts Gaming Commission does hereby
authorize and direct Commissioners Cameron and
Zuniga to negotiate, finalize, execute and enter
into on behalf of the Massachusetts Gaming
Commission all necessary contractual
arrangements, including but not limited to
inter-agency agreements and amendments thereto in
connection with fulfilling the Massachusetts
Gaming Commission's obligations related to the
administration of the Racing Stabilization Fund.

Now, this was a responsibility that frankly is to be executed this week, and again, we worked in collaboration with the Division of Professional Licensure to put this resolution together. This will authorize us to move funds to the proper account and cut those checks this week.

So at this time, Mr. Chair, I'd request that you call a vote to authorize the resolution.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So why don't you -- you put this into -- why doesn't someone put it into a motion to adopt -- you're familiar with this, Commissioner. Why don't you?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The motion would
really read just like the last two paragraphs
that Commissioner Cameron spoke about, which is
that we move that the Mass. Gaming Commission
does hereby adopt the method and criteria
distributing for distributing the funds from
the Racing Stabilization Fund that has been
previously developed by the Office of Consumer
Affairs and Business Organization in accordance
with Chapter 167 of the Acts of 2009, as well as
allow us to have the authority to negotiate and
what's called an inter-agency service
agreement in which this agreement, the Commission
will enter into the agreement along with the
Division of Office of Consumer Affairs in
order to make those payments. They will continue
to make those payments for us, but the money
comes through the Commission by way of agreement.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is there a second?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Any discussion?
COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I have two things,
Mr. Chairman, that I might offer. If we and
this goes back to our previous discussion.

As I understand it, if we create a two-person group to move forward with this by a formal vote, we have created a subcommittee, and if we create a subcommittee, the subcommittee's work is subject to the Open Meeting Law, which means that the subcommittee would have to do all of its work on this, signing and execution, in a public meeting. We've got a posted public meeting. We have from now until Thursday to do this, and so that is an issue.

with the Open Meeting Law and achieve the kinds of transparency that we need to apply would be to appoint a single member to be responsible for various functions and then to report at our periodic and hopefully frequent meetings on what they've done, but at least we'd be able to move forward. That person would be able to come and bring whatever motions for approval they'd need. But I think we'd run the risk by appointing a two-person group of running into the subcommittee piece of the Open Meeting Law, which is not -- which is fine, but we -- we just have to understand what we're doing there.

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1	The second thing, and what is the
2	statutory section that creates this Racing
3	Stabilization Fund? I can't find it. Do we have
4	that right there? Because unfortunately, I think
5	there's a typo in the legislation, and I
6	mentioned that before.
7	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's Chapter 167 of
8	the Acts of 2009.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you talking about in
10	our legislation?
11	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: In our legislation.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, sorry, no.
13	That
14	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I don't have it
15	with me.
16	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Our legislation
17	creates the Racing Stable puts us in charge of
18	the Racing Stabilization Fund.
19	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mm-hmm.
20	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's around six
21	Section 60, I believe, or thereabouts.
22	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Of Section of
23	23K?
24	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. Page 122 in

	157
1	the printout that we have.
2	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: That's the racing
3	we're talking about the greyhound fund, are we
4	not?
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. It's just the
6	section preceding that.
7	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I'm sorry. I didn't
8	realize this was
9	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Section 58, I
10	believe, and 59.
11	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: 58. No, 59.
12	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, 59. Sorry.
13	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Now, 59 of the
14	legislation? I'm sorry to be
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's all right.
16	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Well, maybe we could
17	move on for a minute, Mr. Chairman, and I could
18	find that and just invite your attention to it.
19	It may be
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What's the consequence
21	of it?
22	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: The consequence of
23	it is it's not clear who gets I mean, one
24	consequence is that read literally, it's not

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1	clear who gets the money, and I think that was
2	not I think the intent is clear, but because
3	of what I think is a typographical error in the
4	legislation, it's not clear who
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We may need a
6	legislative fix.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, does this come
8	under our ability to self-correct that was
9	referred to by Mr. Michael, I think, early on?
10	He read a section that says we're authorized to
11	interpret these in such a way as to something
12	like that.
13	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: We certainly could
14	move in that direction, but we need to do that
15	with knowledge of what we're doing, and I'd like
16	to find that section.
17	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good point.
18	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: And simply read to
19	you what it says.
20	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
21	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: And have us all on
22	the same page.
23	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
24	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: As to moving

1 forward.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, while you look for that, Commissioner Zuniga, would you be willing to amend your motion to make it just I guess Commissioner Cameron, would you take the lead?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes, certainly.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I will gladly do
that, and move that the last portion of the
motion, we resolve that the Massachusetts Gaming
Commission does hereby -- does hereby authorize
and direct Commissioner Cameron to negotiate,
finalize and execute and enter into, on behalf of
the Commission, the contractual arrangements for
the payments from the Racing Stabilization Fund.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And report back to us regularly in open meetings.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.

