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CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are calling to order commission meeting No. 208 on January 19th at about 10 o'clock, at our offices in Boston. We have, on our speakerphone, Mark Nichols from UNR, I guess, right?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: UNLV.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: University of Nevada of Reno, not Las Vegas. And we're going to get to your topic, Mark, very quickly. Thank you for calling in. But, first of all, we will do the approval of the minutes.

Commissioner Macdonald.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move that we approve the minutes of the meeting of January 5, 2017, subject to corrections for typographical errors and other -- and for other nonmaterial matters.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? I just had -- not concerned about the content, but
just reminders. We had talked about the table game rules. We said -- on -- the minutes say we were going to bring those up again in two weeks, which would be today, but they're not on today, right?

MS. BLUE: That's correct. We put them out for comment, but we realized we would not have enough time to take the comments and review them and get them back for this meeting so...

MR. BEDROSIAN: And that had to do with -- I don't think we anticipated the holiday in between.

MS. BLUE: I think that's right, so they'll be on the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Good. And then, we were looking for feedback about the PlayMyWay schedule that I think staff was going to reach out to MGM and Wynn, and be back to us within four weeks. And we were also talking to Mark to make sure that we were clear on the technical, logistical timelines. So that process is underway, Ed, the reaching out to --

MR. BEDROSIAN: It is. Yes, it is. Thank you. Thank you for reminding me. It is.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Other than that, I have nothing. All in favor? Aye. MR. MACDONALD: Aye. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. All right. We are on, then, to topic number three, research and responsible gaming. Mark, I'll let you introduce the topic and our guests.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. Good morning, Chairman and Commissioners. MR. MACDONALD: Good morning. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning. MR. VANDER LINDEN: I am joined here, in person, by Rachel Volberg, whom you know very well, as well as on the phone by Mark Nichols, at the University of Nevada Reno.

Our topic today is the $12-m o n t h$ lottery analysis. The Expanded Gaming Act -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me, Mark. I'd also point out, although $I$ don't see him. Yes, we have Mike Sweeney, who is the executive director of the lottery here with us, and a great parter in this -- I'm sure you'll mention this, but the lottery has been an extraordinary partner with us in this whole project. The whole, actual, casino project, nevermind the research as well. So thank you, Mr. Sweeney, for coming.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Correct. That's right. Yeah. And just to point that out, our collaboration with Michael Sweeney, I think is unprecedented, in terms of gaming commissions collaborating with lotteries when they're separate agencies. And it's been instrumental in allowing us access to data to do the type of study that's being presented to you today. So thank you so much, Michael. The Expanded Gaming Act directs the Commission to -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me. I'm sorry, one more time, Mark. Mark Nichols, can
you hear us all right?
MR. NICHOLS: Yes, I can hear you fine. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. And you can hear Mark when he's talking? MR. NICHOLS: Yes, I can hear Mark. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. MR. VANDER LINDEN: Great. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. MR. VANDER LINDEN: Anything further? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Try again.

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Okay. So we are directed, by The Expanded Gaming Act, to seek to protect the lottery from adverse impacts due to expanded gaming. So in an effort to determine how lottery-product buying behavior may be affected by the introduction of casino gambling in Massachusetts, the Commission has three ongoing studies.

The general population study and the cohort studies ask specific questions about lottery play to better understand at an individual level how gambling behavior changes with the local availability of casino gambling.

The study, which is going to be presented to you today, is an analysis of lottery sales before and after Plainridge Park Casino opened in 2015, at several levels, including statewide, and in host, and designated, surrounding communities.

Mark Nichols is joining us from the University of Nevada Reno. He is a widely-accepted expert on this topic. So I'm going to turn it over to Rachel, who will introduce Mark further, and then on to Mark Nichols.

MS. VOLBERG: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.
MS. VOLBERG: It's a pleasure to be here again, and a pleasure to also be joined, although remotely, by one of a number of partners that we have on this research
project, who actually are not based at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Mark Nichols is a professor of economics at the University of Nevada Reno. I've known him for quite a number of years before this project started, but it was a real pleasure to be able to engage him in assisting our economics team, as the economic and fiscal impact analyses roll forward.

And I want to also join
Mark Vander Linden in thanking Mike Sweeney and the Massachusetts Lottery for the type and amount of detailed data that we have been provided, and that Mark Nichols has been able to analyze. Unless you're in the gambling studies field, perhaps, it's hard to realize how unique an opportunity this actually has been. I don't know of any other jurisdiction where a state or national lottery has been willing to turn over or engage with researchers and provide the data that we have had at the level of detail that we've had. So in addition to being very
important and relevant to Massachusetts, this
particular analysis is also going to be of great interest to quite a number of governments and researchers around the world so -- and I thank you for your support as well. So, Mark, do you want to get started? MR. NICHOLS: Yes, that'll be fine.

MS. VOLBERG: All right. I'm in charge of advancing the slide, so tell me if $I$ get it wrong.

MR. NICHOLS: Okay. So can everybody see them okay?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yes.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes.
MR. NICHOLS: That's great. First of all, thank you and good morning for the opportunity to present. I really appreciate it. And as has already been mentioned, this is going to be an analysis of lottery revenue as it pertains to the impacts of Plainridge Park Casino, and really looking at the first 12 to 15 months of data.

Again, as mentioned, the focus here is really exclusively on Plainridge Park's
casino, and the presentation today is going to kind of unfold in three phases. First, we'll present data using fiscal year data, just to give an overview of, sort of, trends and year-to-year variation and lottery revenue over time. And then we'll dive into a rather unique dataset that, again, has already been mentioned, we are very grateful to the lottery for providing us, which are actually agent-level sales. So we have data for every lottery agent in the state of Massachusetts, really, from the period of June 2014 -actually, we have it all the way to October of 2016.

And so, we'll analyze that data in, kind of, two phases. One is a simple year-over-year comparison, just to see how lottery revenues have changed year over year. And then, finally, a little bit more detailed, biweekly analysis, which will allow for variation in lottery sales over time. Kind of, immediately after the opening of the casino to be analyzed in more detail.

And, finally, just to, sort of,
ensure the consistency and robustness of our results, we've analyzed this data in multiple contexts, we've analyzed sales statewide, we've looked at the host community of Plainville and the designated surrounding communities, but we've also examined it at various -- agents at various driving distances from the casino as well.

So moving along. I always kind of like to just cut to the chase and sort of give people an overview of the key findings right up front. And so, first of all, there's been no widespread decrease in lottery revenue following the opening of the Plainridge Park Casino.

And, on average, there's been no declines in lottery revenue in areas near Plainridge Park Casino. And that includes other agents within Plainville, agents within the designated surrounding communities, and agents at various driving distances. Lottery revenues, however, have grown more slowly on average in those areas than the rest of Massachusetts. And whether that is actually
the result of the casino is actually indeterminate at this time because, as we'll see, there's just a lot of variability in lottery sales naturally. And the thing I'd also like to emphasize is, these are relatively short-term results. We only have one year and 15 months of data. And so, whether this pattern continues in the future is indeterminate at this point, and these results may not necessarily reflect what happens when the casinos in Springfield and Everett open, which will be larger and also have more noncasino amenities.

So moving on, the next slide shows lottery revenues by fiscal year over time. I'll emphasize, at this point, that these are nominal dollars; in other words, they have not been adjusted for inflation. In the report that we've submitted, in the appendix are inflation-adjusted sales. But over this time, the average annual growth rate in lottery revenue has been 1.7 percent. To give you some context, inflation over that time has grown at 2 percent.

So, by and large, really, nominal lottery revenues have not kept up with inflation very well, and revenue growth has been, as you can kind of see by this graph even, relatively flat, but, perhaps, increasing a bit more recently in postrecession years.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mark Nichols, could I interrupt just for one second? I just want to highlight that point, because there's been some various ways this is framed.

If you count the effect of inflation, as a practical matter, the lottery sales has been, essentially, flat. If you just look at nominal dollars, they've grown slightly. So you hear two different characterizations.

Sometimes we're told -- you hear they're flat sometimes you hear they've grow slowly. It depends on whether you're using inflation-adjusted. And under any set of circumstances, they've grown very slightly. But on an inflation-adjusted basis, they've actually been flat, maybe even slightly
declining. So go ahead.
MR. NICHOLS: Yes, that's correct. If
you look at the -- and I didn't include it in the slide deck, but if you were to look at the inflation-adjusted dollars, you would see that sales in fiscal year 2016 are, approximately, equivalent to what they were in fiscal year 2008. And they would actually be below what they were in fiscal years 2003 and 2004. So since the beginning of our sample, real lottery dollars have actually declined slightly. That's correct.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thank you.
MR. NICHOLS: So the next slide show the percent change in lottery sales. Again, nominal dollars statewide. And there's two things I want to point out here. One, sales in fiscal year ' 16 were up 4.3 percent, which is the largest increase, really, since fiscal year 2012.

But, more importantly, you can see by this graph, I think, that lottery sales are volatile year to year. They notably declined during the recession, but in generally -- in
general, excuse me, growth is positive, but it is relatively variable. And so, you know, we're looking for the impact of change in lottery as a result of the opening up Plainridge Park Casino. I want to emphasize that they're looking at it in a series that tends to be somewhat volatile anyways so that just has to be kept in mind.

And the next slide shows fiscal-year data for Plainville, the surrounding communities. This looks very similar to sales statewide, and that's kind of the point. The area that we're looking at really isn't, in terms of growth in lottery sales, dramatically different than the rest of the state. They grew slightly more, perhaps, by 2.28 percent. But again, very, very similar to the rest of the state.

So moving on. The next bit of analysis, we want to use the weekly lottery data that the lottery, again, graciously has provided us. And so, we have weekly sales data by agent. This gives us a very, very unique opportunity, as Rachel mentioned.

First of all, we can analyze sales by community, but also by other distances, including drive time or mileage. So we can kind of look for, you know, distance to $K$ type effects and lottery sales as you move further from the casino. For example, we can analyze it by game, and we can analyze multiple time periods so we're not restricted to just examining year-over-year changes, but we can actually examine, as we'll see, biweekly changes. And more on why we look better biweekly in just a bit.

So as I proceed here, the first thing that $I$ want to present are just the year-over-year comparisons, and then we'll look more closely at the actual biweekly comparisons. And I think the two compliment one another rather well.

So the next slide shows
year-over-year changes in Plainville and the surrounding communities. And, again, this is, roughly, the year after the casino opened, compared to the year prior. So, officially, it's June 15 th of 2014 to June 20 th of 2015
relative to the period June 21, of 2015 to June 25th of 2016. And the casino opened, as I'm sure everybody knows, on June 24 th of 2015.

So no doubt, I think the most immediate thing that stands out in that graph is the dramatic increase in lottery sales in Plainville. And this includes the lottery agent at Plainridge Park Casino, which as we will see, as we proceed, is largely responsible for that dramatic increase. So that's the first thing that stands out to me in this graph.

And the other thing that $I$ think is important to notice is, for the surrounding communities, there's no consistent pattern of a change in sales. So Attleboro and Mansfield, for example, sales actually grew in those communities, and they grew slightly more than the state as a whole during this period. The state as a whole during this period grew, approximately, 5 percent. Attleboro and Mansfield had growth in sales slightly above that. In contrast, sales in Foxborough, North

Attleboro and Wrentham had small declines, with the largest decline occurring in Foxborough. So no consistent decline in sales across all communities, or, for that matter, no consistent increase in sales across all communities.

And the next slide shows a similar
comparison of year-over-year sales by drive time. And so, this is where the data from the lottery really provided us a great opportunity because we can know exactly how far, in driving minutes, each agent is away from the casino. And we examined it, roughly, in 15-minute intervals. So the first is from zero to 15 minutes. And this, again, includes Plainridge Park Casino. I'll show some results where Plainridge Park Casino's excluded in a little bit.

For agents within a 15-minute drive of the casino, you can see sales underperformed slightly, relative to the rest of the state. They grew 3.78 percent versus, roughly, 5 percent. But when you move to the next category of 16 to 30 minutes, you can see
that sales actually surpassed the state average slightly. And most importantly, I think, there's no evidence of what's sometimes referred to the distance of the $K$ effect, meaning that sales increase the further you move away from the casino. There's no real evidence of that kind of distance to $K$ pattern.

So the biweekly -- or excuse me, the year-over-year sales really just kind of show that -- kind of a lack of consistency. We don't see any kind of consistent pattern by surrounding communities or by driving distance.

So the next data we want to examine are biweekly agent level sales. And for this, we're going to examine the whole time period from June 24 th -- or excuse me, June 2014, to October of 2016. When I think about this, is it allows for a little more detailed analysis of trends and changes in sales before and after the opening of the casino. We examine biweekly sales because not all game -- it's part of an accounting reason. Not all games
and sales are reported every week. So if we were to examine sales weekly, there's a lot of volatility, simply because the books aren't closed on every single game every week. And then, finally, some of these graphs will have data that are normalized, if you will, on the period prior to Plainridge Park Casino opening. And this is done for several reasons. One, it allows how the dynamics or variability of sales to be observed. And it also allows us to examine areas with vastly different magnitudes in sales, comparing, Plainville, for example, with the rest of the state. And all we do, simply, is, we just take the sales for the two-week period immediately prior to the opening of Plainridge Park and we divide every period sales by that number. So if our relative sales are greater than one, it shows an increase in sales relative to the week -or excuse me, period prior to the opening. A number less than one shows a decline.

So the next graph shows the results of these relative sales for three areas. The
green line is Plainville, including Plainridge Park Casino. The yellow or gold line are the designated surrounding communities as a group, and the blue line is Massachusetts as a whole.

And if you look at the green line for Plainville, a couple of things stand out. Prior to the opening of the casino, the agents in Plainville underperformed relative to the rest of the state and relative to the surrounding communities. Relative sales were below relative sales for those other -compared to those other agents.

After the opening of Plainridge Park
Casino, which is denoted by that first vertical black line, you can see relative sales in Plainville actually surpass and outperform sales in the surrounding communities and the state as a whole. So relative sales increased in Plainville after the opening of the casino. And, again, this includes the agent in Plainridge Park Casino.

Also important, I think, to
recognize, is that relative sales for the surrounding communities really follow the
state pretty consistently over time. We don't see a great divergence in those agents' sales after the opening of the casino compared to the rest of the state.

Visually, prior to the opening of the casino, surrounding communities were, perhaps, slightly above the rest of the state. And then, after the opening of the casino, they seemed to parallel it or overlap it a little bit more. And that's just consistent with the slower growth in that area that we'll see coming up here as well.

And then, lastly, that other spike, that's when the Powerball jackpot hit whatever the figure was. I think it was some -- over a billion dollars, whatever, but I just wanted to note that as well. So --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mark --
MR. NICHOLS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do have a
question. Back on that slide, which, after your comments, is very insightful. Generally, what -- if you -- if we collapse or aggregated Plainville and its surrounding communities in
one line, let's say, how does that track with the state; does it also flip, in general, by the opening of the casino, or does it track the rest of the state?

MR. NICHOLS: I don't know. We haven't done that. We certainly can. My hunch is that it would track direct to the state, simply because Plainville is relatively small and has relatively few agents relative to the surrounding communities as a whole. So I think, on average, it would probably just bring that line down with the agents in the surrounding communities, I can't remember the exact number at the time, would essentially dominate Plainville, but we can certainly look at that more closely.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. NICHOLS: So in order to kind of put, maybe, statistical rigor on the analysis, the next slide shows a difference in differences analysis, and it's just what it sounds like. We examined sales before and after the casino opened in Plainville, so we
look at the change or the differences in sales in Plainville, and then we look at the change or the difference in sales for the rest of the state over that same time period. And though both differences are then compared, or the difference in those differences are compared, and hence the main difference in differences. And a couple of things about this table, and it confirms the previous slide. If you look at Plainville. Now, these are average, biweekly sales per agent. So the average agent in Plainville every two weeks sells $\$ 24,503$ in lottery tickets. Compared to the rest of the state, which is 26,898 , so consistent with the above graph, sales in Plainville were below what they are in the rest of the state. So agents in Plainville were relatively underperforming compared to the rest of the state.

After the opening of Plainridge Park Casino, agent sales -- average agent sales in Plainville, and, again, this includes the casino itself, increased notably to $\$ 31,546$, or an increase of, roughly, $\$ 7,000$ every two
weeks. The rest of the state also increased during this time, but closer to $\$ 1,000, \$ 977$. And that difference of, approximately, $\$ 6,000$, $\$ 6,065$, is statistically significant, which essentially says that we can statistically and confidently say that the growth that occurred in Plainville after the opening of the casinos was statistically significant. Again, I think it just, kind of, reaffirms what we saw in that previous graph, you see sales in Plainville going from being, sort of, below the rest of the state to being above. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Mark, can you -MR. NICHOLS: Yes. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think it has to do with the statistically significance, but can you explain those negative figures under each of these sales figures that you explained before, the negative numbers -- or the numbers in parentheses, rather?

MR. NICHOLS: Oh, the number in parentheses? Oh. So -- yeah, excuse me, I'm sorry. Those are standard errors. So, you know, these are just averages so, obviously,
there's variability around those numbers.
So, for example, the growth in Plainville of $\$ 7,000$, the standard error of that is about $\$ 1,600$. So if you want to think about it, we would usually think about, like, a 95-percent confidence involving two standard errors. So you could add or subtract $\$ 3,000$, approximately, to that 7,000. So sales may have increased as much as $\$ 10,000$, or they may have actually increased as little as \$4,000. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.

MR. NICHOLS: And the asterisks there, essentially, just indicate that that number's different than zero. And, similarly, for the rest of the state -- now, the rest of the state, the standard error is smaller, and that's because we have a much larger sample size for the rest of the state. We have a lot more agents in the rest of the state than we do in Plainville, for example, so we're more confident about what the change in those sales are. Again, roughly, $\$ 977$, but it could be -you know, with 95-percent confidence, it could be $\$ 200$ higher or $\$ 200$ lower.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. NICHOLS: So the next slide -- and that actually get to -- that's a good segue into this next slide. The next slide we examined, we do the same difference in differences analysis, but we used the surrounding communities, rather than Plainville. And you can see the surrounding communities, again, consistent with the graph that we saw a few slides ago, roughly, parallel to the rest of the state.

Average biweekly sales, prior to the opening of the casino, were about $\$ 27,000$, $\$ 27,307$, relative to the rest of the state, which was $\$ 26,885$, so they were slightly above the rest of the state. After the opening of the casino, they increased. They increased by $\$ 228$, on average.

And, there again, speaking of the standard errors, you'll notice that standard error is roughly $\$ 900$, so that increase of \$228 is not statistically significant. In other words, we can't statistically say that it's different than zero. The rest of the
state, kind of consistent with the results before, increased by, roughly, $\$ 1,000$, and the difference is a negative $\$ 775$. That difference is also not statistically significant. So what this tells us is that the surrounding communities grew more slowly than the rest of the state. But, statistically, we can't say that the difference in growth rates between the two existed at all. So it is visually -- you know, the sales didn't look like they declined, but we can't necessarily say that they significantly increased either.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It could be due to chance, hence the confidence interval.

MR. NICHOLS: Yes. Yes, it could be due by chance. Exactly. And as time proceeds, you know, we should be able to get give better estimates of that. And we'll see -- and those statistical significance levels could change, but as of right now, statistically, we really can't conclude that there's a difference in the growth rates between the surrounding communities and the
rest of the state.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
MR. NICHOLS: As I've mentioned before, a lot of the changes in Plainville were due to the agent at Plainridge Park Casino, and the next slide separates out Plainridge Park Casino. And we examined the relative sales here. Again, we want to, kind of, keep the confidentiality of the agent at Plainridge Park Casino in check, so these are just relative sales. Again, sales divided by the period immediately prior to the casino opening, and I think it's pretty clear what happens.

The agent at Plainridge Park Casino underperformed relative to the rest of the state, and relative to other agents in Plainville, which is the gold line. But after the opening of the casino, lottery sales at Plainridge Park increased three to five fold, so there was just a dramatic increase in lottery sales, after the opening of the casino.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mark, can I --

MR. NICHOLS: Yes, Steve.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- just interact on one point? Prior to Plainridge Park Casino, there was the racetrack there, and there was a casino agent -- I mean, a lottery agent at the racetrack so it was the racetrack alone that's being referred to prior to the launch of the casino.

MR. NICHOLS: That's correct. Yes, that's correct. There is -- there has been a lottery agent at the track. My understanding, that it has been there since 1999. So, you know, this graph clearly shows the dramatic increase in sales for that agent.

Equally important, I think, is -and, actually, Rachel, if you just go to the next slide, it shows the results for the other agents in Plainville relative to the rest of the state.

I've removed Plainridge Park here because it just distorts the scale so much. You can see, really, that those other agents in Plainville pretty much tracked the rest of the state pretty closely. In fact, by the end
of this sample, the lines practically overlap. So no real divergence for the other agents in Plainville compared to the rest of the state. In other words, we don't see their sales dropping off dramatically.

And the difference in difference analysis confirms that. I don't report that here, and I definitely do not want to report a difference in differences analysis for Plainridge Park's casino because, obviously, then, we would know what those sales are. But a difference in difference analysis would confirm that as well, that there's really no statistical difference between the other agents and the rest of the state.

The next slide shows results for drive time. And, again, this is just relative sales over time by drive time. And there's five different categories here, 15 minutes all the way up to over 60 minutes. And there's a lot of lines there and none really stand out, and I think that's kind of the point. There doesn't really seem to be any kind of variation -- detectable variation in sales by
driving distance. Again, the 15-minute category does include Plainridge Park Casino in this case.

And the next slide, there's a difference in difference analysis by driving time. And important thing to point out here is, this excludes Plainridge Park Casino because we already know what occurred with Plainridge Park Casino, so this difference in differences analysis excludes Plainridge Park Casino. Again, for agents within a 15-minute drive of Plainridge Park, sales increased by $\$ 134$ on average. But, here again, that difference is not statistically significant so we can't confidently conclude that they grew at all.

In contrast, the rest of the state definitely did increase significantly. But here again, the difference between those growth rates is not statistically significant so we can't statistically, confidently conclude that the difference in growth rates for the agents within the 15 -minute drive in the rest of the state are different. And,
again, this has a lot to do with the simple variability of lottery sales over time.

And the next slide repeats the analysis for a 16- to 30-minute drive. I won't dwell on this slide too much, but again you can see, for those agents, sales grew by more, by $\$ 770$ a statistically-significant increase. More similar to the rest of the state, which grew by a thousand dollars. And, again, here too, the difference between those two is not statistically significant so no real difference in the growth rates between agents within the 16 - to 30 -minute drive relative to the rest of the state.

So concluding, there's no -- we find no adverse impact, no negative impact on lottery revenues statewide from Plainridge Park Casino. As we saw before, lottery revenues in fiscal year 2016 , which roughly corresponds to the full year of the -- after the opening of the casino, they grew 4.3 percent. One thing that we can conclude with certainty, is that the lottery revenues at Plainridge Park Casino grew significantly.

Sales for the surrounding communities, other agents in Plainville, agents within the 15-minute drive did not decrease.

And lastly, moving on to the last slide, while those sales in nearby communities and nearby agents did not decrease, they did grow less than the rest of the state. But at this point in time, the difference in those growth rates is not statistically significant. And, again, we really can't differentiate whether that impact, or any impact, is due to the casino, or just another source of volatility in sales. As time goes on, hopefully, that picture may become a little bit more clear. This is also a short-term impact. These results may change over time.

And, finally, $I$ don't think these results should be seen as foreshadowing the results for the casinos that will open in the future in Springfield or Everett. As I mentioned at the beginning of the presentation, those are vastly different casinos, in terms of size and also amenities.

And, lastly, going forward with the
continued cooperation of the lottery, we'll continue to gather this data, and continue to analyze it. And the nice thing is, is we will have an even bigger or larger baseline for the casinos in Springfield and Everett to analyze. So thank you very much for everybody's attention and for letting me phone in remotely. I really do appreciate it. It's the first week of our semester so it is a very, very busy week. And if there's any other questions, I'd be happy to answer them. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Hey, Mark, this is Gail Cameron. How are you?

MR. NICHOLS: I'm fine, thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I just was interested in -- and, by the way, very well-done report. Really easy to follow your logic, as well as your analysis. So the conclusion here is that there is no negative impact. We had a similar report last week with the crime analysis, that there was no negative impact after a year of taking a look at all of those numbers. I know you have experience with both. Could you just talk a
little bit about other studies you have done with regard to lotteries and/or crime, and how this may be similar or different.

MR. NICHOLS: So this is the first -I'll confess, this is the first analysis I've done with lottery. In part, because, generally speaking, it is hard to get lottery data that is meaningful. You got to have time to get statewide results or, perhaps, county-level results, if you're lucky. Even that requires the cooperation of the lotteries themselves. And, generally speaking, they've not been that cooperative, which is one of the reasons that working with the Massachusetts Lottery has been such a pleasure. So this is the first time I've been able to analyze or do a study on the impact of casinos on lottery. I've done several studies on crime in the past.

Just to summarize, very briefly I guess, what we found, we really found no consistent crime effect. Our study analyzed seven or eight communities. It varies by time period, actually, but -- and we compared them
with a set of controlled communities. And in some communities, we found increases in crime and other communities we did not. And in some communities, we found decreases in crime. There was no consistency across communities, in terms of which crimes increased, or which crimes decreased. So the results of my analysis, sort of, supported that, but there's really been no law-based increase in crime of any type as a result of the opening of the casinos. So that's -- and that study was from some time ago.

More recently, we've been examining some crime data, and that study's currently under review, so I would just caveat that the results are very tentative, but we find no, sort of, long-term changes in crime. In some instances, we do see short -- small increases in crime immediately following the opening of a casino, but those taper off relatively quickly. And whether that's the result of the casinos itself, or just changes in police resources, we can't say.

Crime is a very, very difficult
thing to try to detect. And one of the reasons -- and I'll just give you an anecdote. We were in Biloxi, Mississippi, and the chief of police there told us that, you know, he had a lot more resources now. And, as a result, you know, they were able to go out and, essentially, detect -- detect more crime. And that's one of the reasons -- that's one of the areas where we saw an increase in crime. So whether it's an actual increase in crime, or the actual amount of crime is the same, and just more of it is detected as the result of different police resources, or just different policing tactics, it's very difficult to say. So that's kind of a long-winded answer to your question. But I guess, just to encapsulate it I would just say, we generally find no dramatic, significant changes in crime resulting from the opening of casinos. And maybe just to reinforce that, I think, you know, casinos exist now in, what, 35 states. And I think, if communities were being overrun by crime, you would start to see some of the communities be repealed and reversed, and
people asking for them to be out of their communities, and there's really no evidence of that yet.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, Mark, it's
just, you know, when we started this, those were two of the major concerns that we heard about over and over again, was, we're really worried about crime and we think it'll hurt the lottery. So I think these two reports, at least, provide some evidence that that's not occurring here.

MR. NICHOLS: At least, let's just say for now. I really don't expect dramatic changes with the -- you know, just my own gut feeling, based on my research, I would not expect dramatic changes resulting from the opening of the other casinos. And it's not to say that crime doesn't occur. It does. It usually makes the news.

And so, people, I think, just sort of associate those two things together. But, you know, statistically speaking and, kind of, broadly speaking, my research has not found dramatic changes in crime, as a result of the
opening of the casinos. And this is really the first study that I've done on lottery so I can't really speak to that from my own research.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Can I follow-up on the notion of, perhaps we'll do this -- or we will, likely, do this and continue like the rest of the research agenda that we have, the impact on a year from now and so on and so forth?
If -- let's say, if you were to put ourselves a year from now, looking back at two years worth of data for Plainridge and its surrounding communities, is it likely that we will get more confidence in this notion of this statistical significance, or not necessarily, given that we could still observe variability among the surrounding communities?

MR. NICHOLS: So did you ask -- so looking one year from now, so looking back two years, do you think these results will continue, or do you think we'll see a significant change; is that the question?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, yes, generally. But specifically, I'm thinking some of the findings that you have here are not statistically significant. It could have been -- you observe a small increase, but it could also have been a decrease, for example. Does one more year of data will give us the ability to have that confidence, that whatever we observe is statistically significant, simply by having one more year of data, or not necessarily, given that, at that time, we could still observe, let's say, variability among the surrounding communities.

MR. NICHOLS: I would say not necessarily because --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. NICHOLS: -- again, the sales are relatively volatile. And if you just -- you know, if you recall from looking at the percentage change in lottery sales over time, they vary year to year a lot. And so, you know, one more year of data, if it was pretty consistent data, and if it wasn't that volatile, $I$ would say that our statistical
confidence would start to improve. But the series is somewhat inherently volatile, so I would say a year from now we're not necessarily going to be able to -- I'm not confident that we would have statistical confidence one year from now.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Mark, I have two things. First of all, just so it doesn't get taken out of context, you said -- earlier on you said crime is hard to detect. I think what you meant was causality is hard to detect, right?

MR. NICHOLS: That's correct. Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I didn't want anybody saying you said crime is hard to detect. It's pretty easy to detect. The other one may be a similar issue, I'm not sure.

I wasn't going to let this go
because I think we -- it starts to get into the weeds, but I must say I don't get this, if you're talking about survey results, which have an inherent inaccuracy because of methodological problems and sampling problems. I understand where you can have what, in the
polling business, you would call a margin of error, which we're calling difference of differences, whatever. But when you're actually measuring real numbers, $I$ don't understand how -- you know exactly, we know because of the lottery, we know exactly what the sales were.

So I don't understand how you can say, they lit up a little, but they might have gone down. How is -- again, if you're talking about causality, that's one thing. If you're saying yes it went up, but we don't know whether it went up because of ordinary variation variance, or whether it went up because of the casino or something else, or weather or whatever, that, I would understand. But to say that it might not have gone up, it might actually have gone down $\$ 700$ per, $I$ don't understand that.

MR. NICHOLS: So, in part, because those numbers are averages of multiple agents. And so -- and that's why I say, on average there's been no decline in sales. But some agents will have seen decreases in sales, some
agents will have seen increases in sales. So there's just an inherent variability.

And so, the number that we report there is an average. So it's, sort of, the average agent, if you will, over that two-week period. But there's variability within those agents. And some agents decreased, some agents increased. So we really -statistically, we say we just can't confidently conclude that that increase was significant. In other words, that it's different than zero. And around zero are negative numbers, so that's why I say, okay, it could have -- technically, it could have decreased, actually. We really just, statistically, can't say that had increased.

But -- and I think the important thing, though, is, also, because of that variability, we can't say that the difference in the growth rates between those two groups, between Plainville, for example, without Plainridge Park, or between the surrounding communities and the rest of the state are different.

Yes, you're right. We know what the exact sales numbers are. And, yes, you're absolutely right, we cannot -- even if we know what those exact numbers are, we cannot assign causality. The only way we can do that is, if we knew what every person did, who bought a lottery ticket and -- or who spent money at a casino and they were to tell us, yeah, I'm spending my money here. I'm not buying a lottery ticket. And we don't know that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MR. NICHOLS: It's just, those numbers I'm reporting are averages, and they're averages of multiple agents. And there's variability for those agents. Some sales for some agents decreased. Just like we saw, for example, sales in some of the surrounding communities decreased. But, yeah, it's critical to know that we cannot assign causality there. We cannot say that that was the result of the casino. We cannot say that those differential impacts are the result of the casino. But just, on average, we just statistically can't conclude that sales
increased, or that they decreased, for that matter. But just nominally, just the average number was -- you know, it went up by less than what the rest of the state went up by.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I have to tell you that this is a reflection on me, not on you, I'm sure, but this is like when somebody tells you the universe is expanding, what's it expanding into? You know, this makes my head hurt. I don't get it. But --

MR. NICHOLS: Oh, I'm sorry.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But I'm with you. But nevermind. I'm sure you're right.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, take two agents --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Nevermind. I get it. I mean, it doesn't matter. The bottom line is, the numbers are what the numbers are. And the conclusions are what matters. And we can talk off line about the fact that I'm a dummy when it comes to this stuff. Any other questions?

Director Sweeney, did you have anything you wanted to say or ask about, or anything?

MR. SWEENEY: Let me make just a very quick comment.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. You want to -why don't you come and grab the mic. Push the button to make it bright green.

MS. VOLBERG: I already did that for you.

MR. SWEENEY: Thanks so much.
MS. VOLBERG: You're welcome.
MR. SWEENEY: Good morning,
Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.
MR. SWEENEY: Thank you for asking me up briefly. First of all, I would also like to just thank the Gaming Commission. I think the work that you're doing on a number of fronts, including the crime analysis, this analysis with lottery, but also the work that gets promulgated with the Massachusetts Public Health Trust Fund. All critical importance, I
think, is separating the Commonwealth from other states of how they've approached the issue of gambling over the last decade or two.

And I'd also like to thank UMass. I'm a UMass alum, and never been prouder than the opportunity I've had to interact with officials from UMass during my time here at the lottery, because their work's been outstanding. And Dr. Nichols has been a great parter to work with, also. So I just appreciate all the work that's been done. Just a couple of things quickly. I think one of the variations that Dr. Nichols identified and is difficult to attach causality to, which, fortunately, for everyone you wouldn't be aware of in the slightest, unless you were really embedded in the lottery world, one of the fluctuations for sales for us can be something as simple as a store closing, a store undergoing renovations for a two- or three-month time period. But, also, in either management or employee changeover can also cause a significant decrease in sales, or, conversely, an increase in sales,
if you suddenly have an employee who's more familiar with the product and more engaging with the product.

And so, all those things are very difficult to quantify, unless you continue an extremely deep dive into the data for each individual agent in each individual area.

One other thing I'd like to keep in mind is what Dr. Nichols pointed out. The study, I don't think, necessarily, can be morphed over to make conclusions about what may or may not occur as the other two casinos come on line. This is obviously some good news to start with.

I'd like to think that, in part, the efforts of Treasurer Goldberg, prior to the opening of Plainridge, made a decision to really have our account representatives double down on the efforts in our interaction with our retail agents in each location in the Plainridge area. In essence, to make sure they were running as efficiently as possible to the runup to the opening of Plainridge and immediately afterwards, as well as asking us
to really focus on any needs or concerns that those agents brought to light during this time period. And I think that decision by Treasurer Goldberg paid dividends for the Commonwealth, and also for our relationship with Plainridge.

But that's another thing I want to thank the Commissioners for, because I think it's been very important that we've been able to have this relationship with Plainridge fostered. And I'm hoping that the same will continue with the two new casino entities that are coming into the Commonwealth. I have every indication that that will occur.

And Plainridge has been a great partner to work with. They've listened to the rationales and sales methods of people at the lottery. And another interesting tidbit that came out, at least for me on this, and was important for the lottery, I think, both for the casino industry and for the lottery, there was a question as to whether or not -- or, rather, how well lottery products would be received by a individual who's making a
conscious decision to be a casino customer in a casino environment.

And what we've learned, at least, again, from this initial opening at Plainridge, is that lottery products that we've exposed them to have been very well received by the patrons at Plainridge, and we've run -- also have run a promotion or two with Plainridge that $I$ think's been well-received. And I think that's important data, both for the casinos and for the lottery also.

So, you know, this has been a real win. The research, $I$ think, has been great. They listen to any concerns or additional explanations that may have been needed with some of the data. And I'm cautiously optimistic that this trend will continue. I do have concerns about the -- not, necessarily, the nature, but $I$ just want to note that, obviously, as you know, and the public is aware, the operational models for the other two casinos will be very different than Plainridge. Particularly, the location
here, near the Boston area. We may see some impact from that. But, again, the lottery views the casinos that are here, and that are coming on line, as friendly competition, as potential partners, and as a net plus for the Commonwealth as a whole. So we're going to continue to look forward to working with them, and with you as commissioners. Anything we can do to help?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great. Thank you, Mike.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you, Mike. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Go ahead, Bruce. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Yeah, quick question.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Don't go away yet. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: You know, obviously, we're going to be continuing to track this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Bruce, excuse me one sec. Mark Nichols, if you need to go back to class, or have breakfast or something, I know it's early out there, $I$ think we're probably finished with Dr. Nichols, if you want to.

You're welcomed to stay on the phone, but if you need to cut off, please do.

MR. NICHOLS: Okay. I'll stay on until this -- until this gets -- closes.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I'm curious as to -- Mark and Rachel, what you see as, kind of, the ongoing analysis of this, because, $I$ think as Mr. Sweeney just pointed out, we have two different cases with the opening of the other casinos. You don't see a huge spike because there's no existing agent already in business at the property locations of our Class 1 licensees.

I will tell you, I found the -- the kind of tracking data a lot more important, or a lot more helpful, in terms of the impact than, maybe, the overall sales figures, because volatility in sales, or last year's big Powerball was, you know, $I$ think kind of a strange occurrence that maybe skewed some numbers. But looking at the tracking, it's encouraging that we didn't see a big dip below the state average for kind of what they had
performed. What's our schedule for continuing to, kind of, do this analysis, a year-by-year; what do you have in mind?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: I mean, to me, I see this as a central component to our ongoing research agenda and the work that we would do with SEIGMA and Dr. Nichols, the

Donahue Institute, to measure the overall economic impacts, which would include, what are the impacts on the lottery?

Much like the crime study, I see that at -- for this region, we're developing models that could then be brought forward to Springfield and to Everett, with some tweaks here and there from lessons learned. But, overall, I would say that we're looking to replicate what we're doing now in Plainville and surrounding area.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Okay. And kind of on an annual basis, is what you're saying?

MR. VANDER LINDEN: Correct. Yes.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just on that point, Mike, we were meeting with Mike Mathis, the head guy at Springfield, yesterday, on some
items. And we talked to him about the fact, how are things going with you? And he said, you know, we haven't been in contact recently. We should be. So he's ready. And I think, if he doesn't reach out, you might want to because it's -- it's time now. They're getting close enough. It's time to start getting serious. You know, where is the facility going to be located? That kind of thing.