20 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Here it is. I found it. It's Section 80 -- it's Chapter -- it's Chapter 194, Section 87. So it's Section 87 of the legislation, which talks about this greyhound

fund. And it says --

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It says as follows -- and this is Section 87A, it talks about distribu -- it talks about -- it talks about the kennel owners and it talks about the greyhound owners both, and it winds up by saying that: Provided that in no event shall the sum of payments exceed the amount dedicated to the Racing Stabilization Fund during calendar years 2010 and 2011, provided further that before any amount is distributed, the Commission shall develop a method and criteria by which to distribute such funds in an equitable manner among the kennel owners and provided further that the Commission shall begin payment to the kennel on a biweekly basis beginning April 12, 2012.

It seems to me that the word "owners" or something is left out of that, and so we can simply assume we know what is there, proceed in the way it was done before, and assume that that's a safe way to go. But I think we ought to do that with knowledge that that ambiguity is there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And that's

something we can definitely discuss with the folks who know this better than we.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Commissioner

McHugh, this resolution does speak to the fact
that we will be using the method and criteria for
distributing funds previously developed by the
Office of Consumer Affairs and Business
Regulation.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Right. And I think
-- I think that takes care of it. I think we
simply need to understand that there's I think a
word missing from that legislation. This is a
long piece of legislation. It's not unusual for
that to happen.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: And we simply need to know that that's there.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just for the public who are watching, this is indicative of why we weren't sure that it made a lot of sense for us to take this over right now, because if you don't know what you're talking -- we were talking about, we didn't know about it either.

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When dog racing was outlawed and banned in Massachusetts some number of years ago, an agreement was made to pay some of the parties who had lost their livelihood, kennel owners and dog owners, some small amounts of money that was derived from the revenues of the remaining tracks, the two horse tracks and the simulcast track or the simulcast facility. Revenues from that goes into a so-called Racing Stabilization Fund, and under certain circumstances and at certain times, that money is distributed to those folks who lost their livelihood when dog racing It is very convoluted, as you can went away. hear, and that's one of many such dimensions to this element.

The legislation rightfully, I think, and we'll get to another issue here, rightfully foresaw that all gaming probably should be under the Mass. Gaming Commission, except for the lottery. Therefore the Racing Commission, therefore Charitable Gaming, which we'll get to, the legislation envisions that we will get our arms around that at some point. I think that's probably good public policy. It probably makes

pretty good sense, but doing it so quickly when we've got these other priorities to deal with is the issue that we're wrestling with. This has nothing to do with citing casino facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Okay. There's a motion on the table, amended, with the need at least to do a little checking out. We have a second. Do we have any other discussion of this motion?

All in favor, please say aye.

COMMISSIONERS: Aye.

Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed?

The motion is passed.

14 COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I have one more.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes, good. Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: In closing, I would just like to acknowledge that we are aware that there are currently 12 full-time State Racing Commission employees and 23 contract employees who are uncertain about their employment future. We're working to resolve this issue as quickly as possible, and I just wanted to make note of that before concluding. And that's our report,

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. And that's a very good point. You know, there are folks who have been working for the State Racing

Commission, full-time and contract, for many,

many years, some as many as 40 years, and their

lives are hanging, trying to figure out, as we

try to figure out how this happened. So I

appreciate your making that -- making that point.

Do we need a motion to authorize the consultant or do we do that at the end of the day?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think we do not at this time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, fine. All right.

Then I think we're ready to move on to item 11,

the charitable gaming provisions. This won't

take very long. There was a provision in the

legislation that directed that the MGC, the Mass.

Gaming Commission, make a report to the

Legislature making recommendations about the

management and oversight of charitable gaming,

bingo games and casino nights and so forth, to

the Legislature, with the intent, as I said

earlier, that the presumption, I think, as I said

earlier, that probably regulation of casino -I'm sorry, charitable gaming should be under the
Commission as well.

That is obviously a deadline we couldn't make. April 1st was what -- was the deadline. We had barely even gotten started then. We have talked with representatives of the Legislature and said that we can't do that. But assuming we all agree today, I will write a letter to the Legislature saying that we understand we're behind, but we will get moving on this. And there are conversations already underway. The Attorney General now has a significant oversight role in charitable gaming. We need to start a conversation with them, which is underway I think in the next couple of days.

So I think what we just need here is a consensus from the group to authorize us to go forward, and in due time, we may need to get some consultant help. This is actually a pretty big project. The charitable gaming revenues, I've forgotten the numbers, but it's like 1 or \$2 billion in Massachusetts, purportedly, which is more possibly than ostensibly goes to Connecticut

and Rhode Island for casino gambling. So it's a big, big number, and in due time, this will be a very big project.

But I think just with your permission, I think I just want to put on the record that we are going to do this. I will be writing the legislative leadership and we will get moving on this as quickly as we can.

Anything else on that?

Okay. Certain personnel matters, item 12. There are certain issues here that we're -- we need to take one by one, and I think for starters, the issue is the search for -- well, the ED to begin with, and then the issue of the acting executive director.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, and going back to the legislation, one of the key references I found to an acting executive director states the Commission may designate, designate an acting executive director to serve as executive director obviously until the vacancy is filled or the absence -- or disability of the incumbent executive director.

So the designate is an interesting term

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that they have used in the legislation, I think.

In terms of posting the position for an executive director, I think it behooves us to move rather quickly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You're talking the full-time director?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sure, yeah, for the full-time executive director. I think we -from the presentations we heard today from both Michael & Carroll and from the Spectrum Group, they have some pretty definitive timelines. The legislation lays out some pretty definitive timelines. I am reluctant to allow an interim to make some decisions and potentially hiring decisions to create a team which I think any incoming full-time executive director would welcome the opportunity to make those decisions for him or herself.

I feel finding a full-time director, it's a small population of people who I think are going to come to the table with the credentials that we're looking for. So I don't believe the timeline would necessarily pressure us into hiring an interim. Then you get into questions

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of, well, is the interim allowed to be a candidate for the full-time position? Does the interim have a leg up? Is an interim someone who would be willing to walk away from his or her current position to pursue the full-time executive directorship?

Again, I think we have some -- some concerns, some operational steps that we want to take in-house as a Commission, that we might be afforded the opportunity to designate an acting executive director. This could be an individual that we might have the opportunity to pull from within state government from the limited -- for a limited amount of time. But I guess my point here is I would not wish to execute a search or a posting for an interim executive director; move right to beginning to pull together a posting for a full-time executive director. If necessary secure outside services from a recruitment firm to help us solicit resumes.

But I think we all understand some of the timelines that we're up against, and I think it just makes sense, especially in light of our efforts, to bring on a gaming consultant to work

1	alongside somebody in a full-time position that
2	we not, again, pursue a hiring process for an
3	interim executive director.
4	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not pursue a process,
5	but simply see if we can find one to designate?
6	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Exactly.
7	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not have a search, a
8	formal search.
9	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Exactly.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, okay. While
11	meanwhile, we are doing the search, a formal
12	search with a search firm for the full-time
13	director?
14	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Correct.
15	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
16	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Correct. Those
17	are those are just my thoughts on that
18	position, but you know, going back through and
19	reading the statute and seeing we may designate,
20	and of course obviously, that applies to two,
21	three years down the line when we do have a
22	full-time on board and he or she leaves, we can
23	appoint obviously a designate, an acting
24	executive director in that lapse of service as

well.

But those are just my thoughts on kind of that key position, which is going to be essential to working with the gaming consultant that we select and negotiate a contract with, and again, moving the timeline along. Those are just my thoughts.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Well, it seems to me we ought to do that. We certainly could use somebody in the role of executive director as soon as possible and yet it's going to take us time to get the final one, so having both would be great.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Commissioner
Stebbins, I think what you're saying is we're
looking for someone interim, an interim person
who is really a good administrator to help us
through the startup process and expedite the
process for a full-time executive director with
gaming experience.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Exactly.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would concur with your thoughts on that.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Commissioner?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. I definitely

think that the executive director will need

gaming experience big time. I don't think

there's any questions about that. I think we all

agree on that.

We might get lucky. It might happen quickly. Quickly would probably be three months. It might more likely be three to six. Who knows? And I do agree that in the interim, we have these two different tasks. One is for the Commissioners to do their work which is these kinds of meetings and the substance. We're beginning to get in the process of developing the RFPs and the criteria and talking to the public about what we want and so on and so forth.

Meanwhile, somebody should be building this organization and right now, we're doing both.