MR. SWEENEY: Right. We had initial conversations a number of months ago. They were still working on the floor plan and some of the other square footage and dynamics of that nature. We recently touched base, actually, again here today. So those meetings will be forthcoming, and we will heed your word there, for sure.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Great. I had two other things. One is, we frequently express appreciation to you, Mike, and your predecessor -- I'm blanking on her name. What was her --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Beth Bresnahan.

MR. SWEENEY: Beth Bresnahan.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Beth was also
terrific. But that does not happen without the support of the treasurer, who is your boss. And I know, from my experiences in the NF secretary back about 15 years ago, it has not been standard operating procedure that the -- the information at the lottery was made readily accessible to the public and other agencies in the way that you have done. And that is due to Deb Goldberg.

And, you know, Steve Grossman, I think, was making moves this direction, but Deb has -- Deb Goldberg -- I say Deb because I know her from Brookline. Treasurer Goldberg has really set a tone that's empowered you to do the work that you've done.

And it should not go -- you know, there has always been this tension between the lottery and the casinos because everybody was worried about what the impact was going to be. Sometimes, it's looked at as an adversarial relationship, and you all have not done that. And Treasurer Goldberg has set that tone, and

I want -- I hope you'll pass that through because it's -- we frequently -- we frequently pat you on the back, but we know that it's she who empowers you to do what you're doing.

MR. SWEENEY: Yeah. I just wanted to, just very quickly -- you know, obviously, hundred percent agree with you. I can't follow certain mission criteria without, obviously, the support and enthusiasm that's shown by Treasurer Goldberg. It's sometimes a catch line, but it's a fact of the matter that Treasurer Goldberg and the lottery take transparency very seriously, and we try to be as transparent as possible.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And that's a -that's a big change from not very long ago so thank you. Just the last thing. There's a subthread here that's an important, and everybody knows this, but $I$ want to say it again.

The legislature did not tell the Gaming Commission to be sure that the relationships, that we protected the lottery because they were invested in the lottery, per
se. They're invested in the almost one billion dollars a year that the lottery generates for local aid.

Local aid is the issue here. And that's why they have mandated that we work with the licensees to make sure the relationships are complementary, but also mandated that a substantial portion of the tax revenue from the casinos goes to local aid to offset the possibility of a negative impact.

And this year alone, Plainridge
generated 60-odd million dollars for local aid, which is around 6 percent of the total. So that the Plainridge itself generated almost a 6-percent increase in local aid, in addition to all these other things that we've been talking about.

So that came from the legislature. That was a really powerful point. And I want to make sure that people are aware of that aspect of this relationship as well.

MR. SWEENEY: Absolutely. It's the primary mission of the lottery, clearly, is to return that money to 351 cities and towns as
unrestricted local aid. It's a critical mission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good. Anybody else?
Rachel, did you have anything to close up?
MS. VOLBERG: I just wanted to -- I will close up by saying that, as with all of our reports, the full report on the lottery study that Mark has presented here -- Mark Nichols, has presented here, is going to be available on the SEIGMA Web site, hopefully, by about noontime today. There's an executive summary that we're posting separately. And, of course, if anybody has any questions, we'll be happy to answer them going forward.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Thanks, everybody, very much. Mark Nichols in Reno, thanks very much.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MR. NICHOLS: Thank you. Good morning, everyone. Goodbye.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah, let's take a quick break. And, Mike, maybe you can
disconnect -- if there's anything to disconnect here, we'll be back shortly.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We are reconvening public meeting No. 208. And once I get my glasses on, we'll figure out where we are on the agenda. We're at the administrative update, Executive Director Bedrosian.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Good morning, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning.
MR. MACDONALD: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning.
MR. BEDROSIAN: I got a couple agenda
items on, and I may want to, with the
Commission's permission, move one agenda item.
But first, I'd like to introduce a new
employee, Nowshin Jahan, who is sitting right -- there she is.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome.

MR. BEDROSIAN: She's our newest financial investigator to the IEB. Nowshin comes to us from the office of the state auditor, where she was a financial analyst with the occupational school oversight program. In that capacity, she analyzed statements, balance sheets, cash-flow statements, SEC filings and other financial reports related to occupational schools to ensure compliance with Massachusetts laws. Prior to this, she was a tax examiner for Mass. Department of Revenue, and she recently completed her studies for master's of science in finance with the concentration investments at University of Massachusetts, and she began with us just about a week-and-a-half ago, so we welcome her.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Terrific. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Welcome aboard. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Welcome. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Welcome. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Welcome. MR. BEDROSIAN: The next item -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Director --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Excuse me -- yeah. MR. BEDROSIAN: I'm sorry?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm probably
going to tell you the same thing. Michael, the feed up here is very problematic. I just want to make sure that it's not on this TV.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: On this screen, it's flickering up and down. I don't know if it's on the outside.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And there's two of everyone.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. It's bad enough when it's one.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: One is enough.
MR. BEDROSIAN: It may have been that I kicked something under the table so I can't -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: As long as the feed --

MR. SANGALANG: It's fine on the feed. I'll try to fix it.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: No problem.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
MR. BEDROSIAN: The next issue is a
quarterly update. And for that, I will turn it over to our CFAO, Mr. Lennon.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. MR. MACDONALD: Good morning. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning. MR. LENNON: Agnes and I are here today to present to you the second FY '17 quarterly budget update. The MGC approved an FY '17 gaming control fund budget of 27.17 million, which required an assessment on licensees of 21.4 million, after the balance forward of 987,000 from surplus FY ' 16 revenue was accounted for.

The budget is composed of 18.5 million -- 18.59 million for MGC regulatory and gaming operations. 1.65 million in indirect costs, 4.48 million for research and responsible gaming, which is ultimately going to transition to being paid for from the public health trust fund, 2.37 million for the AGO operations, including troopers assigned to
the AGO, and 75,000 for the ABCC.
Appendix A to this document has been reformatted to call out the budget and spending for each of the areas I just mentioned. This is different from how it was previously reported for the last two or three years. And while some may say 27.17 million is 27.17 million, we feel it important to distinguish between the cost of MGC for regulating, and the costs that are built into the statute for other equally-important activities but we don't control.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Let me just interrupt, Derek. Thank you very much. And I -- this is something I just want to highlight, although, you just did it. But this number of 27 million gets passed around as if the cost of the gaming commission is $\$ 27$ million. We understand that the licensees have to pay the total 27 million, but the cost to the gaming commission is 18 million, thereabouts, 18-1/2.

There are these, as you say, these other expenses. The attorney general's office
and the public health trust fund and so on and so forth, which are legislatively-mandated outside our control, and fairly unique in the -- in the overall regulatory environment. So when people talk about the cost of the Gaming Commission in Massachusetts, it's 18 not 27 million bucks. Thanks.

MR. LENNON: And that will be reported on a monthly basis in this new format. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Thank you.

MR. LENNON: I'd like to take this time to remind the Commission that the Commonwealth works on a slightly modified cash basis. Therefore, while you look at the reports in your packet, you'll see that 50 percent of the year has passed. However, we've only seen bills -- that only accounts for bills that we've received through 12/31. So services through 12/31 you'll see hit the accounts in July -- in January.

I am recommending a decrease to the currently-approved projections of the MGC's budget by 133,000 this quarter. This
reduction is based on the MGC having approved $3.5 \%$ of its anticipated salary pool for raises. In actuality, we only used just under 2 percent of this. The balance, including fringe benefits, is what I'm recommending to be reducted [sic]. There are no further reductions that I'm recommending. All other -- all other transfers are net zero within people's budgets.

And as a refresher, I'm not
recommending that we reduce the assessment. And the reason I'm not recommending we reduce the assessment, is that the budgeting process for $F Y$ '17 eliminated all contingency items and was built with the intent, at the request of our licensees, to minimize any surplus rollover funds into FY '18.

In addition, I'd like to call to
your attention page two of Appendix A, in the revenues section. The Region A slot fee item, we had projected 1.945 million and only received 1.716 million from Wynn because they changed the composition of their gaming floor. The commission did not approve this change in
revenue coming in. However, we also have not determined how to handle it. So we kind of kicked it down the road to take a look at how revenues would come in and what other licensees felt.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And we realize there's some equity issues with the other licensees, and we just haven't got our arms around figuring it out.

MR. LENNON: Correct. So that leaves a $\$ 200,000$ current hole in our budget. Therefore, I'm not recommending a reduction to the assessment because 133, 200, we're still technically in the hole at this point.

On top of that, there are too many areas that we do not have firm figures on, such as litigation exposures, possible investigations by the AG's office, which throws overtime for them into a -- into a really unpredictable area. And the research and responsible gaming platform and activities changes throughout the course of the year. We're only six months in.

Included in your package is

Appendix A, which we went over, which shows all current projections, as well as spending to date. Appendix B, which shows specific budget amendment requests this quarter. And then, Appendix C, which shows each division's budget and how they're spending compared to their budget through December 31st. If you have any questions at this time, I'd like to take them.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So I would just add, Commissioners, CFAO Lennon and I have worked diligently, I think at the direction of the Commission, and certainly with the input of our licensees, to try and be as efficient this year as possible. Look at administrative efficiencies.

We recognize, obviously, our
licensees, other than Penn right now, PPC, are in a transition period between building and operations, which will extend into another year, two years, depending upon the licensee. And we've tried to keep that factor in mind while we prepare the Commission for its future, full-time regulatory role, and we will
continue to do so.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I do have a couple questions on the -- on fund five, perhaps, refresh my memory on page four of the report, the racehorse --

MR. LENNON: Appendix A?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Appendix --
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mm-hmm.
MR. LENNON: Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes, Appendix A, page -- page four.

MR. LENNON: Yep.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There's -- fund five, quadruple 05.

MR. LENNON: Yep, 1050 triple 05?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The racehorse
development fund, how is this number 58 percent based on -- how come that we're -we have an actual that's slightly higher than 50 percent?

MR. LENNON: So we took a look at what we were projecting based on the previous year. And I actually had to explain this to Commissioner Stebbins yesterday. If you look
at what we've brought in to date, it's only 6.9 million but we -- so this year, in new fee -- new revenue, not the 12/9 that rolled forward. Yet, we paid out 8.4. It's because of the big, lump sum payments that we gave to -- to --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, from the licensing fund?

MR. LENNON: Yeah. From -- not just the licensing fund, but the -- kind of the swap 45/50 fund as well.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, yes.
MR. LENNON: So we had a few big lump-sum payments, but it's not -- it's not going to really skew items in the future. It's just we had those --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. We pay in --

MR. LENNON: As well as the Suffolk lump sums, so they're not kind of cyclical. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, okay. Sounds good. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody else, questions? Questions?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And -- well, another one on the same fund, O triple 04, this is actual spend -- the community mitigation fund, 311,000 is actual spend?

MR. LENNON: Correct. That's all we've spent to date. We don't have a projection up there, just because we haven't given out the grants yet.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right, for the current year.

MR. LENNON: Yeah, the current year.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: But we've made commitments well in excess of that.

MR. LENNON: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: In the reserves, the planning reserves and the transportation planning reserves that are not reflected here but --

MR. LENNON: They are not reflected.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- they're committed?

MR. LENNON: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Fair enough.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Great.

Thank you very much.
MR. LENNON: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else from you?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman. With your permission, I would like to advance Item 7A under the legal division, which is the Plainridge Park Casino Capital Reinvestment Plan. We've had some folks travel to come today. And while we have full confidence Mr. Sottosanti will make his afternoon flight, anything we can do to expedite that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I know we also have some people here, I think, who are interested in some of the topics under the Investigations and Enforcement Bureau. And I hate to make everybody wait, but I think somebody who's flown in from out of town is going to take precedence, so apologies to those of you here. Have to wait a little bit longer, but I think this makes sense.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So let me -- and Todd is -- good, thank you. So let me give a
little bit of background on this and make some recommendations, and then I'll ask Deputy General Counsel Grossman to comment and correct any misstatements of mine.

So, Mr. Chairman, members of the commission, another one of the unique aspects of The Expanded Gaming Act is the requirement of our licensees to develop a multiyear plan and/or make certain levels of capital reinvestments in their properties. I can speculate that this was put in place by the legislature to make sure that the properties situated in Massachusetts never deteriorated. The statutory provisions for these exist under the gaming act, Section 23K. Specifically, Sections 21, Subsection 4 and the license section, and then 23 K , Section 2 , what defines what capital expenditure was. Subsequent to this, the Commission, as part of its internal controls regulations, under 205 CMR 13909 expanded on the requirements of our licensees. So today, we have two separate but related issues before the Commission on these issues. The first, after a lengthy
back-and-forth process with Penn staff and PPC staff, Penn has submitted a plan, which, I think Deputy General Counsel Grossman and I suggest, with some caveats, complies with both the letter and spirit of the current statutory and regulatory obligations.

The second issue, Commissioners, is highlighted by one of our Category 1 licenses, MGM, who is also involved in the past few months with staff, in trying to interpret the statutory and regulatory requirements. And as you will see, or might have seen from the letter they've submitted, MGM takes a position that the Commission may have gone a little farther in 205 CMR 13909 than the gaming act requires, and takes us occasion to request the gaming commission revisit that regulation. While these two issues are related, I suggest they don't both need to be resolved today, and I'll address that in a second.

Let me turn to Plainridge's multiyear plan, which is outlined, both contextually in their letter, and then in the spreadsheets that they put forth. Our
recommendation on Penn's plan to spend, approximately, 9.15 million over the multiyear plan to be approved under the following caveats, and I expect the Commission may have questions for Mr. Sottosanti, who may want to make some comments, and General Manager George, who are here.

The first caveat would be that this is a minimum capital expenditure during this time frame. And, also, that the Massachusetts specific requirement not exclude PPC from any other corporate funds that might be available for reinvestment purposes so...

The second caveat would be, to use a political term, trust but verify. We would, in the first instance, ask PPC to self-report, do an annual report, but we would also ask our gaming agents -- and Mr. Band has had some experience with this in his previous employment in New Jersey, to act as our first eyes and ears and report to us on the ongoing maintenance of the facility.

And, lastly, I would suggest that the Commission yearly review compliance with
the plan to revisit any approval, make sure it's going consistent with what the Commission envisioned for the brand.

Now, the unique aspect of all this, with this unique requirement, is that this is the first of these plans to be presented, and it is a plan that talks about the maintenance of a new facility. So it's the -- to use a bad analogy, we have taken a new shoe out of a -- out of the box and try and determine when we need to shine it. So this is a unique context you find yourself on.

Dropping down -- before $I$ turn it over to Deputy General Counsel Grossman, to the second issue of MGM's request for an affirmative regulatory change. I'd suggest there are two options.

One is, you may have enough
information before you and decide, yes, we should -- you can direct staff to take this on now. The second is, as the executive director, I think I've had this conversation with the Commission, and specifically you, Mr. Chairman, about an annual regulatory
review, like Maryland does, where I would give our licensees the option of getting together. And, collectively, if they thought there was a item in our regulations that they wanted to collectively ask us to address, and again they collectively had a solution to it, we would take it up. This could certainly be one of those items. So I see two options on MGM's request.

So with that, let me turn my
comments over to Deputy General Counsel Grossman before we ask Mr. Sottosanti to make any comments.

MR. GROSSMAN: Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good morning. MR. MACDONALD: Good morning. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good morning. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good morning. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good morning. MR. BEDROSIAN: Light on?

MR. GROSSMAN: It is on. Okay. If it would be helpful, I'm prepared to quickly run through the provisions of the governing law
that we will look to, and you will look to in determining whether the submission meets the requirements.

And, secondly, if it would be helpful, we have run an analysis of some of the numbers that may be more helpful to present after Mr. Sottosanti or Mr. George have had a chance to speak. But I thought, really quickly, I would just introduce, as Mr. Bedrosian already touched on, some of the governing provisions of the law that we will look at.

It all starts with the General Laws, Chapter 23K, Section 21 , where the capital expenditure plan is first discussed, and it provides for either the expenditure annually of 3.5 percent of net gaming revenues, or for provision of a multiyear plan. And that is the option that Plainridge Park Casino has elected and presented to you here today.

The regulation, which the Commission crafted. To clarify, some of the provisions of Chapter 23 K , Section 21 is found at 205 CMR 139.09, in paragraphs one and two. And
there's two important parts of that. In the first part, we define what we mean by net gaming revenue. And what we mean by that is, essentially, that it is the gross gaming revenue that is calculated in accordance with the regulations, minus the taxes paid. And that's how we arrived at what the net gaming revenue is that we will evaluate this plan in accordance with.

And as you'll hear, and as you can see from the submission, that number comes out to, approximately, $\$ 79.56$ million a year, in the case of Plainridge Park Casino. And what we say in the regulation is that, over the course -- "Over the term of the plan that has been submitted, the total expenditure shall equal or exceed 3.5 percent of the net annual gaming revenues derived from the gaming establishment during the covered term of years, unless good cause is demonstrated to the contrary by the licensee."

In this case, Plainridge Park Casino has presented and is prepared, I believe today, to discuss the good cause for coming in
under that 3.5 percent annual expenditure.
The numbers, essentially, come out to, approximately, a $\$ 1.66$ million annual expenditure over the term of this five-year plan that's up on the screen at the moment.

There are a couple of numbers that I would draw to your attention. The one that we excluded from our staff analysis of this was the racing number. The racing numbers are a relatively small part of the plan so it don't affect the overall analysis a great deal, but for two reasons we suggested that they be excluded.

First, the racing -- the facilities are outside what we have defined as the gaming establishment. And Chapter 23K Section 21 talks about the fact that these capital expenditures are supposed to be made to the gaming establishment.

Secondly, there's the harness horse and racing horse trust fund, which you're all familiar with, by which improvements are made to the racing portions of the facility. So those monies are already expended, so this
would, in some respects, be a double dip, if it were counted here as well. But again --

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Just for clarification on the racehorse capital improvement trust fund, there's no requirement from our licensees to request that money; it sits there until they want it.

MR. GROSSMAN: That's correct, they don't have to spend the money. I think the numbers bear out the fact that they have spent the money, and that the numbers that kind of -- that flow through the fund are similar or equivalent to the numbers that you see here on the chart, so they match up pretty closely. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Can we clarify that? That's their own money that they're receiving back, though, correct?

MR. GROSSMAN: That's true.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: So I'm not sure
I agree that that should be a double count.
MR. GROSSMAN: There are a couple ways to look at it, I suppose.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I guess, from my perspective, keeping that racetrack looking as
nice as the casino is really important. I think it is. The entire facility -- I understand the gaming establishment piece of this, but I -- from an overall looking at that property, I do think that's a really important piece.