So I think if we could find somebody, preferably with gaming experience, if we could happen to get lucky, some retired person who's done this kind of thing before, but if not, at least proven administrative skills, I would agree with that. So I think we're -- and we are going

ahead on an RFP for a search firm for the formal ED, okay.

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Now, what would be the process? So I think we got a consensus on the acting ED, which is at least a presumption of getting one if we can find the right person. What would be the process for -- I agree that I think the law makes it clear, we don't have to do a particular I think there's no harm in posting the process. position. I mean, we can post the position, you know, even as we're looking and post it for a That's -- I think that makes good week or two. sense, and I think that's a principle that we can adhere to with no downside cost to us.

So we write a job description. We post it, and we start looking as all of us already have to some extent, thinking about candidates. Let's set up a process, somebody on whose deck -- on whose desk the buck stops to do the initial vetting. Does anybody have an idea on how to do that?

Would we have the same subcommittee problem? Could we ask two Commissioners to take the lead on this or would that be a --

1 COMMISSIONER McHUGH: I think the better 2 way to go for expedition purposes and still 3 preserving the kind of transparency that we need is to appoint in each instance a single Commissioner to be responsible and to come to the 5 other Commissioners when he/she has made a 6 7 recommendation, has recommendations to prepare, and we do that recommendation and consideration 8 9 in the public meeting. 10 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. 11 COMMISSIONER McHUGH: But that way we can 12 move forward with somebody being -- having one 13 person having primary responsibility for 14 something. And if necessary, we can go through 15 an interview process like we did today with the 16 finalists. They'll love that. 17 CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, you know, 18 COMMISSIONER McHUGH: 19 that's -- that's --20

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we can't -- the first, I think we're clear that the primary level of interviews can be confidential. That does not have to be public, right? We don't have to make public --

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COMMISSIONER McHUGH: As long as there's not a -- as long as there's not a subcommittee. If there's a subcommittee, then we have to contravene a public meeting, go into executive session, if it's -- if certain criteria are met, and then do the screening interviews. But if a single person does it and comes to the -- comes to the committee with recommendations in a public meeting, then we can deal with that in that fashion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm more than happy to offer myself to kind of assume initiating the process and reporting back to the full Commission at our next meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And as I mentioned earlier, our next meeting may be sooner rather than later, so that would make this process easier. Because I think we all are going to want to see and talk about the job description, and I do think trying to find a way to make a distinction between the Commissioner's work which is really to get about the business of, you know, soliciting proposals for casinos

1	and maybe and a slots parlor in Massachusetts,
2	as distinct from the work of setting up the IT,
3	getting the HR going, working with the
4	consultant, beginning to think about the gaming
5	regs, you know, that's if you can make that
6	distinction, it would permit the person we'll
7	talk about now the chief of staff to the
8	Commission is really right now sort of half
9	acting as the semi-ED, doing all that other
10	stuff, that would free her up to help support us
11	so that we can do our work more efficiently. So
12	if you can do you agree with that distinction?
13	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I do.
14	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. All right. So as
15	a matter of consensus, thank you, Commissioner.
16	All right.
17	COMMISSIONER McHUGH: Mr. Chairman, I have
18	to
19	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good luck. Sorry the
20	parking lot's so far away out here. The elevator
21	is right down there, Jim. All right, thank you.
22	Okay. So we have a consensus, I think, to
23	move forward on that. Thank you very much.
24	Commissioner Stebbins, and let's get moving on

that. Anybody who's got ideas, anybody who's got ideas, you know, for interim EDs, interim executive directors, please bring them up.

The next personnel matter, we, as I mentioned earlier, one of the first two things we did when I was appointed was retain the services of Karen Schwartzman from Polaris PR. And she's helped us very much with our communications and the press issues and so forth, and also her background happens to be five years as an investigator in the Ethics Commission prior to getting into the public relations business, which gave her a tremendous asset for us as we've gone through this process. But she has recommended to us that we're now to the point where this is more than she can do.

She has a consulting business with other clients and this is, to wit, today's meeting, is beginning to ramp up a lot, recommended that we search for a permanent communications person, a quite senior person who can really help with the day-to-day press stuff, the events management, the web, the web and the social media, a really big picture, communications person, our outreach

across the Commonwealth, et cetera.

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And so that process is in place. asked Karen to lead it up, head it up. She has asked Hank Shafran, who recently retired as head of communications and public relations at Bingham McCutchen, to help her, and the two of them are in the process now of soliciting resumes. have said to them, as we've said on all these positions, that diversity is an absolutely high priority. Please be as aggressive and thoughtful as you possibly can. We want this Commission and its employees to represent the people of the Commonwealth, and they are now underway. they will do the vetting and they did bring to us some finalists, and we'll have to figure out how to handle that in the context of the public meeting process.