MR. GROSSMAN: Agreed a hundred percent. And I'm not, in any way, suggesting that number be disregarded. The only question is whether it could be counted towards the capital expenditure number that we're looking at here. It could certainly be counted, in any event, towards any good-cause analysis that you do. And it absolutely should be considered.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: Commissioner Cameron, Carl Sottosanti here on behalf of Penn. That position that Mr. Grossman just mentioned is the one we're taking. Honestly, whether we count it as part of the 3.5 percent requirement, or count it as part of the overall equitable consideration of the good cause, we're indifferent. We do, however, want you as the commissioners and the
decision-making body here, to acknowledge that there's more to keeping this racetrack open than -- and looking good than what appears in what might be an imperfect definition of Capex.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Could I -- I want to suggest something and it may not work. But I'm going to look at the two issues together. The Penn letter and the Penn discussion, and what we've even already just now -- goes to a number of definitions about what should count. Assuming that we are going to stick with our earlier reg that says they have to show good cause why they don't spend 3.5 percent per year.

So if we decided, as MGM has raised in its letter, that the 3.5 percent and the good cause was a mistake on our part, you know, it was something we wanted to reconsider, then, we don't have to go through all this thing and define. It would -- you know, it would be -- so let me just -- so that what the -- what the statute says is you either -- the licensee either has to spend
3.5 percent of its net gross revenues, or provide a multiyear plan, which the Commission approves.

When I first read that, and back when we did the regs later on, I assumed that the legislature -- what the legislature meant was, it has to average 3.5 , but one year could be lower, one year could be higher, so I was comfortable with going forward with the reg we wrote, which sort of still presumes the 3.5 per year, but you can get out of it, if you show good cause.

The MGM letter has the legislative history, which, pretty clearly, suggests to me that that wasn't what the legislature meant. The legislature meant what it said, which was, if there's a default, we're going to say it's got to be 3.5 percent per year. But if the Commission receives a multiyear capital plan and the Commission approves it, meaning, the Commission has exercised its judgment that the quality of the facilities will be protected, then, the 3.5 goes away. That's what the law says on its face. I thought, originally, it
probably meant something more than what it said. Now, I think it meant what it said.

And I would be much more comfortable saying that, as long as we approve a multiyear plan, that we're fine with that. Whatever the number works out to be, and as Director Ed said -- Bedrosian said, we will do an annual check and we'll go look at the facility. We'll know a facility that's falling down and needs help when we see it. And that -- if that's where we come down, that we were going to rethink that good-cause clause, then, I'm not -- I don't -- I'd rather not get into a debate about whether, you know, maintenance counts is up, or whether the racetrack should count. I don't care about that. What I care about is a Capex plan that we approve, that, in our judgment, does protect the quality of the facility.

So if others agreed with me, then, I think we can shortcut this process and start the process of reviewing that reg. If you disagree with me, then, we can go ahead and let Penn present their --

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, Mr. Chairman, let me just -- and I appreciate what you're saying. I think, part of our bifurcate plan was a sense of responsibility, which, you could take away from us, obviously, of the fact that, in fairness, Penn had raised this issue well into last year. I was distracted as the new executive director. This got tabled a bit, and we felt a sense of responsibility to get it resolved. I'm certainly not adverse, and I'll leave it to the Commission, on the other issue, because I -- because we are -- we may be talking a cart and horse type thing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And I'd be willing to bet that Penn would be perfectly happy to drop the good cause and forget debating the particulars.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: We certainly have -and, hopefully, this is demonstrated in our letter, we're trying to take a holistic, practical approach to this. Particularly, in light of some of the potential infirmities in the reg. But we would -- potential, of
course. We would prefer that our request is acted upon. If the reg is going to be reconsidered and amended, that will take, necessarily, some time.

And to be clear, we have collaborated with the staff and with -- and communicated extensively with MGM at every step. We think the two proposals in front of you are actually complementary and not mutually exclusive. The distinction, Commissioner -- Chairman, if I may, is, we're open right now, and we need to be able to plan promptly to go forward. MGM is still in the development stage, and they're necessarily taking a more farsighted view of this. And there's nothing wrong the view they're taking. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I appreciate that. And, again, if the other commissioners feel like I'm on the wrong track, please say so, but let me just finish what $I$ was going to say, before you tell me I'm on the wrong track.

> If we ended up having a consensus that we thought the good-cause clause was
unnecessary, and that what we want is a good plan that we approve. It doesn't have anything to do -- multiyear plan, doesn't have anything to do with 3.5 percent, we could accommodate you by waiving stuff, whatever. If we get into the debate about what's included or not, for your trying to prove good cause, I mean, some of the things you're claiming I don't agree with, but I think it's irrelevant because you don't need good cause. So I would much rather figure out how we can let you do what you need to do to plan accordingly, by waiver or by tacit agreement, or whatever, if there is kind of a consensus that the real issue is, are you going to do good work? Not, are you going to adhere to 3.5 percent?

MR. SOTTOSANTI: So two very simple follow-ups on your statement. One is, we are going to do very good work, and we're going to be committed to it, and you're going to have a plethora of ways to hold our feet to the fire on that.

Two, Penn is indifferent whether the
path today is a consensus agreement, good cause or a waiver, because, at the end of the day, I think we're all result-oriented here today.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I was going to say exactly what you just articulated at the end. Which, in my view, whether we call it good cause, or whether we look at a multiyear plan and agree with it, ends up in the same place.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: If we approve it. If we don't, we have a different story. But, you know, what some of the -- what's presented here by Penn, I think we can talk about it, we can talk about the details, we can talk about assumptions in the approval and changes afterwards. We would treat it as a minimum. And if you need to change it, you need to notify us, et cetera.

But this distinction between the good cause or what the statute says, which is really these two notions, if they don't have a
plan, a multiyear plan that we have not approved, then, there's a 3.5 percent.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. That's the --
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I think, if looking at the plan we decide to call it good cause, that they're not meeting the 3.5 , or we're satisfied that at 1.8 over the number of years, because of the items that they've included, is something that we'll approve as part of the multiyear plan. I think it's the same thing.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So the other aspect of this - and I saw Commissioner Cameron about to say something so I apologize for interrupting - I think that could be helpful is, if you go through the regulatory review process as a condition precedent to resolving this, and you get true comments from our operators about how they view the maintenance of their facilities, I think you will hear that their brand, in their consideration of their brand, is probably very much in line with this requirement. It may not -- it may not align perfectly with what we're defining as being a
capital reinvestment as much as the type of maintenance they do and how important it is.

So I guess I'm refining my initial
remarks and saying there might be some advantage, as long as we give Penn the security that they are going to get approval of something that they need to plan for in a prompt matter that you may want to hear on the regulatory issue what our licensees are actually saying they will do to protect the brand and fulfill what $I$ would call the intent of the statute and regulation.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I mean, I have no -I think, useful to hear what they're planning to do. The question is, do we want to go through the decision-making about is this good cause, or are we willing to just, sort of, forget the good cause and say are they taking good care of the facility in a multiyear basis.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'm concerned that we do not have the expertise to -- on staff here to make those determinations about, are they keeping the place up properly.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm going to disagree with you, Commissioner. We do have that expertise in house.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Well, I mean, I think there are things that go in behind the scenes, if we look at, even from racing, how much detail we get about improvements, and the fact that they have to use outside experts in order demonstrate that what we're doing -what they are doing is appropriate.

I'm just concerned that -- you know, I kind of like the detail, is what I'm saying, that they provide on exactly and what those costs are broken out.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The detail of what they're doing is fine. I think that we should hear that. But whether we need to debate whether or not it's enough to be good cause to get the exemption from our existing reg, or whether it counts -- whether it should be maintenance or Capex, you know, to me that's -- anyway, but I've sort of said my piece. If anybody else wants to weigh in --

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, the
promulgation -- the regulation that we have we promulgated duly and it's existing. And, you know, if we -- if we want to entertain changes to those regulations, there's a whole process for that. You've articulated one that might work, whenever licensees want to -- for us to rethink regulations. We can do what Maryland does. They can send us comments, like they have. And, you know, if we need to, we can issue an emergency regulation, even though I'd rather not do that in this case.

So what we should do is have a discussion. And we have, before us, a request that fits within the current regulation, that was drafted in contemplation of the statute and -- and a difference, by the way, that MGM raises that $I$ don't agree with. I think the regulation simply clarifies it in another way, this notion of good cause. In the end, it's ultimately, look at a plan, it's multiyear. If we're satisfied with it, we can approve it and that will be the end of it.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So -- and just to add one aspect to that, my fault, you can't
actually approve it today because I neglected to put this on for a vote. But I -- you know, if we don't get this to that point I'd -- I know, give me that look. I'd love not to have Mr. Sottosanti have to come back up here.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: I would like nothing better.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So it leaves -COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Would it be helpful, Commissioner, if they walk you through, on a high-level -- some of the investment -- the line items here?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, no. I'm comfortable with what I'm looking at here. I'm uncomfortable in the future, if we're just going to have -- because things do deteriorate over time. And, you know, looking at a plan that talks about how things and -- you know, just having some kind of an expert available to us, I guess is what I'm saying, in the future, that actually knows what they're talking about when they walk in a facility and knows if the plan is appropriate. That's what I was -- maybe I didn't articulate it that
well.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm with you completely. We'll know if the carpets need help.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But we won't know if the back of the house is being kept up properly, the systems --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You know, so we've talked, in another context, about bringing in somebody, maybe, who's got the expertise. If we decide to go by this more subjective process, which is reviewing their plan and not worrying about the good cause argument, just is it keeping the property up, then, I would agree with you. We would need professional help to make sure that we know what we're approving. I'm with you on that.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: But today, I think our decision is, do we separate these two things? One is, we have a plan. Are we willing to go through it and make an approval? And, secondly, we have the thought that maybe
looking at the regulation again is important.
I actually liked Executive Director Bedrosian's idea of getting all the licensees so we don't do it piecemeal, that they each have a chance to weigh in, and that can be done once a year. I did think that was -that sounded like an appropriate way, rather than just handle these things piecemeal. And it always is helpful to see what each of them have to say about a particular -- lots of times it's not the same.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: For a regulatory review, or for a Capex modification of a regulation?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I think, Director, what you were talking about is a more holistic. At the end of the year, if there are certain regulations, we could ask for comments on all of them and have some kind of a meeting. Is that...

MR. BEDROSIAN: That's the Maryland motto, where once a year they sit with their licensees and offer this option.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's make an
executive -- I think we should definitely have that, whether we need -- whether we can wait for that to address the MGM issue, but I don't hear everybody jumping up saying they like what I suggested, so let's just let you guys make your presentation, get this over with and get you to your plane.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: Well, I appreciate that. Thank you. So look, I'll skip with the introductory remarks, given that we've already parsed through some of them, but we certainly appreciate your patience. We were the first to open, we're still the only one open, so we're breaking ground together. And I guess, some days it's good to be the guinea pig, some days less good.

So Director Bedrosian noted, and the good dialogue of the Commission demonstrates there's some ambiguities about, precisely, what these Capex rules mean today and what they may have meant when they were drafted.

I want to make one thing perfectly clear, though, one thing that's not confusing to Penn National, or to the operator,

Plainridge Park. The objective of the statute is perfectly clear to us. We want to keep a facility in place that we're as proud of on the day we opened as we are today, as we are at the conclusion of the five-year plan that we have, that we've submitted to you.

And we believe, we really believe, that the $\$ 9$ million plan that we have submitted to you in some level of detail as Appendix 1 to the letter, as Tab 1, we really think that it's going to accomplish that objective. We believe -- we believe that very strongly. And we believe that because of the work that went into the plan.

And even beyond the work that went into the plan, I think this is like many areas that we've discussed thoughtfully over the course of the $1-1 / 2$ years that we've been opened, this is one that we are perfectly aligned in. Think about it.

We want the facility to attract more and more patrons in what is only going to be a more competitive marketplace. It's not going to get easier for us. As you see Tiverton
moving closer. As the fate of the Mashpee becomes more clear, as Wynn opens, we want our place to be terrific. We want it to be terrific now and well into the future. And we think the plan supports that.

Our plan has been very thoughtfully developed, in light of Lance and the team's experience in the last year-and-a-half.

And, lastly, I submit to you guys that Penn National probably has as much experience as any gaming operator in the country, given how many properties we've opened in the last eight years. We really know what it takes to keep a new property looking good.

So what also went into the plan as another set of eyes, after Lance and his team developed this, we looked at six openings in the last eight years in Pennsylvania, in Kansas, and in Ohio. And we compared and contrasted and found that Lance's plan was very similar, projecting forward, to what had actually happened at those other facilities.
Speaking to some of

Director Bedrosian's caveats, we are open to whatever scrutiny the Commission elects here. We get relicensed periodically. We appear before you regularly. We'll do annual reports. You name it, I can't think of something that is an enforcement mechanism that we would have trouble with. In fact, you have folks on site every day, so we are perfectly comfortable with that level of scrutiny.

Speaking to the second caveat for a moment, this is, of course, a minimum. I mean, that's what we were tasked with putting forward. We would be delighted, nothing would make us happier than if market or legislative forces caused greater demand on our facility and we had to spend more.

There is -- yes, capital is a
somewhat scarce resource at any entity, including at Penn National, and our operators compete for that capital. But if Lance has a good ROI, I promise you the capital will flow and it'll flow freely.

So we've talked about some of the
details in our letter. We've set forth several paths, whether it's waiver, whether it's agreement, whether it's good cause. We believe, strongly, that our plan make sense. And we submit it today for your approval, and we can answer questions on how we got here, or on a specific parts of the plan, in which Lance will be the much more fluent person today. So we appreciate your consideration of this. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I'm not sure we let Mr. Grossman finish his comments earlier. So we have this information, we've all looked at it, but $I$ know you've done a really more extensive analysis, and I'd like to hear your thoughts.

MR. GROSSMAN: At the end of the day, I think, as you were all discussing, we get to the same point, which is, I think Director Bedrosian and I were of the opinion that this plan is sufficient and meets the statutory requirement, meets the regulatory requirement, and certainly meets the spirit of the whole law, which Mr. Sottosanti and others
have talked about, which is to ensure that the facility is maintained well. And, for those reasons, we were comfortable with that.

I think it is helpful, as the regulation has laid out, to gather this information and these figures and see what the overall picture is, what the holistic view of both the capital improvement and the maintenance component is, regardless of how you want to parse it and how you -- which category things go into. I agree, doesn't really matter. We just want to know what is going to be done, and what can we hold them to, as opposed to what would go above and beyond, hopefully, in the future. But I think, as a minimum threshold, this is what you can hold them to, and this is, certainly, a good minimum -- a good starting point.

We can get into some of the numbers, if that would be helpful, of course. But by and large, $I$ think that this is a thoughtful and well-done plan that meets with the legal requirements.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, I had some
questions. I think on -- well, let me say this, I'm familiar with a prior version of this that you presented with over the phone. And I think it might be helpful to highlight a couple of numbers here, for the benefit of the public and the commissioners, embedded in this plan, or highlight a couple of points. If I may, I'm going to make a couple and then follow-up with questions. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sure. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: We'll see, for example, that there's a significant portion of the dollar spent every year on slot replacements and slot conversions. If you follow the -- sort of, the yearly cash flow. Whereas, some other items appear until -- for the first time on year five, or for the first time on year three. And that begins to tell the schedule of replacement, like carpets and other things.

I find it positive, and perhaps you could expound on this, that you're keeping your product on the floor with some -- we're replacing it and converting it with regularity
once -- you know, every year. Do you want to speak to that, please?

MR. GEORGE: Sure. Absolutely. Sure. As we look at this document and forecast and project out for five years, we need to parse out what is known and what is not known. And for us as a company and overall, slot capital ends up being about 40 percent of the capital allocated per property. And so, the goal is to turn over the floor somewhere between seven and eight years, ensuring you have the most up-to-date product.

So two important points there.
About 40 percent allocated to slot replacement, with a goal of turning the floor over every seven to eight years.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Now, on year two there's a couple of items that $I$ think might be worthwhile. Just at a high level of explaining, in each of the public view, back of the house and racing areas, you have a miscellaneous item. Once you add them together, that's a good portion. But could you speak to in general what those might be
for this first year?
MR. GEORGE: Absolutely. So, yes, as we put these in separate buckets, there were easily -- or easy-to-recognize lines that would -- some of these projects would fall into. Unfortunately, many of them do fall into the miscellaneous category, or other. If we look to the bottom of the page that you guys have in front of you, there is more detail as it relates to public view. And these are some of the projects that were actually completed in year two. You can see that we expanded the floor of the lounge, replaced wheelchairs, sushi counter is going in, speed bumps were added. So much of it maintenance, with less of it being development.

So as we talk about the two separate types of Capex, you're looking at project, and you're looking at maintenance, and we have a little bit of both.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So just on that note, the miscellaneous detail on public view, for example, has everything you mentioned,
it's here at the bottom of the page, but the schedule of expenditure has some of it every year. Do any of these refer to the first year, or is that as spread throughout the five years?

MR. GEORGE: Sure. So the majority of the items detailed at the bottom of the page refer to the first year for us, which is labeled here as year two, which would be last year, 2016.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. So it's fair to assume that year three, for example, where you have a miscellaneous of the public view of $\$ 172,000$ will include a whole new set of items, not necessarily the ones at the bottom of this page?

MR. GEORGE: That's exactly right, yeah.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And so, back of the house, conversely, is the same way. You're assuming 420,000 this year on all the items detailed here at the bottom.

MR. GEORGE: That's correct. That is consistent throughout the document. And one
point of clarification, $I$ know there is
some -- or has been some discussion of -- and
I don't want to get into the minutia, but racing, as listed on this page, would not have come from the capital fund. This would be above and beyond, so I did want to make that points of clarification.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. Can you also then speak to -- on year five, on the public view, there's a total of 325 that you're assuming on some restaurant renovation, is that just a guess; do you have any detail on a particular project?

MR. GEORGE: So that is, as we projected, and Carl made this point, the cleanest and the easiest approach for us was to look back at prior openings and what has occurred in real life. And so, that's what we saw consistently as our -- as our casinos came into years four and five, and six, this is actually what occurred, and so that is where we derive these numbers.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: Lance, anything from rebranding to refurbishing, depending on what
input -- what feedback we hear from the patrons.

MR. GEORGE: Yeah. Change out the theme, change out the brands. That is, more than likely, by the time we reach five years. COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right. And since carpets were mentioned earlier, is the first time that you have a major replacement of carpets is on year six, according to this schedule?

MR. GEORGE: I believe I see casino carpet here in year four, 350,000.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Oh, you're
replacing the back of the house carpets in year -- okay. That's right.

MR. GEORGE: Correct. Yes, yes. Distinction.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yes. You know, I would just note for my fellow commissioners, that there's nothing in this statute that prevents us from approving more than, you know, five years or anything different.

The term of the license remaining in this license is four -- is four years, because
we've already gone through one. If this commission -- and I'm not suggesting that we should, you should just understand the dynamics here, where to require, as part of the relicensing process some kind of other things, whether it's -- we have leeway to require or not require anything as part of the licensing process or relicensing process. I submit to you that capital investment, at that time, could we -- could be one of those items. And that's something that $I$ just wanted to point out.

Approving a multiyear plan that goes over the term of this license does not preclude, in my opinion, a reconsideration of that dynamic. I want to keep ourselves the option -- the future commission an option to come back and say, negotiate, whatever, require as part of a relicensing process, a further capital investment on the property.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And that, certainly, could be clarified in whatever caveats or final approval the commission ever has.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, some of the
caveats that you already mentioned, which is, we would treat this as a minimum. We would look at substitutions, which might be fine. We just -- we would just have either in-house or outside expertise look at the detail of those substitutions. We would be very reluctant about eliminations, for example. That, perhaps, goes without saying. But anything above and beyond what they present to us, whether it comes as a reapproval, or as simply a report on this schedule, we'd take a look and either agree or decide that we need to reapprove.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This probably goes without saying, but approving a plan which goes longer than the term of the license should, in no way, be interpreted as an extension of the license either, or any kind of a presumption, just for the record.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Right.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Sorry.
MR. SOTTOSANTI: So noted.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: If I could
just ask a question, to make sure that my
understanding of the first page of this chart is accurate. That the item -- it says "total capital expenditures," and then underneath that, "the percentage of net gaming revenue." These total capital expenditures that are reflected here, is it safe for us to assume that -- that the definition that you're using of capital here is the generally-accepted definition of capital; so this is, you know, hard capital expenditures?

MR. GEORGE: Correct. So just so we're all on the same page, the definition of capital, generally-accepted, costs of over a thousand dollars with a life of over one year. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay. And then, the percentages, which appear beneath here, so year one, 2.1 percent, 1.9 percent, year four 2.2, et cetera, these are the percentages of your projected net gaming, you know, revenue represented by the capital item? MR. GEORGE: Accurate. Correct. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: So that, if we use the 3.5 percent figure that appears in the statute, that you're projecting hard capital
expenditure percentages of $1.9,2.2,2.5,2.8$. So if we look at those and subtract them, then, the delta between those is the -- is the difference between the statutory amount and what you would be committing to under this long-term plan?

MR. GEORGE: That's correct. That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I want to mention something. There was -- just on the notion of what constitutes a capital expenditure, there is, indeed, you know, a widely-accepted industry, accepted notion of what constitutes a capital expenditure. But there's always, invariably, a very important tie into maintenance or capital maintenance.

If you really maintain -- and the easiest example is the carpets. If you maintain and clean up your carpets every day, you might not need to replace them as soon as if you otherwise did or didn't. And so, there's a tie-in into how they manage and operate the property with -- when there will be a need for that capital expenditure.

MR. SOTTOSANTI: And, Commissioner, it is for that reason that we broke out -- this is responsive to both Commissioner Macdonald and Commissioner Zuniga, that's why we broke out operational, to show that we were casting the capital expenditures, according to the generally-accepted notions, but also to show you some of the other work and cost that go on behind the scenes, in terms of what would be an everyday definition of maintenance.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And, perhaps, I should also highlight for the record that your assumption of net gaming revenue to derive that percentage is 79 million flat line over the next four, five years. And, you know, we don't know if that's going to happen. And we'll be reminded by the press how much the changes over month to month.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. So we're advised by --

MR. BEDROSIAN: So I was just going to suggest, given the quandary of not having this on for a vote, the option is, if there is a sense of the Commission, this would be
acceptable.
What I would suggest is staff -Mr. Grossman, specifically, draft a motion that articulates the caveats as conditions, and then present it to the Commission at the next meeting, to make sure you're satisfied, and hopefully avoid Mr. Sottosanti coming back up to Boston at the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. So I think the question is, we have advice of counsel and our ED, that they believe this complies with the statute and with the reg as it stands, nevermind rethinking the reg. If there's a sense, if everybody's more or less in agreement with that, then, I think you've got the spirit of the sense, and we'll do the formalities of it in two weeks. Anybody else have more concerns or questions that would -okay.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Well, let me just -- just to make sure that my understanding is accurate on this, we just focused my earlier question on the -- on the hard capital. You have the other items here
relating to maintenance and racing.
Is it fair to say that in providing
that data with regard to maintenance and racing, that they represent your good-faith, present-day commitment based on present, you know, assumptions as to what those maintenance items and racing-related expenditures will be in the years going forward?

MR. SOTTOSANTI: Commissioner, they do. And, in fact, our experience demonstrates that those are less discretionary. The Capex, you can think about what you're doing to do. The Opex really just has to be done all the time. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay. So that in -- and are individually and collectively making a judgment as to whether or not these projected capital expenditures and the percentages, that they fall under the 3.5 percent, that those capital expenditure projections should be seen as part-in-parcel with the -- with the maintenance and racing data that you are -- that appears in the other parts of the matrix here.

MR. GEORGE: Yes. We certainly believe
that, and I think that's why we took the time to present that information to you for your consideration.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'll just make -- I think we're clear -- just one final comment. Notwithstanding, you know, our sense of Kumbaya here about, you know, where we're going on this, and your good-faith assertions that you'll be keeping this up to snuff, and if things go well, you'll be wanting to do it and the competitive environment will call for it and so forth, there is an almost irresistible rule of economics that if ROI is not being met, costs come under pressure. Many of the jurisdictions have had trouble with that. Everybody understands that.

So, you know, our job will be to make sure that, even if things aren't going so well, that the inevitable pressure to look to cost is mitigated consistent with the intent of this. And that is -- will be our job.

Okay. So I think we're well set on this. Thank you for visiting. Good to see -nice to see you again.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you. We have a decision to make. It's 12:15. I know -- I'm pretty -- Weezy (phonetically) and Chuck, are you here for the -- yeah, okay. There are people here. We can go straight to the issues at the IEB that have to do with nongaming vendor and nongaming employees, because they've been sitting here for a long time. And we could -- we could then either chug through, or we could take a lunch break and come back and finish stuff up; is that all right with everybody?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yep, that's fine with me.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. So, Karen, let's go to your items, Item Nos. 6A and B. Actually, a very short break, however, might be in order.
(A recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. We are reconvening public meeting 208 at about 12:20. Director Wells.

MS. WELLS: Yes. Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, members of the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is your button pushed?

MS. WELLS: It's on.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
MS. WELLS: At the request of the
Chair, we had the law firm of
Michael \& Carroll, who have been our consultant since the inception of the Commission, just put together, sort of, a comparison of some different states and what the statutory requirement, what they do for service employees and nongaming vendors. I don't know if you want me to, sort of, read through some of the highlights on the -- on the comparison, or what your interest is in taking a look at this, since it was your initiative.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, what I -- what
I was looking for was, as you know, is was what I referred to as a top to bottom relook at the issues of nongaming vendors and nongaming employees, and what registration and
licensing requirements we have. We've talked about this now, in various versions, on and on, and some of us, at least, felt we need to just continue to look at this. And one of the data points that $I$ asked for is, what do other jurisdictions do that we think are good jurisdictions?

So we can read -- I mean, I think the net of this -- and, you know, clarify if I'm wrong, the net of this, the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Maryland and Michigan are -- there is little to know, registration or licensing of nongaming employees, either by -- either because there's no statutory reference, or because the agency has given tremendous discretion and does very little. MS. WELLS: Just as a caveat, it's a little different in Maryland because -- so, for example, the difference between Maryland and New Jersey. New Jersey originally had the registration --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. WELLS: -- type requirement and then changed it by statute. Maryland is
different in that the enabling statute for Maryland gave the Commission express authority to exempt certain types of employees at their discretion.

So what Maryland did, in
conversations with folks at Maryland, and also with Pat Madamba, who had worked with MGM down in Maryland, is they, sort of, came together with the casinos and, sort of, mapped out what made sense for exempt versus nonexempt of that service level.

So, for example, I think a cocktail waitress on the casino floor, service employee, does have to be registered. But when we were touring the new facility down in National Harbor, they showed us a food court area, which was very separate from the gaming floor area. And the workers that worked in that area, the Commission had made the determination to exempt those employees. So it is different. It's more -- it's almost geographical, rather than just the level of employee. It depends where you work and where you're connected.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: In Maryland, right. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: More of a risk-based, would you say?

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So the Commission had the authority to do that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And in the case of nongaming vendors, again, very little -- little to no, with the exception of Michigan, where there's a threshold, I guess. But...

MS. WELLS: Yeah, Maryland's similar to what we do now, now that the Commission has authorized the di minimus exemption. That's where you get that $\$ 10,000$, in that last piece of the chart, yeah.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, but Maryland also exempts a number of categories, don't they --

MS. WELLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: -- on nongaming vendors?

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: They don't -Maryland starts out -- what they've exempted is gaming vendors at a threshold. They're not
-- they don't have to license people who are not involved in any way with the operation of the casino.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I don't think --
MS. WELLS: No. I don't think that's correct.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, it says nongaming.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's nongaming. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It says nongaming.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: What says nongaming? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Under Maryland.

MS. WELLS: Maryland. "Nongaming
vendors between 10,000 and 299999 per year must register. 300 and above must be certified. So that's similar to what we would call a secondary vendor in our position.

A lot -- you know, it's interesting,
you know, the firm Michael \& Carroll, when they did the analysis, sort of, the general takeaway was statutes are very different. You know, and their enabling statutes are very
different. Number one, in who they require to be licensed or registered, or the equivalent. And, also, in the discretion that the -- that the law gives to the Commission.

So for exam -- you know, the Maryland or Pennsylvania, that's different from the Massachusetts legislation, which gives less discretion to the Commission. So it's an interesting analysis.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right, right. And what I was looking for was just, you know, a sense of what other people do, other -other -- whether legislatively or regulatory, or both, you know, what other jurisdictions that we think of as quality jurisdictions do.

MS. WELLS: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As just one guidepost to how we go forward here.

MS. WELLS: Right. And it is -- it is interesting in that -- you know, just an e-mail from Michael \& Carroll, that the major changes made in any jurisdiction, for example, in New Jersey and in Maryland, Jersey went from the -- sort of, the equivalent of
registering that service-level employee to not doing that.

And, also, Maryland had that 10-year
-- pardon me. Similar to our 10-year
look-back, they had a lifetime band for felonies, and the -- the legislature changed that to seven-year, so they changed that. So the summary from Michael \& Carroll is that the major changes made in any jurisdiction were implemented by clear, statutory revision. Only where the controlling statute vested the agency with discretionary authority was that discretion exercised. The revised licensing categories are standard. So that's what they saw from the analysis of what the other jurisdictions do.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Director, you may know this. I'm looking at Maryland, and I know we have some folks from MGM here who may be able to help us clarify this, but I did recall seeing some information where there was a longer list of offenses, which would make you ineligible, but are those primarily for
the gaming positions? There were things like larceny of $\$ 250$, or joyriding, $I$ think was even in the --

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So some of the jurisdictions use the -- you know, the crime of moral turpitude. So they use -- so that analysis, and then they've, you know, taken an analysis of what constitutes a crime of moral turpitude.

You know, we have yet to, sort of, put different crimes of moral turpitude into different categories so this is -- or you're in the crime -- you're -- a crime is categorized as a crime of moral turpitude or not, that -- because of the voluminous number of crimes, we started looking at that with Mr. Grossman way back -- it was too overwhelming so it was, sort of, on a case-by-case basis.

But we had not -- in our experience with Plainridge, we had so few that even you would consider so we never had to actually deal with that issue because there were extremely few people that had criminal
convictions that would have excluded them from working at the casino. So it didn't really come up, unless it was obvious.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Under Michigan -- and maybe you can answer this, or maybe it's follow-up we need to do with Michael and Carroll, I was intrigued by what Michigan does for nongaming vendors, I assume. Under their applicable history they talk about the board occasionally adopts resolutions, in orders to implement actions and interpretation within the confines of the statute. I wasn't clear as to what they --

MS. WELLS: Yeah. So you'd probably have to ask Michael \& Carroll some of the specific examples of that, but I think the reason for putting it in there is that the Board's actions -- so they -- I guess they call them resolutions, they -- the actions they do with respect to nongaming vendors are within -- their analysis was within the framework of the statute. If they do $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ or Z, it was either the discretions given them, or it was in the definition of what they've
done. So that was the takeaway from the analysis.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: And I read that as they don't necessarily go through a formal regulatory change. They have the power --

MS. WELLS: Resolution.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Resolution to do the exemption. Okay.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Well, it's also fair to say that even -- even though there's differences, many of them statutorily, across these jurisdictions, even then, the registering, for example, just take the lower level of employees, may be different from the due diligence and information captured on just the registering process may be different from jurisdiction to jurisdiction; is that a fair statement?

MS. WELLS: Is that -- you mean, on the application form?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No. The overall process of registering, yes, including the amount of information collected, but the due diligence with that information that each of
-- each of these bodies do may be different; is that a fair statement?

MS. WELLS: Potentially, yes.
Depending on their enabling legislation, depending on their regulations, that may be different. I think what you would see -- you know, some -- for example, New Jersey doesn't do anything because they no longer have that registration or service-level category.

You'll see some common threads, though. It's just -- you know, you'll see that with our legislation, with our -- that, you know, integrity, good character, reputation, that's, sort of, consistent in some of -- you know -- you know, the criminal history check, looking at some kind of, you know, a tax analysis on, you know, defaulted payments.

There are certain things that are just, sort of, a common threads that you'd see. There may be some differences here and there but...

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And I'm not -I'm not thinking about, you know, the high
level of scrutiny.
MS. WELLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I'm not talking about key gaming employees or gaming employees licensed in our world, the GEL or the GKEs. I'm talking about, specifically, just registrants.

MS. WELLS: Right.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: That might be different from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

MS. WELLS: That's not part of this -you know, they didn't -- they didn't specifically look at what they're doing for each category, so I'm just hesitant to speak for another jurisdiction and what they do and what they're investigative processes are.

You know, we could look at the -you know, looking at the forms, for example our registration form and what the kind of capture, very similar to Maryland. You know, so -- you know, that's just one I know off the top of my head.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think what's interesting to me to note here, is the
work that we do now is done in a matter -without an applicant that has significant issues, it's done in a matter of a couple of hours. This is not a long and timely process, with the expertise we're gaining and the kind of work they're doing.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: But the way we're operating now is, if you're a gaming service employee and you have a felony within 10 years, you're not able to work, right?

MS. WELLS: Correct.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. This isn't just about, how much work is it? That's one issue.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Right.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Always spending our time and money where we should be. The other is, is it good public policy towards the people that this impacts? So let me just put my -- we have difference of opinion on this one so this has been a hard one for us. But I think there's -- there's no way to deal with it other than just be straight about it. On the issue of nongaming employees,
who are not on the casino floor, so gaming service employees who do not have access, or are not routinely on the floor, I believe that -- first of all, Michael \& Carroll, back in 2014, said -- they read our statute to say there was this 10-year preclusion for those folks. But they said they thought it was bad policy. They thought it was overly harsh. They recommended that it be changed.

This -- four, at least, of the five states also have a policy where nongaming employees, who don't have access to the floor, are essentially exempt from anything. I think that's the right policy.

I don't think it makes any sense to have there be any concern about a hotel employee, or a restaurant employee, or a retail employee, or a movie theater employee, who is not involved in casino operations, that they should be held to a standard different from hotel employees, or restaurant employees, or movie theater employees anyplace else across the street.

I just don't think there's a
relationship between the public interest and the broad-based preclusion of folks for these kinds of felonies for these kinds of jobs. Now, that's just a matter of opinion, but that's my opinion.

Our biggest question here -- we've got two. What do we think is the right thing to do? And the second is, do we have the authority to do it? And the -- many people, including Michael \& Carroll, at the beginning of this, read our statute to say we didn't have the choice. We had to preclude these folks for this 10-year period.

We have subsequently, like we have with other things, like, for example, like we're just now rethinking whether we properly interpreted the statute in the reg having to do with Capex, we have subsequently rethought how we interpreted the statutes.

And on rethinking, some of us, and some outside folks think, because of the -what everybody agrees is peculiar drafting between -- I think it's six -- 16 F or -COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Thirty.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: -- 30B, or whatever
it is, you know, one clause it says -COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: 16B and 30F. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: One clause it says may and another says shall, and it's not clear, exactly, to some readers at least, what it means.

So, again, speaking personally as one person, I believe -- I don't believe that the legislature would have intended that we treat restaurant employees off the floor the same way we treat gaming employees. Doesn't make sense to me. They knew what we know, which is the way best practices are going. They also gave us a mandate to try to employ the unemployed, as one of the priorities of the job.

So my best guess, such as it is, is that, that ambiguity in the statute does, in fact, give us the authority to say whether or not we want to go by that 10 -year standard. That we have the ability to, in some way, manage our way through that so that those kinds of employees are not precluded from
employment. That's my personal opinion.
And I think -- my suggestion is that we talk about it a little bit more here, and I would like to see this brought up for a formal review of the reg. I don't think we should do it on a snap judgment. I mean, it's not something that -- there are issues on both sides, and there are people of good faith who have different opinions about this. No question about it. But I think we should put it on the table.

We have some feedback now, in the letter from Unite Here and another -- I forget the other letter. But I think we should get -- and we have some feedback from some of our licensees, but I think we should have a more formal process. But I would like to put on the table the possibility of rethinking that reg in its very fundamental way.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think that it's not just a reg issue. It really is the law. And I'm concerned that we are putting IEB and ourselves in a position where, if something happens and we decided that, you
know, the opinion was that maybe this shouldn't be the law so let's find a loophole, then, that puts us in some jeopardy.

I think there is a very big difference between a personal opinion and how to read this law properly. And in my experience -- it's interesting. Knowing that this was an issue, $I$ have spoken to a couple of -- and this was a couple of years ago, legislators, who firmly believed that that -that was what they intended. And they're very cautious about -- about the implementation here in the Commonwealth.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, they could -they could weigh in. That's a very important consideration. They could weigh in. If we have a process, they could weigh in, if they care to clarify it for us, more power to them. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. I would love that clarification, rather than us just saying, ugh, they couldn't amend that.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Mr. Chairman,
I understand that we have some guests here that were here to address us or -- should
we --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Not to address us. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Not to address us? Okay.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We may invite, at some point, to have people to address, but we didn't offer an opportunity for people to come, and nobody has said they're here to speak.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah. Well, as part of the process, and we've always had, in any regulation, you know, public comment in public hearings so we could --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well, we would, for sure. If we do decide to look at this, we will definitely invite people to speak to the point, on whichever side they come down.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I agree with you on two -- on both fronts, Mr. Chairman. I think there's -- reading this, and I've read these sections a number of times, and there's -- there's ambiguity, and there's an intent of discretion, there's an intent -- and this is true for the whole statute, there's an intent
on tiering, high-level of scrutiny all the way down to the lowest level of scrutiny, that's -- that goes throughout the statute for vendors and for employees.

I would really not call it a loophole. I say there's -- there's a real ambiguity. And the process has -- you know, as I understand it, and we've spoken abut this in the past, empowers the Commission to interpret the statute. That's fundamentally what we do by -- by regulation.

So I think it's incumbent upon us to look at this. I think, fundamentally, we have the authority to implement the statute to interpret -- I'm sorry, areas of ambiguity. I think we wouldn't do it haphazardly, as we have never done it in the past. We'll do it with careful consideration, have a lot of public comment, including those of experts' comparisons of other jurisdictions and other statutes.

But I believe that, when it comes to the lowest level of categories, nongaming vendors or registrants in the side of
employees, there's discretion in terms of -that -- that's embedded in these sections that I think we should clarify.