Any other thoughts on that? Thank you for the work you've done so far. You've been great.

Okay. And the third, if Janice Reilly is in the room, we're going to ask her to leave.

No. We don't want her. We want her to stay out. Is she out?

VOICE: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. We're now on a personnel matter. I don't know how you do personnel matters in a public meeting, but we're trying to learn.

Janice Reilly, as I mentioned, was my chief of staff when I was Secretary of Administration and Finance. When I was appointed to this job and we had this desperate need to get the logistics going, we needed to get office space, get computers and so forth, I asked her if she would be willing to leave the job she was in and come onboard as a consultant to get us up and running, hired through this Governor's resource that we've talked about earlier that was there to get the Commission up and running. And she did. You know where -- she's worked on this now for the last, I don't know, couple months I guess, getting us ready.

It has never been promised that this would turn into a full-time job, although clearly that was hoped for and suggested, but it was clear -- I made it clear that this was the business of the Commission. This is nothing that I could promise.

We have gone to HRD, the Human Relations
Division of the Commonwealth, given them a spec
of the job that she's being asked to do, Chief of
Staff to the Commission. They gave us a salary
range which was, I forget. I think it was 95 to
105, in part because of her. She was previously
making 93 or four, and we have agreed that if the
Commission agrees, that we would convert her from
a consultant to the full-time employee, Chief of
Staff, at 97.

Personally I think that's -- we should hit the midpoint which is 101, but she wasn't entirely comfortable with that, which is a credit to her. So my suggestion would be, if you all agree, that we bring her on as a full-time employee and start her at 97, and in six months when the Commission will have gone through a lot of evolution, we will have learned a lot more, that we take a look at her and her job description and her salary.

But first of all, you know, I'm interested in what you thought with how she's doing, and are you with that program?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, I'd like

to make a comment on that. Just in the short time we've had to work together, the last couple of weeks, Janice has been an excellent, tremendous asset, prepared, professional, very knowledgeable about state government and the things that we need to do to move forward. So I certainly concur with your comments and recommend that we -- that we do hire her full-time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Anybody else?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. I would echo that thought as well. In the week that I've had to -- well, actually, a couple days prior to me coming here --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Week and a half.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- a week and a half that I've had the pleasure to work with Janice, she's demonstrated a real knowledge of procurement issues, some of which, you know, we talked about earlier. She's been the one essentially doing a lot of the operations for us as well, financially. So I look forward for -- forward to her accepting and offering this permanent offer.

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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay, great. May I have

1	a motion?
2	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So moved.
3	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So moved, all right. So
4	you remember that motion. Second?
5	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor, please
7	signify by saying aye.
8	COMMISSIONERS: Aye.
9	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All opposed?
10	Nay, I mean none.
11	Now, Janice, Janice can come back,
12	Brandon. Thank you.
13	All right. We're getting to the end of
14	the road. 13 is the the item 13 on our agenda

the road. 13 is the -- the item 13 on our agenda is new business. New business is within the rules of the Open Meeting Law a section where if things come up which the Chair could not have reasonably anticipated was going to be on the agenda at that time, that we may bring up new things that came up at the time the announcement went out. We don't really have any such things at the moment, so I'm going to move on from new business, unless anybody else has anything.

There was one thing I forgot to say at the

appropriate place up above, and that is that we do have a number of briefings in our pipeline. We have Ethics Commission, the Open Meeting -- the Public Records Laws, the IG, you know. There's a whole series of briefing sessions for all of the Commissioners that we're going to be going through and that training is in the pipeline coming up. That we can do together because that's a training session.

Our next meeting is anticipated to be April 24, two weeks from today, at the same time, venue to be determined, but it may well turn out that there are other meetings sooner. You can see why we need to have these meetings frequently in order to do our business. So we will be in touch with everybody soon, but at the moment, the next meeting is scheduled for the 24th at 1:00 o'clock.

There also may well be some other training and preparatory sessions. We're working on ideas for training us, and through us the public, of what's going on in the gaming business, what are the issues, what are some of our priorities, and if that comes together, we may have something to

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1	announce about that pretty soon, too.
2	Have I missed anything else, folks, that
3	needs to come up?
4	May I have a motion to adjourn?
5	COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So moved.
6	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second?
7	COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor.
9	COMMISSIONERS: Aye.
10	CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you all very much
11	for coming.
12	COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good work.
13	[End.]
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