And I agree with you on the
fundamental point of the public policy
question, which is that, as we look at where the areas of risks are in this industry, when it comes to areas that have very little to do with the casino floor, especially, in the context of other aspects of the gaming act, which is to provide opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed, it's paramount for us to think about whether we do any level of scrutiny for certain registrants.

In the past, I've viewed this
through the financial background that we -that we do. I do know that it's not as, at least, tiered. And that's very important, that the highest level of employees get a duly higher level of scrutiny. But, in my opinion, doing any kind of financial investigation on somebody who is simply going to be a registrant is -- is misguided, or not applicable.

MR. BEDROSIAN: So, Mr. Chairman, if I
could --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let's just see if there's -- were there other commissioners that wanted to say something on this point.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Commissioner
Cameron, did you want to --
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Please.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Okay. I mean, I've -- I'm not sure what Director Bedrosian was going to say, but $I$-- just briefly, that I have already, at an earlier meeting, and I can't remember when it was, November or ending of October, have shared with the fellow commissioners and the public, my -- my review of the legal issues, as to whether or not there is a principal basis for the Commission to see that it has discretion here to resolve the ambiguities that are presented in the statute.

And the bottom line that I came to, as -- as a matter of public record before, is the same bottom line that I have today. Is that, I do think that the provisions of the
statute at $16 B$ and at $30 F$ are, in fact, inconsistent, and that it's a familiar principal of administrative law. Is that, when there's conflicting provisions in a statute that affects an administrative agency, the agency has the authority, the legal authority, to address itself to resolving that ambiguity or inconsistency by applying the principals that underlie the -- the operation of the administrative agency.

And so, I think it's -- I think it's clear -- it's just one person, but $I$ think it's clear that we do have that -- we do have that discretion -- discretion here, and that a material objective of the statute has been, and continues to be, to promote employment of those members of the community, the Commonwealth community that have been most challenged employment in the past. And that, I think it is -- it's very plausible that the -- an application of an automatic disqualification for anybody who has been convicted of a felony -- and it's not just felonies, it's also theft-related --
theft-related criminal -- you know, criminal -- criminal laws would materially prejudice -- without further inquiry, materially prejudice a significant part of the population that we are actually statutorily obliged to make best efforts to incorporate into the employment at our -- at our facilities.

And to just make, you know, one other -- you know, one other point, that since this, you know, came up, I have become aware that the EEOC has actually addressed itself to substantive guidance, you know, on this point for employers, you know, around the country. And the EEOC guidance, which doesn't directly apply to us because we're not -- we're not employers, but that it's nevertheless -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We're not employers of these people in question. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Of these people, you know, in question. But nevertheless, that are policies have impacts on employers. And the EEOC guidance is quite clear, that any kind of across-the-board
disqualification on account of a criminal history of a -- of an applicant, without inquiry into the particulars of the offense, without inquiry into -- into what the nature of the position is that the person is being considered for, is a violation of federal -of federal employment -- federal employment law.

And that, at the federal level, there are some statutes that preempt the EEOC policy on that. But, for example, in high security -- security clearances and other such things. But that, the EEOC has stated that, absent a federal preemption, that state statute, state regulations to the contrary are -- are themselves preempted by EEOC.

So I think that our continued -continued, you know, enforcement of a automatic disqualification pursuant to 16B actually promotes -- could be seen -- could be reasonably seen to promote a violation of federal employment -- employment principals.

MS. BLUE: Mr. Chairman, if I might
just add some things that, perhaps, the

Commission would like to consider. I think --
Commissioner Macdonald is correct, in that every agency has the ability to interpret its enabling act. I think, where there is, sort of, the devil in the details, is that reasonable minds can disagree about what is an inconsistency in a statute and what isn't. So that takes a good, close look and a lot of discussion, $I$ think, to do, and to make that determination, which, you know, we can certainly do.

In terms of impact on a community, we have heard a lot of anecdotal evidence on impact on a community. The Commission may want to consider whether there is other research that needs to be done to determine the true impact on the communities that are involved. And it might be in Everett or Springfield or surrounding communities.

I do believe that, based on my read of some of the EEOC cases, that there are experts who do that, so that's something to consider. I think, you know, if you're talking about an impact, such as a Disparate

Impact, you want to have information that's solid as to what that impact might be so the Commission could consider trying to get that information.

I think we also want to keep in mind that there are two processes going on here. There's an employment process that is totally within the realm of the licensee. They have to make their own determinations on who they hire and who they don't and the standards for hiring those folks. Our licensing decision is separate and apart from that.

So while there is -- you know, I know a lot of folks view it as being intertwined, and there's certainly an intersection. They are two very separate processes. And as Commissioner Macdonald points out, the EEOC guidelines do apply to the licensee, as they make that decision. They do not apply to us, as we make a licensing decision.

On the question of state preemption, the EEOC hasn't touched that. They have a couple of cases out there where they have,
kind of danced around it, but they have not shown any interest in addressing it at this point. That doesn't mean that they can't. And they do have language in their guidelines. It's a little bit iffy.
So it's a very -- this is a very broad issue, and our statute is quite detailed and has a lot in it to look at. But there are a lot of things to consider as we try to grapple with this topic.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I think
Catherine raises some -- some very relevant points. Just to go back, I don't necessarily subscribe to the fact that on this particular topic we have too much authority for a different interpretation, or the authority to interpret this differently than maybe how the statute was envisioned.

I think you raised a good point.
There's two, kind of, outstanding issues that I think we all need to consider. One of which you just pointed out, Catherine, is what are our own licensees' hiring process is like. A disqualification, perhaps, under our statute
may not be a disqualification under theirs and vice-versa. You know, from touring National Harbor, we saw employees went through a drug test. That isn't a disqualifier for us.

So, you know, I think we do need to take into consideration what our licensees' hiring practices are in hiring guidelines. I come back to this again and again, though, but there is also an ingredient of effective communication on this topic. I think because -- when the Commission was first formed, we had a lot of public discussion, public communication about we were going to know everybody on the floor. We were going to have background on everybody on the floor.

I think -- and I think
Commissioner Zuniga has touched on this before, is that, you know, do we have a percentage of the population, a percentage of a potential workforce that has self-disqualified themselves out of consideration, thinking that some infraction of their past was going to come back to haunt them in this process?

We've done a little bit to
communicate those types of issues, you know, anecdotally. I had a woman come up to me in Springfield and says, I was charged with this crime, never convicted, where does that leave me? Before $I$ gave her a, kind of, get-out-of-jail-free card, I did suggest to her, stay with the process.

So, you know, I think there -- I think there still needs to -- I think there still needs to be a renewed effort on a -it's kind of in alignment with everything else we're talking about, but a renewed effort to, kind of, communicate effectively, or more effectively as to what -- what the actual policy, as it stands now, actually -- actually entails.

But, you know, I hear the Commissioner's -- you know, the Chairman's point. I know where his heart's at. I think it's something that resounds with all five of us. We look at our licensees as great employers to help folks who have been left behind by the turnaround in the economy.

People who may not have had the master's degree or the doctorate to go work at GE.

You know, these are great entry-into-the-workplace jobs for a number of them, and I think both of our licensees, through our evaluation process, are great companies, in terms of being able to promote and allow people who enter the workforce, you know, the chance to grow with the company. And that's exactly what we're looking for.

And I think a lot of people in Massachusetts -- I don't necessarily subscribe to, hey, we're at full employment, because the employment rate says one thing. I think there are people that have fallen out of being counted. And trying to find a way in for them, I think, is an effort that we would all support. Figuring out how we can support it is more of a legal question, which, I think takes some more exploring at this point.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: You know, I think that the -- taking into consideration the licensees' perspective is a really important one to honor. And under the present
regime, if my understanding of the present regime is accurate, that if, you know, Plainridge, MGM or Wynn are in the market for hiring people, they would see themselves as obliged to refuse to even consider somebody who had, for example, been convicted of shoplifting nine years before, who was applying for a nongaming, you know, service employee job. Those people don't even get into the process at the licensee level on account of the fact of our present -- our present regulation, because it would be a violation of our regulation, if they hired somebody in this category.

And I think that's the -- I think that's the problem here, is that it establishes, as currently -- as our regulations are currently, you know, drafted and in force, we say that our licensees are not permitted to even consider people who have -- who fall within the -- you know, the category, the -- you know, the 10-year period, and that doesn't seem to -- that doesn't seem to make sense to me.

Furthermore, I think, as I said before, that we have -- we have discretion here, but that this population doesn't even get into the pool, if the -- if the licensees are fateful in applying our regulations.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I just think it's important to point out that, you know, we have lawyers on staff that have -- have worked in this particular area, of interpreting, who certainly disagree with us having that discretion. Michael \& Carroll have always said they think it's too restrictive, but it would require a legislative change.

So I think the issues here are more around what our abilities are. And I think that's an important piece to keep in mind here. It's just not -- you know, there's lots of lawyers that will -- my experience is that you can get a lawyer to interpret something any way you wish, and I don't want to be in a position of -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So there. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Yeah. Look out, there's at least one lawyer here.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, of just, you know, saying, oh, okay, we have this. I'd really like to be thoughtful about this process and what abilities we have. All it takes is one bad story with one bad, brand-new facility in which, well, why did you license that person? You know, with one bad outcome.

So I'm just concerned that we're careful and thoughtful about this. And I understand we want to give people opportunities. I think we all would agree on that, but it's just how we get there I'm very concerned about.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Let me ask you something, Catherine. If we all believed that we had the decision -- had the authority to interpret this, like we did discuss on the -on the Capex, there seemed to be a consensus that we could interpret that. If we had that consensus, then, we could clearly have a hearing where we then said, okay, we have the authority to interpret, now we want people to come to us about the substance of the policy. We can also have a hearing -- or
include in the hearing, asking people their opinions on whether we have the authority or not. Right? Is there any peculiarity, or do we have to somehow make that privately amongst ourselves and we can't ask for other people's advice?

MS. BLUE: Well, I think, every agency has the authority to interpret its enabling act.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Well we -- right. I'm sorry.

MS. BLUE: So I guess what I would say is, I don't think I would solicit information on whether you have the authority to look at this or not. You clearly do. I think you can have -- solicit information on what people think about our statute, or what they think about the process, or who they think is impacted, definitely, yes. And I think we've done -- we do that all the time.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
MS. BLUE: So I think, you know, the more -- the more discrete way would be to have staff take a look at it and then see what --
you know, what the legal staff and the IEB thinks about where the parameters are. Right?

But in terms of public comment, I would take that on things like the public policy matter or, you know, what people see or what they -- who they think is impacted. Stuff like that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. Okay.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Just,
Director Wells, do you have any thoughts on this subject?

MR. BEDROSIAN: Could I interrupt and exert my --

MS. WELLS: I sure do.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Yes. So let me say this, and then I'll defer to Karen, which is, we have -- in terms of the public policy and the legal authority to address a public policy, so far, because it's what we looked at in the past when we talk about the past, it's discrepancy between $16 B$ and $30 F$ has solely been the legal issue we've looked at.

I wonder, and I'm not saying it's acceptable, if there aren't other statutory
interpretations on this also that we might look at. If the Commission -- I mean, this is a decision, I think, the Commission has to take.

You know, for example,
Commissioner Macdonald just used the term nongaming service employee. There is no such thing. Maybe, there should be. Do you have the authority to that? I can't answer that right now. But if the Commission direct staff could take a hard look at this, I would just suggest we holistically take a look at it both legally and public-policywise and we not solely focus on this distinction. I may be wrong and it may come down to this distinction, and that may be what we're all -we're left with. I just hate to -- you know, there may be other options here, which, in the end the Commission may reject all of them.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah.
MR. BEDROSIAN: But not to limit
ourselves to that -- to that one analysis we're looking at. So I'm sorry. And now I yield the rest of my time.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, no, but we effectively did the de minimus exception on the nongaming vendor -- or the gaming vendor and nongaming vendor process that does not -it's not stipulated in the statute. But, in my opinion, and at least three other commissioners, good policy for the implementation of this chapter, of the goals that are clearly embedded, et cetera, et cetera.

Similar to that, we could take the position of clarifying tiers within the registration. Whether we call it the nongaming service employer -- employee, or a type of service employee that will not need registration.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And, at this point, I'm not advocated that. I'm just saying, let's not eliminate that.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Right.
MR. BEDROSIAN: If the Commission thinks it's appropriate to look at. And you may reject it.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, I would be
interested in exploring that. I think that makes some sense.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And the other issue, Mr. Chairman, and I don't want to get ahead of ourselves, is, if we were going to do that, then, to use Commissioner Zuniga's often-used term, to do a risk assessment, obviously, our licensees, I'm sure, would have a lot of thoughts about who really are the type of service employees, whether they're gaming service employees or nongaming service employees, who they say, you know what, your process is actually a lot thorougher than what we can get on the employment side and we would like you to look at these people. And there may be a category of people who you and I don't anticipate aren't on the floor, who have access to a casino customer base, or something like that. Obviously, I don't anticipate it's the dishwasher, it's some of these other folks.

But, again, my -- my plea is just let's -- if we're going to think about this, let's think, holistically, about what the
range of options are so the Commission can have, you know, a menu and can reject some, whatever it is.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Yeah. Do you have opinion?

MS. WELLS: I do. I do. And I'd just like to, sort of, preface my comments by just stating, I understand, sort of, the position to, sort of, disregard the specific mandated 16B. I get that that comes from a kind heart and looking to do something for people who may be disenfranchised, so I recognize that and I value that.

I think, you know, because we've been working with the statute and implementing and doing all this, you know, for years now, and I think that $I$ would be remiss, if I did not, sort of, advise the Commission as some concerns that I think that $I$ have and got in the IEB, and that there -- there may be some problems for the Commission down the road, you know, in taking this approach. You know, to start off --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Taking which
approach?
MS. WELLS: The approach that you have the discretion to really not have the reg follow 16B.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Just for the record, what's on the table is whether we should open this up for discussion, not whether we should reinterpret the statute?

MS. WELLS: Correct. Correct. So, you know, as a basic premise, you know, statutory interpretation, you know, it's not done, it shouldn't be done in a vacuum. There are guiding principals that are set forth in case law, and they should be followed and should be noted.

There are certain principals that, I think, apply in this circumstance. One is that -- nobody's perfect. Legislators aren't perfect. You're never going to have the perfect piece of regulation that's going to have every particular word correct. And that's why there -- you know, there's plenty of case law saying that provisions in laws should be read harmoniously and as a whole.

So that's, I think, something that we need to look at, because we can read these two provisions, $30 F$ and 16B, harmoniously. And, also, another provision is that specific terms in statutory work prevail over the more general terms.

In this case, I would suggest that 16B is very specific about what it means to be disqualified from being able to work at a casino, specifically, under a registration.

So I think, you know, language -you know, this case law also says language should be given effect consistent with its plain meaning. And, you know, the term disqualified, plain meaning, ineligible. So I think just -- it's important to be mindful of those -- those guiding principals and statutory interpretation.

I think my concern on, sort of, the analysis that you can just disregard 16B, and it's very specific directive from the legislature, is that given that agencies are directed to read a statute harmoniously, in order to, sort of, get to that point where,
you know what, we're just going to pick one side or the other, and we'll go with, you know, disregarding 16B, and we'll read it as if it -- you know it isn't there because it's so much in conflict.

I think my issue with that, just having worked in the field and worked with this particular statute, is that, that ultimate finding is at odds with what the Commission has been doing and how we've been reading the gaming statute for the last three years, because I would suggest we have been reading those two provisions harmoniously. It may not be the results you want, but when we make a licensing decision, when we implement the statute, what we're doing does not violate either 30 F or -- or 16 B . The way the regulation reads now, it's read harmoniously with both, and that's the directive. So that's, sort of, my concern.

I also -- you know, I don't think you can genuinely look at 30 F independently because $16 B$ is specifically referenced in $30 F$, where it says -- and I think -- you know, for
me I focus on, you know, every word in the statute. And I understand the may versus the shall. I understand that that's the issue here, but $I$ also recognize that it says, you know, it can deny, if the -- finds the applicant or registrant, and the term is disqualified, is in $30 F$. Is the present tense of the verb. So someone is disqualified. And disqualified means ineligible.

So even 30F talks about how there are certain employee -- potential employees who are disqualified from licensure. And I understand that that's -- you know, as a policy matter that, certainly, is debatable, well, that should be how it reads. But that concerns me in, sort of, the reading of the statute because it -- 16 is referenced in 30 F , so it's in incorporated into. Where, if you read it out, it talks about they shall be denied and then gives the -- that 10 -year window.

You know, I think that -- you know, as Gayle -- pardon me, Commissioner Cameron mentioned, we do have some direct evidence of
legislative intent, either by, you know, speaking to go legislatures -- legislators, pardon me. You know, we have the testimony from Senator Ross at the GPAC hearing, you know, where he had said specifically, I think when we had our conference committee, "Senator Flanagan and I went wrong. We wanted to make sure we had the best qualified people for the job. I think we likewise figured there are enough really truly, honest people out there that don't have jobs that are going to be applying for, that we'd really like those people to be given the preference first. Ten years doesn't seem like a long time to have to be clean in a way from getting felony convictions. I think that was the more intent, et cetera."

So there -- you know, there is, even
in that conversation, related to the service employees so that, you know, the plain reading of the statute it talks about it's really specific.

So, you know, and I think, you know, the concept of the fidelity to the law, you
know, and that -- the integrity of following the law is an important to the Commission. We're in the business. Over at the IEB, you know, we're passing judgment of people on licensing decisions every day. And I think we need to hold ourselves to a high standard as well, as far as fidelity to the law.

And, you know, the other piece is that -- I do agree that -- that, certainly, there's case law giving administrative agencies a wide berth and a lot of discretion, but there are limbs on that discretion. And, you know, we looked at some cases, you know, in Illinois, Kansas and Michigan. You know, I can pull those for the Commission later for the more detailed analysis, where, you know, there's gaming cases where the board's discretion was more limited than they thought. So it's not as if the concept of, you know, you have wide discretion and go ahead and do that. There are still guiding principals around that.

You know, and I think to
Commissioner Cameron's point as well, that,
you know, part of -- part of our job here, you know, as public servants is to ensure the public confidence in our agency, and that we're doing the right thing and implementing the will of the people.

The gaming act was not an easy thing to pass, as you, you know, may recall from the legislative history. That may be why we have one of the tougher and more restrictive gaming acts in the country. And, you know, even the fact that we had the referendum, and there was -- you know, there was a tough vote for the referendum. I can't remember the exact numbers. 40 percent of the people --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: 60/40.
MS. WELLS: Yeah, it's a tough vote.
There's -- there's definitely concern over gaming and gaming-related operations.

You know, so aside from that, just sort of look and, you know, my concerns over the approach there, I also recognize, you know, we have to look at this as a practical matter and operationally. I am concerned about -- and we don't have any specific
provision, you know, or specific change to the reg, but, hypothetically, if there was some, you know, change to the reg, that, you know, anyone could show rehabilitation in regards to the 10-year.

Particularly, given that we have 16B in the legislation, where it says you shall deny, if the Commission decides to disregard that and go in a different direction, there certainly would be public scrutiny, if there's -- if there's problem with, or circumstance with some kind of issue. So we'd have to be -- you know, we'd have to be really careful about making that determination about rehabilitation, and that is very labor intensive. We -- it's much more direct in the way the legislator set it out with this 10-year window.

I would suggest, if someone hasn't gotten into trouble, they've been -- you know, they don't have one of those convictions over the last 10 years, it's almost prima facia evidence that they are rehabilitated. So it's a much more -- I'm saying it's much more
difficult analysis, if you sort of leave it wide open. And we have to think about resources, staffing, how we're going to do that during the wave of applications that come in.

MGM is expecting to have about 1,200 service-level employees. We're probably going to be getting all of those right around the same time, within the month of -- last month of opening.

So, you know, I don't -- and it's to Catherine -- General Counsel Blue's point, I don't know what the numbers would be. I don't know if we'd get 10 folks that wanted to demonstrate rehabilitation, 20, 50, a hundred, 300. So that's that, sort of, situation, where we don't know what's coming operationally, that could be problematic.

The other -- the other thing for the Commission to consider is that the Commission also has the ability to decide when to decide this issue. It could be now. It could be after the opening of the casinos. It could be later down the road.

If you see from the legislative history, from other jurisdictions, they have waited for awhile and then implemented change by legislation, but there has been time that went by to really get their feet under the ground and understand what's going on. So the Commission can also defer when to make the decision about what they want to do.

I think, also, you know, I'd be curious from the licensees' perspective, they do invest in, sort of, the analysis of -- or in the hiring process. It's tough for them, if they have a number of employees that go through the hiring process and then have a problem at licensure.

Certainty -- you know, I've heard from the different licensees, certainty is helpful for them, so they really know what the criteria are. So I would suggest, whatever the Commission decides to do, that it would -some level of certainty is helpful, not only to the licensees, but also to the Bureau.

I guess the other, you know, the other comment I would have to

Commissioner Stebbins point, we talked about this when we were out in Springfield, I think the communication piece on what disqualification is and it isn't is really helpful within the community.

The point of, oh, you know, I was arrested for larceny, but then the case was dismissed when I paid court costs, that person is not automatically disqualified, even they -- they may have something on their record.

And there are -- you know, for those -- those of us who worked in the criminal justice system, we may be a little more familiar than people who haven't worked in it. And there are protections and options in place for people who are charged with crimes or involved in the -- in the criminal justice system. There's prosectorial discretion.

I remember being a young prosecutor in district court, you get a larceny over 250, you may reduce that before it pleads out to a larceny under so it's no longer a felony,
or -- or even, you know, you may have a judicial discretion on sentencing and what they want to do. There are diversion programs. There's a magistrate level of review, a potential resolution at that level. Very significantly, there's sentencing options short of conviction. So there may be -- you know, for example, someone comes in in a larceny by check, it's very rare -- I've never seen anyone with larceny by check coming in with no record walk out with a conviction. I would be very curious to see what the status is in Springfield, in their district court, because I have never worked there so I don't want to speak to that court.

Pretrial probation, in particular, continue without a finding, a lot of low-level first-time offenders, they get a continue without a finding. They don't get a guilty finding. And only a guilty finding triggers the automatic disqualification in the statute.

The other piece, I think we should potentially talk about, is also the sealing of records because by -- by regulation, which the

Commission put forward, a sealed record is not considered for purposes of the licensing evaluation. So that's another tool that the community members have, if they wanted to, sort of, educate the populous who might be interested in these jobs, about whether or not that's something they want to explore, because, then, if there's something that's sealed, it doses not disqualify them from application for a license.

And some of the other things the Commission's considered and put forward, the nature of the position is, by regulation, something we're to consider in evaluating suitability. And, also, you have indicated and we've followed, that information is to be found in the light most favorable to the applicant.

So, I mean, there's a lot of -- you know, there's a lot of information out here. I think, that $I$ can understand the concern. I think, to Mr. Bedrosian's point, there's certainly a litany of options that the Commission could consider, as far as what they
want to do, given this -- this issue. All of them probably have potential, collateral consequences that should be considered. It's a very complex issue.

You know off -- you know, even just off the top of my head, you can do nothing, you could wait, you see how it works, implement the law as it is. You could lobby for a legislative change. Certainly, that's what other states have done. That, certainly, would be preferrable to having this conflict even, you know, or a split among the Commission.

I would suggest you could look at the reg that yourselves passed, about requiring employees of vendors at the casino to register service-level employees. That's not required by the law. I see, you know, no bar, if the Commission wanted to do that. That would be a safety valve so employees would not have to go through the registration process. There's going to be more of them at MGM than at Plainridge, but that's something the Commission could consider, and they can do
that easily, if they wanted to.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So what was that,
Karen? I didn't get -- say it again.
MS. WELLS: So, for example, if -- the law only requires that employees of the licensee have to be registered.

So if -- you know, for example, at Plainridge there's a Dunkin' Donuts, so those employees, by regulation, we are -- if the Commission had them, they would have to register as service-level employees.

So the, you know, adoption for the Commission to consider, and there are pluses and minuses because, you know, you've got two categories of employees there, there's no statutory prohibition on the Commission saying, you know what, we've changed our mind on that and those employees, you know, we're just not going to require to register.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Because they're employees of someone else, not the casino?

MS. WELLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah, Dunkin'
Donuts. Interesting.

MS. WELLS: You know, Mr. Bedrosian talked about carving out exempt categories of employees. That has some advantages, operationally. Particularly, you know, for the IEB and the casino, it certainly eliminates that -- that murky area. And what are we supposed do? It says one thing in the statute, but we're getting directed by the Commission to do something else. It puts us in terrible position. But if they're carved out, it's a decision, you know, as the Chair has said, you know, say the bowling alley in -- at MGM, well, why should the bowling alley employees be any different from the bowling alley across the street? Maybe that's your -- you know, the decision there. I don't know.

It's a little tough because, you
know, for example, in the Maryland, I recognize the statute gives the Commission express authority to do that. So that's not here, but as Commissioner Zuniga said, you know, it's somewhat like the exemptions for the nongaming vendors. And, at least, there
is precedent within this Commission, you've already taken that tack with the -- with the nongaming vendors. So that's certainly an option, and it's less problematic than just giving us this murky rehabilitation.

You could allow, you know, the appeal of disqualification by the Commission. You know, certainly, the IEB -- I feel very -I feel very uncomfortable, you know, signing off you're good on your registration when I know that $16 B$ says, you shall deny. But maybe the -- you know, the resolution and the tension is to create a streamlined process, not some cumbersome process. Maybe there is a process, some appeal to a -- you know, a body or members of the Commission. And that way you would see, because these can be -- these can be tougher than you think, as far as evaluating rehabilitation. You know, it can be very difficult.

You know, another option for the Commission to consider, you know, is redefining the gaming establishment, and, therefore who would be covered. I mean, there
are collateral issues with that regarding police jurisdiction, liquor licenses, litigation and all that.

So I'm not sure, you know, what the Commission thinks there, but $I$ think that on the list, sort of, just disregarding 16B, that's the least desirable option for the list, and I'm concerned that's going to cause some problems, but there are other things the Commission can consider, given, you know, as I -- as I said. I think this -- I get it, that this comes from a kind heart and trying to do the right thing by people.

So my suggestion is that, you know, we, kind of, roll up our sleeves and figure out, you know, what options are there that are the least problematic for the Commission, for the IEB, for the public, for the licensees, and maybe get some data to figure out what supports these different conclusions. So those are my thoughts.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Those are all excellent thoughts. Let me mention a couple of things. I think, when I'm speaking about
this issue for myself, $I$ never really suggest that we disregard 16 B in whole. There's the tension that's embedded in the different pieces, or the different tiers of the investigation that creates this tension, but I never see that as disregarding in whole.

I agree that some of the suggestions you bring up could very well get us, you know, more than where we want to be, in terms of providing us certain opportunities, you know, with some limit for people, but then having the good conscience that we -- we're meeting the intent of the regulation -- of the legislation in this prohibition. I -- except for one.

I think the notion of appeal of a disqualification to the Commission, I think, may sound good in theory, but the reality of those people that we're talking about, is, in my opinion, would be very rarely used in this -- in context.

If we're talking about somebody attempting to get employed for a dish-washing job and being disqualified for some reason, I
find it hard to believe that they would have the wherewithal to go through our appeal process, for example. And I know we're working towards having that as streamlined as soon as possible, but it's just something that I think the reality may be different. I don't want to dwell on that because I think everything else, I agree, we could take steps towards doing that.

I do want to highlight that the -what you suggest, in terms of doing nothing from -- for now and changing later, would appear that you would agree that we do have the discretion of addressing this -- this issue.

MS. WELLS: Well I -- the Commission should always be talking about any issues. I mean, that's your job. That's why you're there.

I think that, for example, the difference -- however, the difference between, say, doing nothing and, you know, I think there clearly is, you know, the authority to lobby for legislative change, or change the
reg for vendor employees, there's no statutory prohibition on that. When you get into the other ones, then, you get, sort of, a question. So I think that's -- that's right where I draw the line, between that category, and then the other categories, like, well, better do some analysis.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: No, no. And we could be strategic about how we take any one of those. For example, just we could, you know, lobby about -- for a legislative change as a first step.

MS. WELLS: Correct.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And if we hear nothing, then, there's -- there could be some comfort that we tried this way to be extra careful, but it appears that, at least, in the statehouse they might be leaving it up to us by -- by doing nothing, for example.

MS. WELLS: Right. I mean, I think you kind of hit the nail on the head. Is that, it's about understanding your policy objective, but also being very strategic in doing this in the smartest way possible that
has the least collateral consequences and really -- you know, and it's respectable of the law.

I mean, we talked about how -- you know, how -- just, you know, visionary the gaming law in Massachusetts is. How much effort went into it. How -- you know, some of these provisions are unprecedented in gaming, and they've been very effective. And I get it, this one, maybe not so popular, but, you know, it was part of the process. So it's worth thinking about. And, you know, we've got a lot of smart people up here that I'm sure can come up with some options.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: You know, I do want to mention one other thing. That I believe public confidence comes -- in this area, comes from other places, in addition to a thorough background check. It shouldn't go unnoticed in -- in this discussion, in my opinion, that we have very strict internal controls implemented at casinos. We have a review -- a very thorough review of those. We have people who constantly look at those,
audit them, and we have people that watch people.

A lot of what -- a background check is a predictor, and it's an important predictor, but a lot of what happens in the casino, of course, or may happen, there's systems in place. You know, and we have them now, and we will have them with MGM and Wynn, and we're learning on those systems and refining them.

We have the fair deal that you, yourself, implemented at the suggestion of people like Bruce Band that complement. Our presence is there, presence of the state police is there, that complement a lot of what ultimately results, in my opinion, that goes to that optical of public-inspiring confidence. So I just wanted to mention that in this context.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Well, that was very thoughtful, as usual. And a lot of those suggestions are exactly the kinds of things that $I$ want us to be hearing and deliberating on in the course of this review.

And, as you know, I've said many times, if you guys can come up or suggest a workaround that is not the nuclear option but something like the de minimus, I've been hoping that you guys would come up with ideas like those. So those are -- those are really interesting.

If we can get to the nub of matter, the substantial part of the public policy issue through those kinds of workarounds, terrific. But that's what I -- what I think we need to be talking about, as well as your thoughts about, you know, what the pros and cons are up here, of some of these issues.

So I don't know -- so I don't know whether we need a vote. What I had originally suggested was, I'd like to get this on the agenda for a formal review of this reg, which would involve learning about lots of things that all of you have said and getting other people's ideas, and seeing what we come up with.

You know, whether -- so if -- I
don't know if we need to vote on -- I guess I
set the agenda, I guess i can put it on the agenda, if I want to. But I think I'm hearing that people are open to thinking about this, what the outcome is -- is up in the air. Am I --

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Mr. Chair, if I may, I just think we need to direct staff to continue to explore some of these options. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Absolutely. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And some of these ideas.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Both Catherine -both Catherine and Karen have come up with topic areas and suggestions that would be -as it always is. We always say to staff, please give us your advice, your thoughts, and we will get public comment as well. So if we have a --

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I think that makes a lot of sense. I would say that, number one, we would ask the legal department to specifically address the -- you know, this issue. And, secondly, solicit input on the -on the issue from our licensees.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: And others, I think. COMMISSIONER MCHUGH: And others. Any
others that --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right.
COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And set as a -- as a priority agenda item within the next four to six weeks.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: And I think to include the entire staff, licensing, IEB is important, as well as the legal input.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anybody who wants to weigh in, for that matter. Yeah, okay, so we're -- we have a consensus on that.

I had some similar thoughts on the nongaming vendor issue, but we have already made a step on that, which is the $\$ 10,000$ de minimus step. And this first one is so complicated that I think we ought to stick with that. We've already taken a big step towards trying to alleviate the pressures on nongaming vendors so let's stick with the gaming service employees.

In the meantime, gaming service employees are filling out a 13-page document
until we do.
MS. WELLS: Well, I've got a new one that's ready -- pretty much, ready to go.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay. Well, at the moment, they're filling out a 13-page document. So we need to get on this and figure out where we're going to come down, if anywhere, pretty -- pretty soon. So I think we've got a consensus here of how we'll go forward.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Mr. Chairman, I think I'll run point on this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I'm sorry?
MR. BEDROSIAN: I think I'll run point on this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Okay.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Excellent.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So we have -- so we have one other item on your agenda.

MS. WELLS: Oh, that's right. I
apologize. Now, this one is actually pretty
quick, so if you can indulge me.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Hang on just one second, Karen. Shall we just plow through,
folks? I mean, we've got a few other things. They're relatively short.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: It's okay.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Yeah.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thank you.
MS. WELLS: On the agenda this
afternoon are also the results of a suitability investigation for Rubin Warren. He is an applicant for a key gaming employee executive license. He has extended an offer by Penn National Gaming in July of this past year to serve as vice president of finance at Plainridge Park Casino. He was determined to be a key gaming employee based on that position.

And in accordance with proper procedure, he filed the appropriate application. The application was reviewed by the IEB, and the investigation was conducted in the general areas that I've alerted to you to numerous times in the past. He was interviewed in person by the IEB state police and financial investigators as part of that protocol. They conducted a financial
stability -- pardon me, a financial responsibility evaluation with positive results.

Mr. Warren graduated from the University of Nevada Las Vegas in 1995 with a bachelor of science degree in business administration with a major in finance.

Prior to his position at PPC, he held several other gaming-related positions. He was employed by rising car -- pardon me, Rising Star Casino, Hilton Lake Las Vegas as the director of finance, Cannery Casino as the director of special projects, assistant GM and controller. Santa Fe Casino, a financial controller, Fitzgerald's Casino as assistant controller.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Director.
MS. WELLS: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Slowly for our -MS. WELLS: Oh, I'm sorry. During the investigation interview, Mr. Warren stated his responsibilities as vice president of finance at Plainridge Park consists of controlling all of the finance sections, including the general
ledger, accounts payable and receivable payroll, purchasing, warehouse, and the player services and cage. He further stated, as it was his responsibility, to assure that assets are protected and proper audits and controls are in place. He directly reports to Lance George, the vice president and manager of PPC.

We did verify that he previously had held two gaming licenses in Nevada -- in Nevada, by the gaming commission. He was a gaming employee. That status is now inactive. And the Indiana Gaming Commission, he was a level one. That's presently expired.

There were no significant issues related to Mr. Warren's application for licensure. As such, he demonstrated, by clearing convincing evidence, that he's suitable for licensure in Massachusetts, and, therefore, the IEB is recommending that he Commission vote and find him suitable.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chairman, I read the report, I'm sure, like we all did, come to the same conclusion. I would move that we approve Mr. Warren VP of finance at

Plainridge Park for suitability as a key gaming employee.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously. Thank you.

MS. WELLS: Thank you, that's it for me.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you, Director.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Alex. Do you need to round up Doug?

MS. LIGHTBOWN: He should be right outside. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon.
MR. MACDONALD: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.
MS. LIGHTBOWN: Today, I have Bruce Barnett with Suffolk here, and Doug O'Donnell's going to talk about two of the Suffolk Downs' capital improvement funds. So Doug...

MR. O'DONNELL: Okay. Good afternoon, Commission.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Good afternoon.

MR. O'DONNELL: Once again, I am in front of you with two items on the agenda today regarding Suffolk Downs. The first one is at request for reimbursement from RFCs that have been submitted. This is for project number 2012-14 for dormitory repairs. And the total amount for the reimbursement is $\$ 75,882.75$, which is actually short $\$ 116.64$ from the original RFC because they were missing some documentation on materials, but we will need your vote for this amount to be reimbursed.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: As usual, I doubt there's any discussion. Do we have a motion?

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Mr. Chair, I move the Commission approve the request for reimbursement by Suffolk -- from the Suffolk Downs Capital Improvement Trust Fund for \$75,882.75.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Second? Discussion?
All in favor? Aye.
MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. O'DONNELL: The next item would be a request for consideration, also with the Suffolk Downs Capital Improvement Trust Fund. There are a total of seven projects regarding this request for consideration totaling \$140,988.24. There is a balance in this, which I have on this sheet. There's a balance in this fund of $\$ 1,012,722.09$, so we are well within the monies that are being distributed on this, and we will need your vote on this as
well.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Commissioner Stebbins...

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: I love these. Mr. Chairman, I move the Commission approve the Suffolk Downs Capital Improvement Trust Fund request for consideration of the items presented in our packet, for a total request of $\$ 140,988.24$.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Discussion? All in favor? Aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you. And I'll probably see you again in a few weeks.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: No doubt. Looking forward to it.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: On that note, Doug, there's -- there's quite a bit of
balance left, after this vote, on the capital improvement trust, and we're only getting to 2013 projects. You know, there's a number of 2014, 2015.

MR. O'DONNELL: It's not in he sequence. They have -- they have submitted 2014 projects as well for RFC that have been presented. We have a total -- with this consideration of $\$ 140,000$, there's close to a million dollars in RFCs that have already been submitted. And of that, there have been reimbursement approvals of about -- including this one, about 260,000 .

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: So are we going to get to those ones one at a time, different types or --

MR. O'DONNELL: Yes. The architect has been out there. He's in the process of going through all of the RFCs right now. He's been out there on numerous occasions.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. O'DONNELL: So he's in the process of submitting those as request for reimbursements.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay.
MR. O'DONNELL: So as the fund builds, we will continue to submit our RFCs.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Okay. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. Anything
else? Thank you, folks.
MS. LIGHTBOWN: Thank you.
MR. O'DONNELL: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Thanks for waiting.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank you.
MR. BARNETT: Chip apologizes he can't be here today himself.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's all right.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You handled his responsibilities brilliantly.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: You did well.
MR. BARNETT: Thank you.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: We'll tell him that.

MR. BARNETT: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I think, the last
item is General Counsel Blue.
MS. BLUE: So Commissioners, you have, in your packet today, and amended small
business impact statement and the amended regulations for 205 CMR 138, 205 CMR 144, and 205 CMR 145. These regulations have gone through the promulgation process, they've had a hearing. We have, today, Deputy General Counsel Grossman, Floyd Barroga and John Glennon, as well as Bruce Band, to answer any questions you have about the particular amendments, and any changes that may have considered since the last time you saw them. MR. GROSSMAN: Good afternoon, once again.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Good afternoon. Welcome back.

MR. MACDONALD: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Good afternoon.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Good afternoon.
MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you. Excuse me, I just wolfed down a sandwich.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Sounds good.
MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, sorry to rub that -- sorry to rub that right in your face.

In any event, we have back before
you, as Ms. Blue mentioned, a number of amendments to existing regulations pertaining to, generally, the approval of slot machines and other electronic gaming devices.

The draft you have before you reflects a collaborative effort, since you've last seen this draft, between the gaming technology group, the IEB, and Mr. Band, Mr. Glennon, Mr. Barroga, as well as a number of the gaming agents. We've also placed this out informally for additional public comment to the gaming licensees, as well as a number of gaming manufacturers, and we've incorporated a number of the comments.

There is a letter that, I believe, is in your packet from MGM. We are prepared to address a number of the issues that they have raised. If it would be helpful, we're prepared to walk through the draft here and hit some of the high points, or we could certainly just turn right to any questions that the commissioners may have. But however you feel most beneficial, we can proceed in that fashion.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Are you -- you're only discussing, at this point, 138, or you talking about all three?

MR. GROSSMAN: It's all three. They're all related.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All right. okay.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: I would be interested in hearing your thoughts on the letter, as well as how you've addressed it. And just, since we have been briefed once, I think a high-level highlight would be appropriate.

MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. Maybe I can just -- I can kind of move through the regs. We can move quickly and obviously pause, if there are any specific questions. And we'll also pause at some of the areas that MGM and Plainridge Park Casino actually raised, a couple of concerns/questions as well.

I think the best place to start is on page two of the draft that gets into the meat and potatoes of our slot machine and other gaming device approval process are -what we have attempted to do is align the
regulations with current practice, which reflects our best judgment as to the best practices in the most efficient way to oversee the slot approval and modification and change process.

You'll see here on page two, in the first paragraph, what we do is just provide a broad overview, general statement of the rule, which is that, in order to deliver a gaming device into Massachusetts, it has to be certified, essentially. And Part B, that in order to install it, to modify it, to operate it, that it needs to be approved by the Commission, and that notice of its use has to be provided to the Commission as well.

We then, as you'll see in paragraph two, go through what we consider to be electronic gaming devices. We define them. They're very similar to the GLI standards, which the Commission has adopted.

The only noteworthy point here is paragraph O, which we expanded. This was a comment by MGM, but I think it would be worth just clarifying that the reason we expanded
paragraph O was to give the Commission and our gaming lab some flexibility to not require that every component of a slot machine or gaming device be required to undergo an approval process through the Commission that certain components -- and I'll let, of course, Mr. Barroga and Mr. Glennon describe this further, if that would be helpful, things like the printers and devices that have already been certified at the lab can just be changed out without notice being provided to the Commission and the casino having to wait for a specific approval. So that was -- that was the purpose for that change.

MR. BARROGA: So with the update to the paragraph O, over the last year-and-a-half we've created efficiencies, and we're looking to minimize the items as far as what each casino licensee needs to notify. So that anytime a change request comes into the NOC, we can identify, or the casino licensee can identify whether or not they have to go through the five-day process with our NOC, or simply update that -- that bill validator,
printer, or any item that we line out in paragraph O for efficiencies on the casino side.

MR. GROSSMAN: So just moving along in the process, on page three we get into the requirement that all of the devices be -undergo scientific testing and technical evaluation. Paragraph two in the middle there, we say, for the first time, that once they -- the devices have undergone that testing and have been certified, that the manufacturers may actually ship them into the Commonwealth, whether it's to the casino or other entities that are permitted to possess these types of devices, upon providing notice to us, but they don't have to wait for any particular approval, because the approval comes further on in the process before they're actually allowed to use it. So, at this point, just a notice is required. And we'll get to the notice provision a little further on in this draft.

On page four, there is -- there is one adjustment that we'll recommend. This is
based upon a comment we've received from the folks at Plainridge Park Casino. This is paragraph four. And I'd like to -- it's not in your draft, but this was a last-minute adjustment, just to clarify this language.

And this has to do with when the gaming licensee or gaming manufacturer -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: This is on our page five, I think. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. MR. BEDROSIAN: Paragraph four? MR. GROSSMAN: Paragraph four. MR. BEDROSIAN: Page five. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Page five. MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: We got it. MR. GROSSMAN: That's weird. Okay. But in any event -- are we looking at the same one. Oh, my comments may have thrown it off.

All right. Anyway, I'm in paragraph four, where it reads "The gaming vendor and gaming licensee shall promptly notify the Commission," that paragraph? CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Nope.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Are you
talking numeric paragraph four or --
MR. BEDROSIAN: You know what, it's the next version.

MR. GROSSMAN: Oh, you know what, you're in the clean version there. I'm working off of the marked-up version. So we should also point out --

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We have a marked-up version.

MR. GROSSMAN: There's two version of this draft in your packet.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Do you have another version behind it?

MR. GROSSMAN: That one right there, whoever's flipping that, the one with the green.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The one with the green?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: What page?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Oh, the one
that's on page five?
MR. GROSSMAN: It's page four.
MR. BEDROSIAN: Page four.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Oh, yep.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I don't think I've got it.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: The one with the green?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yeah. So right after that.

MR. GROSSMAN: We were trying to help by putting an additional draft in that was a little cleaner so we won't do that anymore. This is the -- the marked-up version has a lot more colors and strikeouts in it so we thought it would be more difficult to navigate, but we'll give it a shot.

So paragraph four here, this one -basically, this paragraph says that if the gaming licensees or gaming manufacturers become aware of a problem with a particular slot machine, that they have an obligation to tell us about it. The language was, at least, arguably unclear. So what we're -- I'm now proposing, is to just modify this language to read as follows:
"The gaming vendor and/or gaming
licensee shall promptly notify the Commission, if it becomes aware of any negative action taken in another jurisdiction relative to a gaming device that has been delivered to a gaming licensee, or if it becomes aware of an issue that may negatively impact the reporting of revenue, game outcome, or the integrity of such a device." So it basically says the same thing but it's just a little clearer. And I think everyone should be content with that language.

Moving on. On page five of this draft, now we get into the actual installation and use of the machine. So it's been -- it's gone through certification, it's been shipped into the Commonwealth, it's at the casino, and now they want to actually use it. And that's when we start talking about in paragraph one here.

And the point I would bring to your attention is, we point out here that, at least five days prior notice have to be provided to the Commission, before these devices can be used, and before we will approve them.

Again, I'll turn it to over to our folks to offer some comment on that. This was an area that you may have observed, that MGM offered some comment on.

MR. BARROGA: So we've created efficiencies. Anytime that the property has placed a request within the NOC, we have met all of Plainridge's requests on time. And coming from the MGM comments, there was concern as far as what the NOC is capable of doing within that given amount of time.

With the system, the system is capable of operating 20,000 machines, and we have the staffing to also associate with those 20,000 machines. So as we gain more casino properties in the state of Massachusetts, we have more than enough resources to cover all their requests from the casino properties. Whether it's a change request of five machines or a hundred machines with within a day, we can certainly cover that -- cover all bases.

And, also, we've -- we've
implemented processes to allow for emergency requests. So if the property -- if there's a
revocation of software from the MGC, we'll work with each casino property to adhere to their business to allow them to stay compliant with our standards and allow them to conduct their business.

MR. GLENNON: So we believe the five days is necessary, in order to make the changes to the CMS, and to plan the use of staff to effectively make the changes. And that the reason why we're requiring a five-day notice, in planning in advance of changes.

MR. GROSSMAN: The next point --
MR. BEDROSIAN: And I'm sorry, can I just interrupt? To be clear, because I saw this and asked this question, the five-day notice is waivable?

MR. GROSSMAN: We do build an exception in here. We say that the Commission may approve a request on shorter notice in exceptional circumstances. So it's expected that we will receive five-day notice, but it's understood that there are certain situations that may arise, where the casino wants to do something, they want to move a machine, they
want it install a new machine and it needs to be done tomorrow, and in that case, of course, we will accommodate those requests where possible.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Is that the emergency basis that you just mentioned, Floyd?

MR. BARNETT: Correct.
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Who's the
designee that you --
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Who's what?
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Executive
Director, I presume?
COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Who's the
Commission designee?
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: The executive director.

MR. BEDROSIAN: Me.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: That's what I've thought.

MR. BEDROSIAN: And I've heard situations where they have a -- their term is Whale (phonetically), or someone coming in who wants a particular machine in a particular
place. And, obviously, if it works within the NOC and our ability to do it, I just want to make sure that we had the flexibility, understanding five days is the standard rule. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Right. No, I think that's good.

MR. GROSSMAN: The next provision is -CHAIRMAN CROSBY: I've heard -- I've gone through all this with you so I'm going to excuse myself for a second.

MR. GROSSMAN: Okay. And we can fast forward here, if that's helpful to anyone. We don't have to go through all this stuff, but it seems interesting to me, anyway. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No, that's fine. COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: So does lunch. MR. GROSSMAN: Right, right. So -well, we can cut to the end, if you'd like. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: You're going through quickly.

MR. GROSSMAN: All right. Right -we'll go to the red paragraph there. It talks about the modification, and there is some language that includes a change of
denomination of a machine as a modification. That's in paragraph $B$, right in all red there. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: $B$ on page five?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Page five?
MR. GROSSMAN: Page five, yes. That was one of the MGM comments, that we shouldn't include changes of denomination as a modification. Our folks are of the opinion that we should. If we want to get into that a little more, we can.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: I think I asked you this question, when $I$ got a briefing on this -- a prior briefing this. But these denomination changes, we see them with some variability, but they don't overwhelm our staff on site or at the NOC, or at the lab; is that a fair statement?

MR. BAND: Not on site. Be honest with you, there aren't that many denomination modifications that come across. I would think it would probably be some special circumstances that would cause that to come in, but the majority of these things, maybe

90 percent, are not going to involve denomination changes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And if I remember correctly, it needs to be reflected in our CMS because, when we don't get those figures, there's discrepancies and that ends up resulting in more troubles down the line, so the current setup is what we're going with G.

MR. BAND: Yes.
MR. GROSSMAN: That one -- the next paragraph down, 2A, I just recognized that we left out the word movement, in the initial list approval -- approval for installation operation movement or modification, so I'd like to just add in the word movement into that list as well, to make it consistent with the rest of the language.

Flipping over to page six, this is where we get into the final approval, where we talk about the inspection by the IEB. One of MGM's comments here, it was suggested that, perhaps, we don't need inspections, not for new installations, but for any movements or modifications. And, again, we are of opinion
that would be beneficial in some circumstances.

So we're proposing some new language here that reads, at the end of that paragraph, "At the election of the IEB, a gaming device may be approved for use without an inspection. And that way, if, for certain garden-variety adjustments, the IEB may elect not to utilize the inspection process. They would still approve it and whatnot. And I think that, that would address the concern that MGM raised in their letter.

Just to close that loop, in the next paragraph, we would also need to add language that upon satisfactory completion of the inspection adding in or review by the IEB, and recognizing that there might not be an inspection.

So I guess we can -- we can probably flip to page 15. This was the last comment we received. This is a different section, but this is where we discussed what's referred to as the slot machine master list, where the list of all the slot machines inside the
casino, both on the gaming floor and in storage and off the premises are maintained. It was suggested that we not require a manual list of the slot machines that are on the gaming floor be submitted to us, because of the functionality of our CMS.

And, again, I'd ask -- I turn it over to our staff to explain why it is that we think that that is an important component.

MR. BAND: For one, we use it to actually go out on the floor and check what it has. What happens is, sometimes the ACSC entry, which is the casino's system, isn't reflected in what we have on the CMS. We've been given the wrong information or wrong input, so we will do that on a regular basis.

I know Floyd uses it on a monthly thing to -- I'll let you cover that.

MR. BARROGA: So not only for physical audits on the casino floor, but we also use it to verify the information that the property provides so that we ensure it's identical to each CMS.

And not only the -- while yes our

CMS displays the live machines at the casino property, the list provided by each casino licensee will also include any machines in storage, any machines, as far as equipment for maintenance on -- on the machines' fourth floor.

MR. GLENNON: And I would add that we did take out devices, such as bill validators and printers form that inventory, so it's not necessary for them to provide information on those devices, making the process somewhat easier.

MR. BAND: I should add that this list probably takes three minutes to send. It's a click of a couple buttons on your keyboard in ACSC, and they send it to us electronically so they don't have to print anything. It's not that big of a deal, you know.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: It's another good form of reconciliation, if we need to.

MR. GLENNON: Absolutely.
MR. BARROGA: As opposed to a gaming agent going out, physically gong out on casino floor and running an audit, we can have that
in minutes. So it saves the gaming agent, the casino licensee, literally, hours a month, as opposed to running and curing this report, in minutes.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Sounds good.
MR. GROSSMAN: The final comment was sent in, not reflected here, by a keen observer. This is relative to the last sentence on Page 15. This involves the time frame, the five-day time frame that is required prior to shipping slot machine and other devices into the Commonwealth.

On further reflection, it appears as though we don't need five-day advanced notice, so I think we would propose reducing that down to one day advance notice, just to give us an opportunity to see what's coming in.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Okay.
MR. GROSSMAN: And with that, unless there are any further comments, I think we've gone through all the points we wanted to make.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Was there any -- was there any substantial delta between where you ended up in this draft and our licensees? Are
there any major issues where you couldn't come to -- I'm seeing shaking heads in the back so that's a good sign.

MR. GROSSMAN: Aside from the ones we've pointed out, I think we've attempted -we've attempted to address them. I think the inspection question was a big one. And I mean -- so no. I think the answer to your question is no, I don't think there are any major deltas.

This, basically, reflects present practice. That was the initial purpose for reviewing these, was to kind of try to bring the regs into alignment with the best practice we've developed over time. So that's why there probably aren't too many concerns.

MR. GLENNON: I would also point out that we eliminated a fee. In eliminating the permitting process, we eliminated a fee in the process, and that was part of the streamlining, so we believe that's a positive for our licensees well.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Great.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: There were a
couple of comments from Scientific Games in the packet; did we address them in general, throughout all this?

MR. GROSSMAN: We did -- there was one comment, and I don't remember if it made it into the packet, that we've determined should actually be included elsewhere. So it wasn't disregarded. It has to do with electronic-type table games?

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Yeah, the hybrid thing?

MR. GROSSMAN: The hybrid thing. so that is really, I think, more of a gaming equipment question that we plan to incorporate into the gaming equipment regs that you'll be seeing shortly. There were a number of other comments from Sci Games that we did look at, and I can't remember them offhand. But I know we addressed them, or at least, certainly, considered them.

COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: And remind me, and you may have said this at the beginning, but what stage -- at what stage of the promulgation process are we in; is this final?

MR. GROSSMAN: So this is it.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: This is final?
MR. GROSSMAN: When you are comfortable with the final draft, and I would suggest with some of the adjustments that I've mentioned on the fly here, they are teed up for final adoption. So any motion that may follow should include an approval of the amended small business impact statement as well. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Is everybody okay with what we have here?

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Yes. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: So someone have a motion?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: I'll move to -- that we approve the amended -- the regulations in the amended small business impact statement, and the regulations are those at 205 CMR 138.00, 205 CMR 144.00, and 205 CMR 1.4500.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Second. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Further discussion? All in favor? Aye.

MR. MACDONALD: Aye.

COMMISSIONER STEBBINS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Aye.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Opposed? The ayes have it unanimously.

MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you.
MR. GLENNON: Thank you very much, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Thank all of you. Thanks for working together on this.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: That's a lot of work. Good job.

MR. GLENNON: Thank you.
MR. BARROGA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: The only thing between us and some food is Commissioner Updates. Does anybody have anything?

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: They better not.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: We had -- we had the on-line gaming commission meeting a couple of days ago, and most people have heard, I think, that Justin and Paul comported themselves with distinction. They did a great job. And I
think the Commission -- the legislature is, obviously, still back in the DFS world but understand, now, the points that we're making that, you know, what used to be hot, which is DFS, really isn't anymore. And these things keep changing, and a regulatory environment has to be adaptable to that. And I think there's progress. We've still got many more months to go, many more meetings to go, but I think -- I think the message is getting across. And Paul and Justin did a terrific job in helping the committee pivot from DFS to the broader superset of on-line gaming.

COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: And I did ask Justin for a copy of the slide deck, the PowerPoint, and I was very, very impressed, you know, by that. And one of the, I gather, themes of their presentation was that while -parenthetically, while DFS may not be hot, you know, any longer, it's very useful at this point in time on a going-forward basis to provide a kind of template for other kinds of games that are under development or are otherwise, you know, competing for a place in
the legitimate marketplace.
CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Right. And the other point that I think -- Attorney General Coakley mentioned this, and then Justin and Paul kind of reinforced it, and I tried to too, this is an economic development committee. You know, the committee that chairs this is the chairs of the Joint Committee on Economic Development and Emergent Technologies. And this has the potential, if we can get our act together and really distinguish ourselves by setting up a stable regulatory environment for innovation, then, I think we will encourage people to come here -- and it already fits with our software industry and so on and so forth. So -- and I think that piece is beginning to get across too, so that was good. So it was well done. COMMISSIONER CAMERON: Great. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Anything else? COMMISSIONER CAMERON: No. CHAIRMAN CROSBY: Do I have a motion? COMMISSIONER ZUNIGA: Move to adjourn. COMMISSIONER MACDONALD: Second.

CHAIRMAN CROSBY: All in favor? Aye.


GUEST SPEAKERS:
Mark Nichols, University of Nevada Reno
Rachel Volberg PhD, SEIGMA
Carl Sottosanti, General Counsel, Penn National
Lance George, General Manager, Penn National
Bruce Barnett, General Counsel, Suffolk Downs

MASSACHUSETTS GAMING COMMISSION:
Catherine Blue, General Counsel
Edward Bedrosian, Executive Director
Todd Grossman, Deputy General Counsel
Bruce Band, Deputy Director, IEB
Floyd Barroga, Gaming Technology Manager
Derek Lennon, CFAO
John Glennon, Chief Information Officer
Karen Wells, Director, IEB
Michael Sangalang, Digital Communications
Coordinator
Alex Lightbown, Director an Chief Veterinarian,
Racing Division
Doug O'Donnell, Sr. Financial Analyst

C ERTIEICATE

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from the record of the proceedings.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that the foregoing is in compliance with the Administrative Office of the Trial Court Directive of Transcript Format.

I, Brenda M. Ginisi, further certify that I neither am counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

Proceedings recorded by verbatim means, and transcript produced from computer.
2017.

WITNESS MY HAND THIS 24 th of


BRENDA M. GINISI
Notary Public

June 18, 2021

